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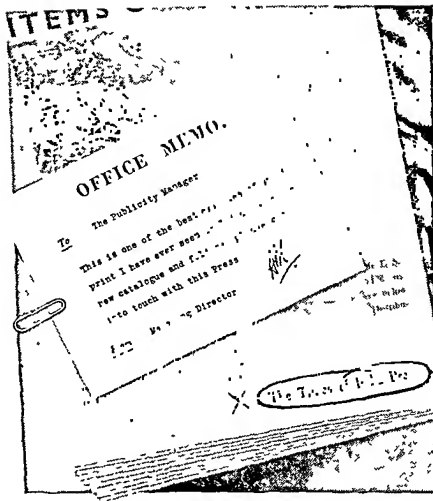
*A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian
Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal
Topics of the day*

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CALENDAR FOR 1940.

JANUARY

an	*	7	14	21	28	*
f	*	1	8	15	22	*
u	*	2	9	16	23	*
h	*	3	10	17	24	*
	*	4	11	18	25	*
	*	5	12	19	26	*
	*	6	13	20	27	*

FEBRUARY

an	*	4	11	18	25	*
f	*	5	12	19	26	*
u	*	6	13	20	27	*
h	*	7	14	21	28	*
	*	1	8	15	22	*
	*	2	9	16	23	*
	*	3	10	17	24	*

MARCH

an	*	3	10	17	24	31
f	*	4	11	18	25	*
u	*	5	12	19	26	*
h	*	6	13	20	27	*
	*	7	14	21	28	*
	*	1	8	15	22	*
	*	2	9	16	23	*

APRIL

an	*	7	14	21	28	*
f	*	1	8	15	22	*
u	*	2	9	16	23	*
h	*	3	10	17	24	*
	*	4	11	18	25	*
	*	5	12	19	26	*
	*	6	13	20	27	*

MAY

an	*	5	12	19	26	*
f	*	6	13	20	27	*
u	*	7	14	21	28	*
h	*	1	8	15	22	*
	*	2	9	16	23	*
	*	3	10	17	24	*
	*	4	11	18	25	*

JUNE

an	*	2	9	16	23	30
f	*	3	10	17	24	*
u	*	4	11	18	25	*
h	*	5	12	19	26	*
	*	6	13	20	27	*
	*	7	14	21	28	*

JULY

Sun	*	7	14	21	28	*
M	*	1	8	15	22	*
Tu	*	2	9	16	23	*
W	*	3	10	17	24	*
Th	*	4	11	18	25	*
F	*	5	12	19	26	*
S	*	6	13	20	27	*

AUGUST

Sun	*	4	11	18	25	*
M	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu	*	6	13	20	27	*
W	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th	*	1	8	15	22	*
F	*	2	9	16	23	*
S	*	3	10	17	24	*

SEPTEMBER

Sun	*	1	8	15	22	29
M	*	2	9	16	23	30
Tu	*	3	10	17	24	*
W	*	4	11	18	25	*
Th	*	5	12	19	26	*
F	*	6	13	20	27	*
S	*	7	14	21	28	*

OCTOBER

Sun	*	6	13	20	27	*
M	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu	*	1	8	15	22	29
W	*	2	9	16	23	30
Th	*	3	10	17	24	31
F	*	4	11	18	25	*
S	*	5	12	19	26	*

NOVEMBER

Sun	*	3	10	17	24	*
M	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu	*	5	12	19	26	*
W	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th	*	7	14	21	28	*
F	*	1	8	15	22	29
S	*	2	9	16	23	30

DECEMBER

Sun	*	1	8	15	22	29
M	*	2	9	16	23	30
Tu	*	3	10	17	24	31
W	*	4	11	18	25	*
Th	*	5	12	19	26	*
F	*	6	13	20	27	*

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter	2nd 10h 26m A M	☾ First Quarter	1st 11h 51m P M
☾ New Moon	9th 7h 3m P M	☾ Full Moon	5th 4h 5m A M
		☾ Last Quarter	31st 8h 1m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise	Sunset	True Noon	Moon rise	Moon set		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	S
Monday	1	1	7 12	6 15	0 42		11 44	21 4	23 5
Tuesday	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	0 18	0 00	2 4	23 0
Wednesday	3	3	7 13	6 14	0 43	1 15	1 14	23 4	22 55
Thursday	4	4	7 13	6 15	0 43	2 13	2 1	24 4	22 50
Friday	5	5	7 13	6 15	0 44	3 10	3 48	25 4	22 44
Saturday	6	6	7 13	6 16	0 44	4 7	3 39	6 4	22 37
Sunday	7	7	7 14	6 17	0 45	5 1	4 30	27 4	22 30
Monday	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	5 3	5 31	28 4	22 23
Tuesday	9	9	7 14	6 18	0 46	6 44	6 15	29 4	22 15
Wednesday	10	10	7 14	6 19	0 46	7 31	7 7	0 7	22 6
Thursday	11	11	7 15	6 19	0 46	8 14	7 50	1 7	21 58
Friday	12	12	7 15	6 20	0 47	8 55	8 48	2 7	21 48
Saturday	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	9 33	9 36	3 7	21 39
Sunday	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	10 11	10 14	4 7	21 29
Monday	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	10 47	11 12	5 7	21 18
Tuesday	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	11 24		6 7	21 7
Wednesday	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	0 1	0 0	7 7	20 56
Thursday	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	0 41	0 49	8 7	20 46
Friday	19	19	7 15	6 24	0 49	1 24	1 40	9 7	20 33
Saturday	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	2 11	2 33	10 7	20 20
Sunday	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	3 2	3 28	11 7	20 7
Monday	22	22	7 15	6 26	0 50	3 58	4 24	12 7	19 54
Tuesday	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	4 37	5 00	13 7	19 41
Wednesday	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	5 50	6 17	14	19 27
Thursday	25	25	7 15	6 28	0 51	7 2	7 11	15 7	19 13
Friday	26	26	7 15	6 29	0 51	8 6	8 3	16 7	18 55
Saturday	27	27	7 15	6 29	0 51	9 8	9 52	17 7	18 43
Sunday	28	28	7 15	6 29	0 51	10 0	9 40	18 7	18 28
Monday	29	29	7 15	6 30	0 52	11 0	10 28	19 7	18 12
Tuesday	30	30	7 14	6 30	0 52		11 13	20 7	17 56
Wednesday	31	31	7 14	6 31	0 52	0 8	0 0	21 7	17 40

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 29 Days

☾ New Moon

6th 1h 15m P M

☾ Full Moon

23rd, 3h 35m P M

☾ First Quarter

16th 6h 25m. P M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A M.	Sunset. P M.	True Noon. P M.	Moon rise A M.	Moon set. P M.		
Thursday	1	32	7 14	6 32	0 52	1 5	0 47	2° 7'	17° 23'
Friday	2	33	7 14	6 32	0 53	2 0	1 37	23 7	17 6
Saturday	3	34	7 13	6 33	0 53	2 57	2 28	24 7	16 49
Sunday	4	35	7 13	6 33	0 53	3 49	3 19	25 7	16 31
Monday	5	36	7 13	6 34	0 52	4 40	4 11	26 7	16 14
Tuesday	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 53	5 08	5 2	27 7	15 56
Wednesday	7	38	7 12	6 35	0 53	6 12	5 53	28 7	15 37
Thursday	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 53	6 53	6 43	0 0	15 19
Friday	9	40	7 11	6 36	0 53	7 30	7 21	1 0	15 0
Saturday	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 53	8 10	8 19	2 0	14 41
Sunday	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 53	8 47	9 7	3 0	14 21
Monday	12	43	7 10	6 38	0 53	9 23	9 56	4 0	14 2
Tuesday	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 53	10 0	10 43	5 0	13 42
Wednesday	14	45	7 8	6 39	0 53	10 39	11 33	6 0	13 22
Thursday	15	46	7 8	6 39	0 53	11 20		7 0	13 1
Friday	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 53	0 3	0 24	8 0	12 41
Saturday	17	48	7 7	6 40	0 53	0 51	1 16	9 0	12 20
Sunday	18	49	7 6	6 40	0 53	1 43	2 9	10 0	11 59
Monday	19	50	7 6	6 41	0 53	2 39	3 4	11 0	11 38
Tuesday	20	51	7 5	6 41	0 53	3 38	4 0	12 0	11 17
Wednesday	21	52	7 4	6 42	0 53	4 39	4 54	13 0	10 56
Thursday	22	53	7 4	6 42	0 53	5 43	5 46	14 0	10 34
Friday	23	54	7 3	6 43	0 52	6 47	6 38	15 0	10 12
Saturday	24	55	7 2	6 43	0 52	7 50	7 28	16 0	9 50
Sunday	25	56	7 2	6 43	0 52	8 53	8 16	17 0	9 28
Monday	26	57	7 1	6 44	0 52	9 55	9 5	18 0	9 6
Tuesday	27	58	7 0	6 44	0 51	10 56	9 53	19 0	
Wednesday	28	59	7 0	6 44	0 51	11 55	10 42	20 0	
Thursday	29	60	7 0	6 45	0 51		11 32	21 0	

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days

C Last Quarter	1st	2h	om	A M	D First Quarter	1st	8h	3m	A M
					Q Full Moon	14th	1h	3m	A M
C New Moon	9th	h.	53m	A M	C Last Quarter	30th	9h	50m	P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon rise	Moon set							
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S		
Friday	1	61	6	59	6	45	0	51	0	5	0	24	2 0	7 36
Saturday	2	62	6	58	6	45	0	51	1	45	1	16	23 0	7 15
Sunday	3	63	6	57	6	46	0	51	2	3	2	8	24 0	6 50
Monday	4	64	6	57	6	46	0	51	3	25	2	59	25 0	6 47
Tuesday	5	65	6	56	6	46	0	51	4	10	3	50	26 0	6 4
Wednesday	6	66	6	55	6	46	0	50	4	5	4	39	27 0	5 40
Thursday	7	67	6	55	6	46	0	50	5	3	5	28	28 0	5 17
Friday	8	68	6	54	6	46	0	50	6	10	6	16	29 0	4 54
Saturday	9	69	6	53	6	47	0	50	6	48	7	3	0 2	4 30
Sunday	10	70	6	53	6	47	0	49	7	24	7	51	1 "	4 7
Monday	11	71	6	52	6	47	0	49	8	1	8	39	2 "	3 43
Tuesday	12	72	6	51	6	47	0	49	8	30	9	28	3 2	3 40
Wednesday	13	73	6	50	6	45	0	49	9	19	10	19	4 2	2 56
Thursday	14	74	6	49	6	46	0	49	10	1	11	10	5	2 3
Friday	15	75	6	48	6	49	0	49	10	46			6 1	2 9
Saturday	16	76	6	48	6	49	0	49	11	36	A M 0 1		7 2	1 45
Sunday	17	77	6	47	6	49	0	49	0	4	0 51		8 2	1 21
Monday	18	78	6	46	6	49	0	49	1	23	1 47		9 2	0 53
Tuesday	19	79	6	45	6	50	0	47	2	27	2 40		10 2	0 34
Wednesday	20	80	6	44	6	50	0	47	3	23	3 3		11 2	0 10
Thursday	21	81	6	43	6	50	0	47	4	25	4 23		12 2	0 15
Friday	22	82	6	42	6	50	0	46	5	27	5 15		13 2	0 37
Saturday	23	83	6	41	6	51	0	46	6	31	6 1		14 0	1 1
Sunday	24	84	6	41	6	51	0	46	7	33	6 50		15 2	1 24
Monday	25	85	6	40	6	51	0	45	8	37	7 40		16 2	1 44
Tuesday	26	86	6	39	6	51	0	45	9	39	8 31		17 2	2 11
Wednesday	27	87	6	38	6	52	0	45	10	40	9 22		18 2	2 35
Thursday	28	88	6	37	6	52	0	45	11	37	10 15		19 2	2 59
Friday	29	89	6	36	6	52	0	44			11 9		20 2	3 4
Saturday	30	90	6	35	6	53	0	44	A M 0 31	P M 0 1			21 2	3 45
Sunday	31	91	6	35	6	53	0	44	1 "		0 53		22 2	4 6

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days

☾ New Moon
☾ First Quarter

8th 1h 43m A.M.
13th 7h 46m P.M.

☉ Full Moon
☾ Last Quarter

2nd 10h 7m A.M.
27th 1h 19m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moonrise	Moonset			
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	°	
Monday	1	92	6 34	6 53	0 43	2 6	1 45	23 2	4 32	
Tuesday	2	93	6 33	6 53	0 43	2 51	2 36	24 2	4 55	
Wednesday	3	94	6 32	6 53	0 42	3 31	3 25	25 2	5 18	
Thursday	4	95	6 31	6 53	0 42	4 9	4 13	26 2	5 41	
Friday	5	96	6 31	6 53	0 42	4 47	5 0	27 2	6 4	
Saturday	6	97	6 30	6 53	0 42	5 24	5 49	28 2	6 26	
Sunday	7	98	6 29	6 54	0 41	6 1	6 36	29 2	6 49	
Monday	8	99	6 29	6 54	0 41	6 39	7 25	0 5	7 11	
Tuesday	9	100	6 28	6 54	0 40	7 18	8 15	1 5	7 34	
Wednesday	10	101	6 27	6 54	0 40	8 0	9 6	2 5	7 56	
Thursday	11	102	6 26	6 55	0 40	8 44	9 53	3 5	8 18	
Friday	12	103	6 25	6 55	0 40	9 37	10 50	4 5	8 40	
Saturday	13	104	6 25	6 55	0 39	10 23	11 47	5 5	9 2	
Sunday	14	105	6 24	6 56	0 39	11 16		6 5	9 24	
Monday	15	106	6 23	6 56	0 39	0 17	0 34	7 5	9 45	
Tue day	16	107	6 22	6 56	0 38	1 10	1 25	8 5	10 7	
Wednesday	17	108	6 21	6 56	0 38	2 10	2 14	9 5	10 28	
Thursday	18	109	6 21	6 57	0 38	3 10	3 2	10 5	10 49	
Friday	19	110	6 20	6 57	0 38	4 11	3 49	11 5	11 10	
Saturday	20	111	6 19	6 57	0 38	5 13	4 37	12 5	11 30	
Sunday	21	112	6 18	6 58	0 38	6 15	5 26	13 5	11 51	
Monday	22	113	6 18	6 58	0 37	7 18	6 15	14 5	12 11	
Tuesday	23	114	6 17	6 58	0 37	8 21	7 6	15 5	12 31	
Wednesday	24	115	6 16	6 59	0 37	9 21	8 0	16 5	12 51	
Thursday	25	116	6 15	6 59	0 37	10 18	8 55	17 5	13 11	
Friday	26	117	6 15	6 59	0 37	11 17	9 50	18 5	13 30	
Saturday	27	118	6 14	7 0	0 36		10 44	19 5		
Sunday	28	119	6 13	7 0	0 36	0 2	11 3	20		
Monday	29	120	6 13	7 0	0 36	0 48	0 29			
Tuesday	30	121	6 12	7 1	0 36	1 30	1 20			

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days

☉ New Moon . 11th 5h 37m P.M. | ☽ Full Moon 1st 11h 3m P.M.
 ☾ First Quarter 15th 11h 11m A.M. | ☾ Last Quarter 20th 6h 10m A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mer Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moonrise	Moonset		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	N
Wednesday	1	122	6 12	7 1	0 36	11 8	2 8	23 5	15
Thursday	2	123	6 11	7 1	0 36	11 47	2 56	24 5	15 21
Friday	3	124	6 10	7 2	0 36	11 44	3 43	25 5	15 41
Saturday	4	125	6 10	7 2	0 35	11 0	4 31	26 5	15 5
Sunday	5	126	6 9	7 3	0 35	11 39	5 20	27 5	16 1
Monday	6	127	6 8	7 3	0 35	11 17	6 10	28 5	16 3
Tuesday	7	128	6 8	7 3	0 35	11 58	7 1	29 5	16 4
Wednesday	8	129	6 8	7 4	0 35	12 40	7 54	30 8	17 1
Thursday	9	130	6 7	7 4	0 35	12 29	8 46	31 8	17 2
Friday	10	131	6 6	7 4	0 35	12 10	9 39	32 8	17 3
Saturday	11	132	6 6	7 5	0 35	11 1	10 31	33 8	17 5
Sunday	12	133	6 6	7 5	0 35	10 8	11 22	34 8	18
Monday	13	134	6 6	7 5	0 35	11 4	12 11	35 8	18 2
Tuesday	14	135	6 5	7 5	0 35	10 11	13 11	36 8	18 3
Wednesday	15	136	6 5	7 6	0 35	11 1	14 53	37 8	18 5
Thursday	16	137	6 5	7 6	0 35	11 59	15 45	38 8	19
Friday	17	138	6 5	7 6	0 35	12 50	16 30	39 8	19 1
Saturday	18	139	6 4	7 7	0 35	13 59	17 16	40 8	19 3
Sunday	19	140	6 4	7 7	0 35	15 0	18 4	41 8	19 4
Monday	20	141	6 3	7 7	0 35	16 1	19 54	42 8	19 5
Tuesday	21	142	6 3	7 8	0 35	17 4	20 45	43 8	20 1
Wednesday	22	143	6 3	7 8	0 35	18 2	21 39	44 8	20 2
Thursday	23	144	6 3	7 9	0 35	18 59	22 31	45 8	20 3
Friday	24	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	19 51	23 31	46 8	20 4
Saturday	25	146	6 2	7 9	0 35	20 40	24 25	47 8	20 5
Sunday	26	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	21 35	25 19	48 8	21 7
Monday	27	148	6 2	7 10	0 36	22 11	26 11	49 8	21 1
Tuesday	28	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	22 6	27 2	50 8	21 1
Wednesday	29	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	22 45	28 50	51 8	21 3
Thursday	30	151	6 1	7 11	0 36	23 23	29 37	52 8	21 46
Friday	31	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	24 59	30 3	53 8	21 55

Phases of the Moon—JUN 30 Days

☉ New Moon	6th 6h 33m A M	☾ Full Moon	29th 4h. 32m A M
☾ First Quarter	13th 7h 29m A M	☾ Last Quarter	27th 11h 43m P M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time										Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M.		True Noon P M		Moon rise		Moon set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Saturday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	2 36	3 13	24 8	2° 3		
Sunday	2	154	6	1	7	13	0	36	3 14	4 3	25 8	22 11		
Monday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	3 54	4 54	26 8	22 19		
Tuesday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	4 37	5 46	27 8	22 26		
Wednesday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	5 23	6 39	28 8	22 33		
Thursday	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	6 13	7 33	0 3	22 37		
Friday	7	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	7 6	8 26	1 3	22 40		
Saturday	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	8 2	9 19	2 3	22 51		
Sunday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	8 52	10 9	3 3	22 56		
Monday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	9 57	10 57	4 3	23 1		
Tuesday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	10 56	11 44	5 3	23 5		
Wednesday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	11 53		6 3	23 9		
Thursday	13	165	6	1	7	17	0	38	0 52	0 29	7 3	23 13		
Friday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	1 51	1 14	8 3	23 16		
Saturday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	2 50	2 0	9 3	23 19		
Sunday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	3 50	2 47	10 3	23 21		
Monday	17	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	4 50	3 36	11 3	23 23		
Tuesday	18	170	6	1	7	18	0	39	5 48	4 27	12 3	23 24		
Wednesday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	6 45	5 22	13 3	23 26		
Thursday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	7 40	6 16	14 3	23 26		
Friday	21	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	8 31	7 13	15 3	23 27		
Saturday	22	174	6	2	7	19	0	40	9 18	8 7	16 3	23 27		
Sunday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	10 1	9 0	17 3	23 26		
Monday	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	10 11	9 52	18 3	23 25		
Tuesday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	11 20	10 42	19 3	23 24		
Wednesday	26	178	6	3	7	20	0	41	11 57	11 30	20 3	23 22		
Thursday	27	179	6	3	7	20	0	41		0 18	21 3	23 20		
Friday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	0 54	1 6	22 3	23 17		
Saturday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	1 11	1 34	23 3	23 14		
Sunday	30	182	6	4	7	20	0	42	1 50	2 45	24 3	23 11		

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

☾ New Moon 7th, 5h 37m. P.M. | ☽ Full Moon . 21st, 7h 3m P.M.
 ☾ First Quarter .. 15th 2h 21m A.M. | ☾ Last Quarter . 2th, 6h 10m. A.M.

			Indian Standard Time								Moon's	Sun's		
Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Sunrise		Sunset		True Noon		Moon rise		Moon set		Age at Noon	Declination at Mean Noon.
			A.M.		P.M.		P.M.							
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N.
Wednesday	1	122	6	12	7	1	0	30	2	8	2	8	23 5	15 4
Thursday..	2	123	6	11	7	1	0	36	2	47	2	56	24 5	15 22
Friday .	3	124	6	10	7	2	0	36	3	24	3	43	25 5	15 40
Saturday	4	125	6	10	7	2	0	35	4	0	4	31	26 5	15 57
Sunday ..	5	126	6	0	7	3	0	35	4	39	5	20	27 5	16 14
Monday .	6	127	6	8	7	3	0	35	5	17	6	10	28 5	16 31
Tuesday ..	7	129	6	8	7	3	0	35	5	58	7	1	29 5	16 49
Wednesday	8	129	6	8	7	4	0	35	6	42	8	54	0 8	17 5
Thursday	9	130	6	7	7	4	0	35	7	29	8	46	1 8	17 21
Friday ..	10	131	6	6	7	4	0	35	8	10	9	39	2 8	17 37
Saturday..	11	132	6	6	7	5	0	35	9	12	10	31	3 8	17 52
Sunday ..	12	133	6	6	7	5	0	35	10	8	11	22	4 8	18 7
Monday .	13	134	6	6	7	5	0	35	11	4	12	14	5 8	18 22
Tuesday .	14	135	6	5	7	5	0	35	0	2	0	11	6 8	18 37
Wednesday	15	136	6	5	7	6	0	35	1	1	0	59	7 8	18 51
Thursday	16	137	6	5	7	6	0	35	1	59	1	45	8 8	19 5
Friday ..	17	138	6	5	7	6	0	35	2	50	2	30	9 8	19 19
Saturday..	18	139	6	4	7	7	0	35	3	59	3	16	10 8	19 32
Sunday ..	19	140	6	4	7	7	0	35	5	0	4	4	11 8	19 46
Monday ..	20	141	6	3	7	7	0	35	6	2	4	54	12 8	19 59
Tuesday ..	21	142	6	3	7	8	0	35	7	4	5	45	13 8	20 11
Wednesday ..	22	143	6	3	7	8	0	35	8	2	6	39	14 8	20 23
Thursday ..	23	144	6	3	7	9	0	35	9	59	7	35	15 8	20 37
Friday ..	24	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	10	51	8	31	16 8	20 48
Saturday..	25	146	6	2	7	9	0	35	11	40	9	25	17 8	20 57
Sunday .	26	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	12	25	10	19	18 8	21 7
Monday ..	27	148	6	2	7	10	0	36	1	11	11	11	19 8	21 7
Tuesday ..	28	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	0	6	0	2	20 8	21 7
Wednesday	29	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	0	45	0	50	21 8	21 27
Thursday ..	30	151	6	1	7	11	0	36	1	23	1	37	22 8	21 46
Friday ..	31	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	1	59	2	25	23 8	21 55

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days

☾ New Moon

6th 6h.35m A.M.

○ Full Moon

10th 4h 35m A.M.

☾ First Quarter

13th 7h 29m A.M.

☾ Last Quarter

21st 11h 43m P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise				Moon set.	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Saturday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	2	36	3	13	24 8	2° 3
Sunday	2	154	6	1	7	13	0	36	3	14	4	3	25 8	2° 11
Monday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	3	54	4	54	26 8	22 19
Tuesday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	4	37	5	46	27 8	22 26
Wednesday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	5	23	6	39	28 8	22 33
Thursday	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	6	13	7	33	29 8	2° 39
Friday	7	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	7	6	8	26	1 3	22 40
Saturday	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	8	2	9	19	2 3	22 51
Sunday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	8	59	10	9	3 3	22 56
Monday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	9	57	10	57	4 3	23 1
Tuesday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	10	56	11	44	5 3	23 6
Wednesday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	11	53			6 3	23 9
Thursday	13	165	6	1	7	17	0	38	0	52	A.M.		7 3	23 13
Friday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	1	51	0	29	8 3	23 16
Saturday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	2	50	1	14	9 3	23 19
Sunday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	3	50	2	47	10 3	23 21
Monday	17	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	4	50	3	36	11 3	23 23
Tuesday	18	170	6	1	7	18	0	39	5	48	4	27	12 3	23 24
Wednesday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	6	45	5	22	13 3	23 26
Thursday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	7	40	6	16	14 3	23 26
Friday	21	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	8	31	7	13	15 3	23 27
Saturday	22	174	6	2	7	19	0	40	9	18	8	7	16 3	23 27
Sunday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	10	1	9	0	17 3	23 26
Monday	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	10	41	9	50	18 3	23 25
Tuesday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	11	20	10	42	19 3	23 24
Wednesday	26	178	6	3	7	20	0	41	11	57	11	30	20 3	23 23
Thursday	27	179	6	3	7	20	0	41			P.M.		21 3	23 20
Friday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	A.M.		0	18	22 3	23 17
Saturday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	0	54	1	6	23	
Sunday	30	182	6	4	7	20	0	42	1	11	1	54		

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☾ New Moon 5th 4h 58m P M ☽ Full Moon 10th 3h 55m P M
 ☾ First Quarter 1th 0h 0m P M ☾ Last Quarter 27th 4h 50m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Moon's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon Rise A M	Moon set P M		
Monday	1	183	6 5	7 40	0 42	3 3	3 55	25 3	23 7
Tuesday	2	184	6 5	7 20	0 40	3 15	4 02	26 3	23 3
Wednesday	3	185	6 5	7 00	0 43	4 4	5 20	27 3	22 54
Thursday	4	186	6 6	7 00	0 43	4 56	6 1	28 3	20 53
Friday	5	187	6 6	7 20	0 43	5 50	7 11	29 3	22 48
Saturday	6	188	6 6	7 20	0 43	6 49	8 3	0 8	22 42
Sunday	7	189	6 7	7 20	0 43	7 48	8 54	1 8	22 36
Monday	8	190	6 7	7 20	0 43	8 49	9 40	2 8	22 29
Tuesday	9	191	6 7	7 20	0 44	9 49	10 29	3 8	22 22
Wednesday	10	192	6 8	7 20	0 44	10 47	11 14	4 8	22 15
Thursday	11	193	6 8	7 20	0 44	11 46		5 8	22 7
Friday	12	194	6 8	7 20	0 44	0 44	0 0	6 8	21 59
Saturday	13	195	6 9	7 20	0 44	1 44	0 40	7 8	21 50
Sunday	14	196	6 9	7 20	0 44	2 40	1 33	8 8	21 42
Monday	15	197	6 9	7 40	0 45	3 40	23	9 8	21 32
Tuesday	16	198	6 10	7 19	0 45	4 37	3 15	10 8	21 23
Wednesday	17	199	6 10	7 19	0 45	5 31	4 9	11 8	21 13
Thursday	18	200	6 11	7 19	0 45	6 23	5 3	12 8	21 0
Friday	19	201	6 11	7 19	0 45	7 12	5 57	13 8	20 52
Saturday	20	202	6 11	7 19	0 45	7 56	6 51	14 8	20 41
Sunday	21	203	6 12	7 18	0 45	8 35	7 43	15 8	20 29
Monday	22	204	6 12	7 18	0 45	9 17	8 35	16 8	20 16
Tuesday	23	205	6 13	7 18	0 45	9 55	9 03	17 8	20 3
Wednesday	24	206	6 13	7 17	0 45	10 30	10 11	18 8	19 53
Thursday	25	207	6 13	7 17	0 45	11 9	10 59	19 8	19 40
Friday	26	208	6 14	7 17	0 45	11 47	12 47	0 8	19 27
Saturday	27	209	6 14	7 16	0 45	12 4	0 36	21 8	19 14
Sunday	28	210	6 14	7 16	0 45	0 27	1 06	22 8	19 0
Monday	29	211	6 15	7 16	0 45	1 9	0 17	23 8	18 46
Tuesday	30	212	6 15	7 15	0 45	1 50	3 10	24 8	18 33
Wednesday	31	213	6 15	7 15	0 45	2 38	4 3	25 8	18 17

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

● New Moon

4th 1h 37m. A.M. ☾ Full Moon

14th 4h 37m A.M.

☾ First Quarter

10th 5h. 30m P.M. ☾ Last Quarter

20th 9h. 3m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.				Moon rise. Moon set.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	°
Thursday	1	214	6	16	7	15	0	45	3 3"	4 5"	26 4	19 2
Friday	2	215	6	16	7	15	0	45	4 33	5 51	27 4	19 47
Saturday	3	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	5 33	6 43	28 8	17 31
Sunday	4	217	6	16	7	14	0	45	6 34	7 34	0 5	17 16
Monday	5	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	7 36	8 23	1 5	17 0
Tuesday	6	219	6	16	7	13	0	45	8 37	9 11	2 5	16 43
Wednesday	7	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	9 38	9 57	3 5	16 27
Thursday	8	221	6	17	7	12	0	44	10 38	10 44	4 5	16 10
Friday	9	222	6	18	7	11	0	44	11 38	11 32	5 5	15 53
Saturday	10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	0 37		6 5	15 35
Sunday	11	224	6	18	7	10	0	44	1 36	0 1	7 5	15 17
Monday	12	225	6	18	7	9	0	44	2 32	1 12	8 5	15 0
Tuesday	13	226	6	19	7	8	0	43	3 26	2 5	9 5	14 41
Wednesday	14	227	6	19	7	8	0	43	4 18	2 58	10 5	14 23
Thursday	15	228	6	20	7	7	0	43	5 7	3 51	11 5	14 4
Friday	16	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	5 54	4 44	12 5	13 45
Saturday	17	230	6	20	7	6	0	43	6 35	5 36	13 5	13 27
Sunday	18	231	6	20	7	5	0	42	7 15	6 28	14 5	13 7
Monday	19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	7 53	7 17	15 5	12 48
Tuesday	20	233	6	21	7	4	0	42	8 31	8 6	16 5	12 28
Wednesday	21	234	6	21	7	3	0	42	9 8	8 54	17 5	12 8
Thursday	22	235	6	21	7	2	0	42	9 45	9 42	18 5	11 48
Friday	23	236	6	22	7	1	0	42	10 24	10 30	19 5	11 24
Saturday	24	237	6	22	7	1	0	41	11 5	11 19	20 5	11 7
Sunday	25	238	6	22	7	0	0	41	11 47	0 9	21 5	10 47
Monday	26	239	6	22	6	59	0	41		0 50	22 5	10 26
Tuesday	27	240	6	23	6	58	0	40	0 34	1 51	23 5	10 5
Wednesday	28	241	6	23	6	57	0	40	1 25	2 44	24 5	9 41
Thursday	29	242	6	23	6	56	0	40	2 19	3 37	25 5	8 24
Friday	30	243	6	24	6	56	0	39	3 15	4 29	26 5	
Saturday	31	244	6	24	6	55	0	39	4 16	5 21	-	

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☾ New Moon	5th 4h 5m P M	☽ Full Moon	10th 3h 25m P M
☾ First Quarter	1 st 0h 5m P M	☾ Last Quarter	27th 4h 59m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				Moon rise P M	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Monday	1	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	3	36	25 3	23 7
Tuesday	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42	3	15	26 3	23 3
Wednesday	3	185	6	5	7	20	0	43	4	4	2 3	22 54
Thursday	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	4	56	28 3	22 53
Friday	5	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	5	57	29 3	22 48
Saturday	6	188	6	6	7	20	0	43	6	49	0 8	22 42
Sunday	7	189	6	7	7	20	0	43		48	1 8	22 36
Monday	8	190	6	7	7	20	0	43	8	49	2 8	22 29
Tuesday	9	191	6	7	7	20	0	44	9	43	3 8	22 22
Wednesday	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	10	4	4 8	22 15
Thursday	11	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	11	46	6 8	22 7
Friday	12	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	0	44	6 8	21 59
Saturday	13	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	1	43	7 8	21 50
Sunday	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	2	42	8 8	21 42
Monday	15	197	6	9	7	20	0	45	3	40	9 8	21 32
Tuesday	16	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	4	37	10 8	21 23
Wednesday	17	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	5	31	11 8	21 13
Thursday	18	200	6	11	7	19	0	45	6	23	12 8	21 2
Friday	19	201	6	11	7	19	0	45	7	12	13 8	20 52
Saturday	20	202	6	11	7	19	0	45	7	56	14 8	20 41
Sunday	21	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	8	38	15 8	20 29
Monday	22	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	9	17	16 8	20 18
Tuesday	23	205	6	13	7	18	0	45	9	55	17 8	20 5
Wednesday	24	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	10	32	18 8	19 53
Thursday	25	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	11	9	19 8	19 40
Friday	26	208	6	14	7	17	0	45	11	47	20 8	19 27
Saturday	27	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	A M.	0 36	21 8	19 14
Sunday	28	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	0	27	22 8	19 0
Monday	29	211	6	15	7	16	0	45	1	9	23 8	18 46
Tuesday	30	212	6	15	7	15	0	45	1	55	24 8	18 37
Wednesday	31	213	6	15	7	15	0	45	2	44	25 8	18 17

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

☾ New Moon

4th 1h 30m A M ☉ Full Moon

14th 4h 3 m A M

☾ First Quarter

10th, 5h 30m P M ☾ Last Quarter

20th 9h 3m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Noon
			Sunrise. A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon rise	Moon set		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	° '
Thursday	1	214	6 16	7 15	0 45	3 37	4 57	26 8	18 2
Friday	2	215	6 16	7 15	0 45	4 33	5 51	27 8	17 47
Saturday	3	216	6 16	7 14	0 45	5 33	6 43	28 8	17 31
Sunday	4	217	6 16	7 14	0 45	6 34	7 34	0 5	17 16
Monday	5	218	6 16	7 13	0 45	7 36	8 23	1 5	17 0
Tuesday	6	219	6 16	7 13	0 45	8 37	9 11	2 5	16 43
Wednesday	7	220	6 17	7 12	0 44	9 38	9 57	3 5	16 27
Thursday	8	221	6 17	7 12	0 44	10 38	10 44	4 5	16 10
Friday	9	222	6 18	7 11	0 44	11 38	11 32	5 5	15 53
Saturday	10	223	6 18	7 10	0 44	0 37		6 5	15 35
Sunday	11	224	6 18	7 10	0 44	1 36	0 21	7 5	15 17
Monday	12	225	6 18	7 9	0 44	2 32	1 12	8 5	15 0
Tuesday	13	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	3 26	2 5	9 5	14 41
Wednesday	14	227	6 19	7 8	0 43	4 18	2 58	10 5	14 23
Thursday	15	228	6 20	7 7	0 43	5 7	3 51	11 5	14 4
Friday	16	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	5 53	4 44	12 5	13 45
Saturday	17	230	6 20	7 6	0 43	6 35	5 36	13 5	13 27
Sunday	18	231	6 20	7 5	0 42	7 15	6 28	14 5	13 7
Monday	19	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	7 53	7 17	15 5	12 48
Tuesday	20	233	6 21	7 4	0 42	8 31	8 6	16 5	12 28
Wednesday	21	234	6 21	7 3	0 42	9 8	8 54	17 5	12 8
Thursday	22	235	6 22	7 2	0 42	9 45	9 42	18 5	11 48
Friday	23	236	6 22	7 1	0 42	10 24	10 30	19 5	11 28
Saturday	24	237	6 22	7 1	0 41	11 5	11 19	20 5	11 7
Sunday	25	238	6 22	7 0	0 41	11 47	0 9	21 5	10 47
Monday	26	239	6 22	6 59	0 41		0 50	22 5	10 24
Tuesday	27	240	6 23	6 58	0 40	0 34	1 51	23 5	10 5
Wednesday	28	241	6 23	6 57	0 40	1 25	2 44	24 5	9 44
Thursday	29	242	6 23	6 56	0 40	2 19	3 37	25 5	9 23
Friday	30	243	6 24	6 55	0 39	3 15	4 29	26 5	9 1
Saturday	31	244	6 24	6 55	0 39	4 16	5 21	27 5	8 40

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days

☾ New Moon

☾ 1 9h 45m A.M.

☾ Full Moon

16th 8h 11m P.M.

☾ First Quarter

☾ 9th 1h 2m A.M.

☾ Last Quarter

☾ 24th 11h 17m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon					
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise			Moon set.					
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M		H	M	D	N		
Sunday	1	245	6	24	6	54	0	39	5	17	6	10	23	5	8	13	
Monday	2	246	6	24	6	53	0	39	6	19	7	0	0	1	7	56	
Tuesday	3	247	6	24	6	52	0	38	7	21	7	48	1	1	7	54	
Wednesday	4	248	6	25	6	51	0	38	8	24	8	37	2	1	7	12	
Thursday	5	249	6	25	6	51	0	38	9	26	9	26	3	1	6	50	
Friday	6	250	6	25	6	50	0	37	10	28	10	16	4	1	6	28	
Saturday	7	251	6	25	6	49	0	37	11	9	11	7	5	1	6	5	
Sunday	8	252	6	25	6	48	0	36	12	7			6	1	5	43	
Monday	9	253	6	25	6	48	0	36	1	3	A.M.	1	7	1	5	20	
Tuesday	10	254	6	25	6	47	0	36	2	15	0	34	8	1	4	57	
Wednesday	11	255	6	25	6	46	0	35	3	5	1	47	9	1	4	55	
Thursday	12	256	6	25	6	45	0	35	3	51	2	40	10	1	4	12	
Friday	13	257	6	26	6	44	0	35	4	34	3	32	11	1	3	49	
Saturday	14	258	6	26	6	43	0	34	5	14	4	24	12	1	3	26	
Sunday	15	259	6	26	6	43	0	34	6	53	5	14	13	1	3	8	
Monday	16	260	6	26	6	42	0	33	6	31	6	2	14	1	2	40	
Tuesday	17	261	6	27	6	41	0	33	7	8	6	30	15	1	2	17	
Wednesday	18	262	6	27	6	40	0	33	7	45	7	38	16	1	1	53	
Thursday	19	263	6	27	6	39	0	32	8	23	8	6	17	1	1	30	
Friday	20	264	6	27	6	38	0	32	9	3	9	14	18	1	1	7	
Saturday	21	265	6	27	6	37	0	32	9	43	10	4	19	1	0	44	
Sunday	22	266	6	28	6	36	0	31	10	29	10	54	20	1	0	20	
Monday	23	267	6	28	6	35	0	31	11	17	11	44	21	1	0	8	
Tuesday	24	268	6	28	6	34	0	31			P.M.	35	22	1	0	27	
Wednesday	25	269	6	28	6	33	0	30	A.M.	8	1	26	23	1	0	50	
Thursday	26	270	6	28	6	33	0	30	1	2	2	18	24	1	1	15	
Friday	27	271	6	29	6	32	0	30	1	58	3	8	25	1	1	37	
Saturday	28	272	6	29	6	31	0	30	2	58	3	56	26	1	2	0	
Sunday	29	273	6	29	6	30	0	29	3	59	4	46	27	1	2	23	
Monday	30	274	6	29	6	29	0	29	5	0	5	34	28	1	2	47	

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days

☾ New Moon	1st 6h 11m P.M.	☽ Full Moon	16th 1h 48m P.M.
		☾ Last Quarter	24th 11h 34m A.M.
☾ First Quarter	8th 11h 48m A.M.	☽ New Moon	31st 3h 33m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time									Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.	
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise		Moon set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	°
Tuesday	1	275	6	30	6	24	0	29	6	3	6	23	29 1	3 10
Wednesday	2	276	6	30	6	24	0	29	7	6	7	14	0 8	3 33
Thursday	3	277	6	30	6	26	0	29	8	10	8	5	1 8	3 57
Friday	4	278	6	30	6	25	0	28	9	13	8	57	2 8	4 20
Saturday	5	279	6	31	6	25	0	28	10	15	9	52	3 8	4 43
Sunday	6	280	6	31	6	24	0	28	11	14	10	48	4 8	5 6
Monday	7	281	6	31	6	23	0	28	0	10	11	42	5 8	5 29
Tuesday	8	282	6	31	6	22	0	27	1	2			6 8	5 52
Wednesday	9	283	6	31	6	21	0	27	1	50	0	36	7 8	6 15
Thursday	10	284	6	31	6	21	0	27	2	33	1	28	8 8	6 38
Friday	11	285	6	31	6	20	0	27	3	14	2	20	9 8	7 0
Saturday	12	286	6	31	6	20	0	27	3	53	3	11	10 8	7 23
Sunday	13	287	6	32	6	19	0	26	4	31	3	59	11 8	7 45
Monday	14	288	6	32	6	18	0	26	5	8	4	46	12 8	8 8
Tuesday	15	289	6	32	6	17	0	26	5	48	5	35	13 8	8 30
Wednesday	16	290	6	33	6	17	0	26	6	23	6	23	14 8	8 52
Thursday	17	291	6	33	6	16	0	25	7	2	7	11	15 8	9 14
Friday	18	292	6	34	6	15	0	25	7	44	8	0	16 8	9 36
Saturday	19	293	6	34	6	14	0	25	8	27	8	50	17 8	9 58
Sunday	20	294	6	34	6	14	0	25	9	14	9	41	18 8	10 20
Monday	21	295	6	35	6	13	0	24	10	4	10	31	19 8	10 41
Tuesday	22	296	6	35	6	12	0	24	10	55	11	22	20 8	11 2
Wednesday	23	297	6	35	6	12	0	24	11	49	0	11	21 8	11 23
Thursday	24	298	6	36	6	11	0	24			1	0	22 8	11 44
Friday	25	299	6	36	6	10	0	24	0	45	1	48	23 8	12 5
Saturday	26	300	6	37	6	10	0	23	1	43	2	35	24 8	12 26
Sunday	27	301	6	37	6	9	0	23	2	42	3	22	25 8	12 46
Monday	28	302	6	37	6	8	0	23	3	42	4	9	26 8	13 6
Tuesday	29	303	6	38	6	8	0	23	4	44	4	58	27 8	13 27
Wednesday	30	304	6	38	6	7	0	23	5	47	5	49	28 8	13 46
Thursday	31	305	6	39	6	7	0	23	6	51	6	41	0 4	14 0

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days

☾ First Quarter

14th 11 34m A.M.

☾ Last Quarter

10th 10h. 6m P.M.

☾ Full Moon

15th 11 53m A.M.

☾ New Moon

19th 11h 10m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.										Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon Rise		Moon set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D.	S
Friday	1	306	6	39	6	6	0	22	7	56	7	36	14	14° 05'
Saturday	2	307	6	40	6	6	0	22	8	58	8	33	24	14° 44'
Sunday	3	308	6	40	6	5	0	22	9	5	9	30	34	15° 3'
Monday	4	309	6	40	6	5	0	22	10	53	10	26	44	15° 21'
Tuesday	5	310	6	41	6	4	0	22	11	44	11	21	54	15° 40'
Wednesday	6	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	12	30			64	15° 58'
Thursday	7	312	6	42	6	3	0	22	1	13	0	14	74	16° 16'
Friday	8	313	6	42	6	3	0	22	1	5	1	6	84	16° 34'
Saturday	9	314	6	43	6	2	0	23	2	31	1	54	94	16° 51'
Sunday	10	315	6	44	6	2	0	23	3	9	2	43	104	17° 8'
Monday	11	316	6	44	6	2	0	23	3	45	3	31	114	17° 25'
Tuesday	12	317	6	44	6	1	0	23	4	22	4	19	124	17° 41'
Wednesday	13	318	6	45	6	1	0	23	5	1	5	6	134	17° 5
Thursday	14	319	6	45	6	1	0	23	5	4	5	56	144	18° 13'
Friday	15	320	6	46	6	1	0	23	6	20	6	46	154	18° 29'
Saturday	16	321	6	47	6	2	0	23	7	12	7	37	164	18° 44'
Sunday	17	322	6	47	6	2	0	23	8	0	8	29	174	18° 59'
Monday	18	323	6	48	6	2	0	23	8	51	9	19	184	19° 13'
Tuesday	19	324	6	48	6	2	0	23	9	44	10	9	194	19° 27'
Wednesday	20	325	6	49	6	2	0	24	10	39	10	59	204	19° 41'
Thursday	21	326	6	49	6	2	0	24	11	35	11	46	214	19° 55'
Friday	22	327	6	50	6	2	0	24			12	31	224	20° 8'
Saturday	23	328	6	51	6	2	0	24	0	5	1	1	234	20° 20'
Sunday	24	329	6	51	6	2	0	25	1	29	2	0	244	20° 33'
Monday	25	330	6	52	6	2	0	25	2	20	3	49	254	20° 45'
Tuesday	26	331	6	52	6	2	0	25	3	29	3	36	264	20° 56'
Wednesday	27	332	6	53	6	2	0	25	4	30	4	26	274	21°
Thursday	28	333	6	53	6	2	0	26	5	34	5	18	284	21° 13'
Friday	29	334	6	54	6	2	0	26	6	37	6	14	294	21° 29'
Saturday	30	335	6	55	6	2	0	27	7	48	7	1	304	21° 39'

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days

☾ First Quarter

6th 9h 31m P M

☾ Last Quarter

7nd 1 15m A M

☾ Full Moon

15th 1h 8m A M

☾ New Moon

29th 9h 46m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time										Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M		Moon rise		Moon set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Sunday	1	336	6	55	6	0	0	03	8	36	8	10	19	21 43
Monday	2	337	6	56	6	1	0	23	9	3	9	7	20	21 5
Tuesday	3	338	6	57	6	1	0	28	10	-	10	3	20	2 6
Wednesday	4	339	6	57	6	1	0	29	11	8	10	56	40	22 14
Thursday	5	340	6	58	6	1	0	29	11	50	11	43	50	22 0
Friday	6	341	6	58	6	1	0	30	0	30			60	22 30
Saturday	7	342	6	59	6	2	0	30	1	8	0	3	70	22 37
Sunday	8	343	7	0	6	2	0	30	1	44	1	35	80	22 43
Monday	9	344	7	0	6	2	0	31	2	01	2	13	90	22 49
Tuesday	10	345	7	1	6	2	0	31	2	59	3	1	100	22 55
Wednesday	11	346	7	1	6	3	0	32	3	39	3	49	110	23 0
Thursday	12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	4	21	4	40	120	23 5
Friday	13	348	7	3	6	3	0	33	5	6	5	31	130	23 9
Saturday	14	349	7	3	6	4	0	33	5	55	6	0	140	23 13
Sunday	15	350	7	4	6	4	0	34	6	46	7	13	150	23 16
Monday	16	351	7	4	6	5	0	35	7	39	8	5	160	23 19
Tuesday	17	352	7	5	6	5	0	35	8	35	8	56	170	23 21
Wednesday	18	353	7	5	6	5	0	36	9	31	9	44	180	23 23
Thursday	19	354	7	6	6	6	0	36	10	28	10	31	190	23 25
Friday	20	355	7	7	6	6	0	37	11	05	11	16	200	23 26
Saturday	21	356	7	7	6	7	0	37			0	1	10	23 27
Sunday	22	357	7	8	6	7	0	38	0	21	0	45	9	23 27
Monday	23	358	7	8	6	7	0	38	1	00	1	31	03	23 26
Tuesday	24	359	7	9	6	8	0	39	2	18	2	18	04	23 25
Wednesday	25	360	7	9	6		0	39	3	19	3	-	05	23 24
Thursday	26	361	7	9	6	9	0	40	4	20	4	0	06	23 22
Friday	27	362	7	10	6	10	0	40	5	01	5	56	07	23 20
Saturday	28	363	7	10	6	10	0	41	6	00	6	53	08	23 17
Sunday	29	364	7	11	6	11	0	41	7	1	7	40	09	23 14
Monday	30	365	7	11	6	11	0	41	8	10		42	10	23 1
Tuesday	31	366	7	12	6	12	0	42	8	59	8	44	11	23 6

CALENDAR FOR 1941.

JANUARY

Sun	#	5	12	19	26	#
M	#	6	13	20	27	#
Tu	#	7	14	21	28	#
W	1	8	15	22	29	#
Th	2	9	16	23	30	#
F	3	10	17	24	31	#
S	4	11	18	25		#

JULY

Sun	#	6	13	20	27	#
M	#	7	14	21	28	#
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	#
W	2	9	16	23	30	#
Th	3	10	17	24	31	#
F	4	11	18	25		#
S	5	12	19	26		#

FEBRUARY

Sun	#	2	9	16	23	#
M	#	3	10	17	24	#
Tu	#	4	11	18	25	#
W	#	5	12	19	26	#
Th	#	6	13	20	27	#
F	#	7	14	21	28	#
S	1	8	15	22		#

AUGUST

Sun	#	3	10	17	24	31
M	#	4	11	18	25	#
Tu	#	5	12	19	26	#
W	#	6	13	20	27	#
Th	#	7	14	21	28	#
F	1	8	15	22	29	#
S	2	9	16	23	30	#

MARCH

Sun	#	2	9	16	23	30
M	#	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	#	4	11	18	25	#
W	#	5	12	19	26	#
Th	#	6	13	20	27	#
F	#	7	14	21	28	#
S	1	8	15	22	29	#

SEPTEMBER

Sun	#	7	14	21	28	#
M	1	8	15	22	29	#
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	#
W	3	10	17	24		#
Th	4	11	18	25		#
F	5	12	19	26		#
S	6	13	20	27		#

APRIL

Sun	#	6	13	20	27	#
M	#	7	14	21	28	#
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	#
W	2	9	16	23	30	#
Th	3	10	17	24		#
F	4	11	18	25		#
S	5	12	19	26		#

OCTOBER

Sun	#	5	12	19	26	#
M	#	6	13	20	27	#
Tu	#	7	14	21	28	#
W	1	8	15	22	29	#
Th	2	9	16	23	30	#
F	3	10	17	24	31	#
S	4	11	18	25		#

MAY

Sun	#	4	11	18	25	#
M	#	5	12	19	26	#
Tu	#	6	13	20	27	#
W	#	7	14	21	28	#
Th	1	8	15	22	29	#
F	2	9	16	23	30	#
S	3	10	17	24	31	#

NOVEMBER

Sun	#	2	9	16	23	30
M	#	3	10	17	24	#
Tu	#	4	11	18	25	#
W	#	5	12	19	26	#
Th	#	6	13	20	27	#
F	#	7	14	21	28	#
S	1	8	15	22	29	#

JUNE

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	#
M	2	9	16	23	30	#
Tu	3	10	17	24		#
W	4	11	18	25		#
Th	5	12	19	26		#
F	6	13	20	27		#
S	7	14	21	28		#

DECEMBER

Sun	#	7	14	21	28	#
M	1	8	15	22	29	#
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	#
W	3	10	17	24	31	#
Th	4	11	18	25		#
F	5	12	19	26		#
S	6	13	20	27		#

An Indian Glossary.

- AB** —Just now, presently
ABADS —Population
ABHI —Immediately
AKARI —Traffic of liquors and drugs
AB TAY AB TALAK —Till now
ABWAB —Illegal cess
ACHCHHA —Good
ACHHIT —Untouchable (Hindu) Asu 111 ar
ADAB —Politeness manners
ADALAT —Court
ADAT —Habit custom
ADHIRAJ —Over lord added to Maharaja
 It makes a higher title for a landlord or a chief
ADMI JASAY —Man
AFIM —Opium
AFSIE —A corruption of the English officer
AFSOS —Repentance sorrow
AG —Fire
AHIMS —Non violence (pronounced Ahimsa)
AHISTA —Slowly gently
AIR QAYUN —Law
AIVA SHIVA —Looking glass
AISA —Such this like
AJ —To-day
AKAL —Famine
AKHBAR —Newspaper
AKHARA —of wrestling
AKKAR —I
ALIGHOL —of athletic defence
ALWAN —Of exalted rank
ALLAH —God (Muslim) also Khoda
ALLAHU AKBAR —God is Great
ALMAPI —A chest of drawers
ALT —Potato
AM —Mango
AMIR —(corruptly FAKIR) —A nobleman, also a chief often also a personal name
AMMA —Mother (usual form of address to mother)
ANDA —Egg
ANDAZ —Fuss
AN UR —Crape
ANJUT —A dam or weir across a river
ANJUMAN —A gathering The term is commonly used by Muslims
ANKH —Eye
AO —Come
AP —You sir (respectful address for you)
AQT —Sense reason
ARZ ARZI —Written or oral petition representation
ARZI ARZ DASHT —Written petition
ASAY —Easy
ASHAR —Furniture
ASHIQ —Lover
ASHMAV —Sly
ASHVAI —(Lit Friendship) illicit love
ATMA —Soul
ATRAI ZAVAYA —Woman
AVATAR —An incarnation
AYURVEDA —Hindu science of Medicine
AZADI —Independence
AZAN —Summons to prayer (Muslim)
 specially used in Bengal akin to "ji" in North and k or son nger
BADMASH —A bad character a rascal
BAG —Garden
BAGH —Tiger or panther
BANADUR —Lit brave or champion or hero, a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans often bestowed by Government added to other titles added to other titles it increases their honour

as in
are
usual

CHATHURTI—Under Muslim rule a hereditary title of honour at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild

CHACK (CHOWK)—A place where four roads meet market square courtyard

CHACKIDAR—The village policeman

CHETA CHITA—Leopard funeral pyre

CHELA—A pupil

CHHANNI—A collection of thatched huts or barracks hence a cantiment

CHHATI CHHATHI—An umbrella

CHIRITA—Bird—*chi ura*—Zoological garden

CHITTHI KHAT—Letter

CHOR (CHOTTA)—Thief

CHUGLI—Backbiting

CHUK—Mistake short comin.

CHUMMA—Kiss

CONGRESS (INDIAN NATIONAL)—The largest political association

COOLY—Porter labourer

CHUTTA CHUNAM—Igne

CHUP—Silence *chup*—Be silent

CROKE KAROR—Ten million

DABL ROTH—European bread

DADA—Grandfather (paternal) elder or other venerable person Bombay slang—Coolie boss

DATTAR—Office

DATTARI—Record keeper book binder a man who looks to the stationery of the office

DAH OR DAO—A large knife

DAK—Post postal service —Ghar—*I O*—Bungalow—Resting houses all over the land

DAKAITI DAKOITY—Robbery by five or more persons

DAKHL—Possession knowledge

DAKT—Robber

DAL—(From with dental t and short a) company any disciplined body *eg* Akali Dal, Seva Dal

DAL—A generic term applied to pulses

DALAL—Broker

DANDA LATHI—Staff stout stick

DANDA—Riot disturbance

DARBAR—(1) A ceremonial court presided over by a Chief Minister Governor etc a court a hall of audience the Government of an Indian State

DARBAH—A tomb of a Muslim saint

DARI DUTTI—A rug or carpet usually of cotton but sometimes of wool

DARHAST—A petition or application

DARWA—Title of minor officials in various departments especially subordinate police officers

DARSHAN—Sight to get a sight of the image also used in case of great or holy personages

DARWAN—A door keeper

DARWAZA—A door a gate

DASTKHAT—Signature

DASTUR—Custom usage

DASTUR—Customary perquisite commission

DAWA DAWAT—Medicine

DAWAT—Invitation

DAWLAT—Wealth riches

DIPA—Dwelling tent

DIPSH—Country territory region

DIPSH BHAKT—Patron

DIPSHI—Influence Bilesh forism

DIPSH SEVKA—Service (term) of the country volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement

DPO DEOTA DIPPA—A lady

DIVADASI—A girl devoted to God

Dewan—A Viceroy or other First Minister to an Indian Chief Also used of a Council of State

DHARAM—Dharma—Religion

DHARMSALA—Free resting places

DHUPKELI—Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water *syn* picotah

DHONI—A washerman

DHOTI—A cloth worn by men round the waist and between the legs (round the legs in Madras) up to the ankles

DIL—Heart

DIT—Religion (Muslim)

DIWALI—Lamp festival of Hindus on full moon

DIWAS—Religious sitting of the Sikhs

DIWANI—Civil

DOAB—The tract between two rivers especially that between the Ganges and the Jumna

DOJAK—Hell

DOST—Friend

DRAKTH—Tree

DUA—Blewing prayer

DURGHA—Goddess of energy and protection

FLACHI—Elivchi Hachi—Cardamom

FAL—Fruit

FAQIR—A Muslim mendicant

FATWA—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law

FACJDARI—Relating to a criminal court

FITTON GARI—A photon.

FUL—Flower

GAIAR—Motion revolution

GAUDLE—A cushion a throne

CAT—Cow

CAJAT—Wrong error

CAJ—short a —Lane long a —Abuse

CAJCHA—Corpet

CAJESH—1 legiant faced God of success

CAJJA—The unfertilised flowers of the cul
ted ten tie lamp plant CANNABIS SATIVA
for smoking

CAPI (HAIKIE)—A carriage cart

CAJH—float

CAJIR—Poor

CAJAH—Witness

CAJAWA—Bigger

CAZI—Hero one who fights against the evil

CHUNGAT—Veil scarf or skirt of sari covering
the face

CHUS—Rishwat—Bribe

CHICHEE—Clarified butter used for food

CHIAM—Godown—A store room or ware
house An Anglo Indian word derived from the
Malay godung

CHOLI—Cartilage

CHORA—Tonmy

CHANGERS.

CHANGT—Meat flesh

CHANGTHA CHANGT—The Sikh's Bible or Book
of (Yog) etc

CHANGTHA—Flower

CHANGTHA CHANGT (CHANG GAF SHAP)—Little
tattle

CHANG GAF—Crude sugar in classes syn.
CHANG GAF (Lalla) (Lalla) (Lalla)

CHANGWARI—A Sikh place of worship

CHANG—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor (2)
schoolmaster

CHANG (CHANG)—Yes

CHANG—Traditional sayings of Muhammad
viz—Guardian one who has Quran by

CHANG—Is

CHANG—Pilgrimage to Mecca

CHANG—A Mahomedan who has performed
hajj (He is entitled to dye his beard red)

CHANG—A harper

CHANG (short a long i)—Practitioner of
Muslim system of medicine

CHANG (with long a short i)—Governor, ruler
judge

CHANG HALAT—Condition state

CHANG—Lawful (from Islamic point of view)
Food of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered
with a sawing motion of the knife of
Jizka

CHANGALAHOR—A sweeper or scavenger lit
one to whom every thing is lawful food

CHANG—We

CHANGSHA—Always continually

CHANGMAN—Monkey god who proved to be the
keenest devotee of Ram the incarnation of
Vishnu Hence image of service to God

CHANGA—Week

CHANG—Right just true

CHANG—Prohibited —jad—Bastard

CHANG—Each and all

CHANG—(long a) Periodical market fair

CHANG JAO—(short a) Begone!

CHANG—Hand

CHANG—Wind

CHANGAT—Courage

CHANGA (CHANGA) The era dating from the
flight of Mahomed to Mecca June 12, 622 A.D.

CHANGA—See CHANGA

CHANGA CHANGA—A draft bill of exchange

CHANG—Sense understanding

CHANG—An order

CHANGA CHANGA—The Indian tobacco pipe

CHANG CHANG—A virgin of paradise (Mushim)

CHANG JANG—Sir terms of respectful
address

CHANG—Muslim ceremony of the Iddar

CHANG—An enclosed place outside a town
where Mahomedan services are held on festivals
of Id etc

CHANG—Here on this side

CHANG—Medicine remedy

CHANGA—Flag

ILM—Learning science knowledge
 ILAQA—Jurisdiction.
 IMAM—The leader in Muslim prayer—Imam—Where Taziyah is deposited (S & Taziyah)
 IMAN—Faith religion conscientiousness
 IMARAT Kotli—An edifice building
 IMTIHAN—Examination trial
 INAM—Reward gift present
 INSHA ALLAH TAALA (INSHA TAALA)—D & By the grace of God
 INDARA—A well
 INJIL—The New Testament
 INQILAB—Revolution—Zindabad—Long live revolution
 INSAF—Justice decision.
 INTIQAAL—Death
 INTIZAM—Arrangement management
 INTIZAR—Expectation waiting for
 ISHTIHAK—Advertisement proclamation
 ISM—Name
 ISTIFA—Resignation
 ISTIMAL—Use, Custom
 IZZAT—Honour, respect, prestige
 JADU—Magic, enchantment, juggling.
 JADUGHAR—Museum
 JAGIR—Land given by Government as reward—dar—holder of jagir
 JAHANNAM—Hell
 JAHAZ—A ship
 JAI—Victory to
 JALDI TURANT—Quick haste
 JAM (Jam, Jama)—God of death
 JAM (Sindhi or Baluch)—Chief The Chief Nawabgar a title
 JANADAR—The lowest Indian officer in the army or police
 JAT—Life, sweet heart
 JAVAN—Your Majesty or Excellency
 JAKALA, Khirki—Window
 JAVAM—Birth
 JAVNA—To know
 JAW Bibi—Wife
 JAY—Caste
 JACHARAT—Jewellery

JAIL—A natural lake or swamp. Also artificial lakes.

JIL—Yes Sir Madam life soul mind added to names it serves for Mr, Mrs, Father Son

JIHAD—A religious war especially waged by Muslims
 JINHA—A council of tribal elders (North West frontier)
 JOGI (Jogi)—A Hindu ascetic
 JOSH JYOTISHI JUTSI—Astrologer
 JOWAR The little millet a very common food grain ANDHROPOLY NORTHEN or SOUTH ENH VILLAGE syn cholaam and Jola in South ern India
 JIJA—Auntling
 JIMA MASHI A mosque where large numbers gather on Friday (Juma) for prayer
 JIRMANA—Fine forfeit penalty
 JITA—Shoe slipper
 KABAB—Roast roasted meat
 KACHCHA KACHHI KACHCHI—Unripe mud built silly, inferior
 KACHHARI—An office or office building court
 KAFIR—Infidel non Muslims
 KAL—Yesterday to tomorrow
 KALI YUGA, KALI—The Iron age, a bud (short a)
 KALI—Goddess of energy and Consort of Shiva, black ink (long a)
 KALIMA, KALMA—The Mahomedan Confession of faith
 KAM—Work task employment
 KAMARRAND Cumberbund Kara—A waist band string belt
 KAMINA—Low mean
 KAMRAH—Room
 KARTA—To do
 KANKAR—Nodular limestone used for metal ling roads, gravel limestone
 KAPAS—Cotton
 KARMA KARMA—Act business fate the doctrine that the condition of existence rests on the good and evil actions in past and present existences
 KARTOOS GOLI—A cartridge
 KA—The five kas compulsory to the Sikh are Kes the uncut hair, Kacha the short drawers Kara the iron bangle Kirpan the steel knife and Kangha the comb
 KASAI—A butcher
 KAZI—Correctly Qazi—Formerly a judge
 KFFATA—Rent, hire
 KETAB—Book
 KHABAR—News
 KHABARDAR—Beware

KHADI *Khaddar*—Hand loom cloth from hand spun yarn.

KHANA—Food meal

KHANDANI—Ancestral of good birth

KHANSI—Couch

KHARCH—Expenses

KHALID—Purchase

KHALASI—An Indian fireman sailor and leryman or tent putcher release

KHALSA—Lit pure society of the pure founded by Guru Govind Singh is now equivalent to the Sikh community

KHAN—A Pathan title

KIKOR *kamkhab*—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver

KIRPAN—A Sikh religious emblem, a sword.

KISAN RYO—Agriculturist

KISAYAT—Economy

KISMAT (correctly *Qismet*)—Fate fortune

KISSA (correctly *Qissa*)—Story gossip

KODALI Also *Kudali*—The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging, syn *namuti* Southern India

KORTA—Pounded meat, a dish.

KOI HAI—Is anybody there?

KOI HAI—Who is there?

KHAKH—Sad evil miserable

KHAROSH—Hare

KHARITA—Letters between an Indian Prince and the Governor General

KHAS—Private personal special Government owned

KHAS KHAS *Kus Kus*—A grass with scented roots used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation *Αχι κορογοσ <Q>CARRONC*

KHASAM—Husband

KHAT—End

KHEDA *KHEDA*—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven also applied to the operations for exterminating

KHEL—Sport play entertainment

KHET—Field corn field

KHETH—Cultivation

KHUKHAR *Khejree*—A cooked dish of mixed rice pulses and other ingredients and by Anglo Indians specially used of rice with fish.

KHIDMATGAR—Servant butler

KHILAF—Flasheed contraictory

KHILAFAT—Royalty, Icm, successor to Mohammed

KHILAT—A robe of honour

KHITAB—Title

KHIRKI *Janala*—Window

KHUSHRAT—Beautiful

KHUP—Self own personal

KHUDA—God (Muslim) —e *taala*—the Most High God. —*Hafta*—Goodbye

KHUCHAWAN—Mr *Mister* (form of address)

KHUC—I load (coll murder)

KHUTTA—A sermon delivered after divine service every Friday in which the preacher praises Mohammed his successors Muslims in general and the reigning sovereign in particular

KOT—A fort rampart

KOTHI—A house

KOTWAL—The head of the police in a town.

KOTWALI—The chief police station.

KRISHNA *Kishnu*—(od Vishnu

KUCHA BANDI—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane

KUFF—Infidelity unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet

KUL—In total

KUMAR *Rajkumar*—Son of a Raja

KUMHAMELA—The greatest religious gathering on the occasion of auspicious bath so called because when it is held every 12th year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign *Kumhas* (Aquarius)

KUMHAR—A potter

KUNWAR OR **KUMAR**—The son of a Raja

KURSI—Chair

KURTA—Coat

KUTTA—Dog

KYA *he-a*—What?

KYA MANGTA—What do you want?

KUSHTI—Wrestling

KYACNG—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school Burma

LACHAR—Helpless

LAFZ—Word

LAKH *Lie*—A hundred thousand

LAKHMI—God less of wealth and grace

LAMBIA—Lumber—*dar*—A minor village official

LAD—*et, bring*

LARAT—Battle, war

LAKA—Boy *Larki*—*et* girl

LAKAR correct *Lachkar*—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor

LASH, *Marda*—Dead body

PIPAL—Sacred fig tree *Ficus religiosa*
PIR—A Mahomedan saint or religious teacher
PLEADER—A legal practitioner
PONGYI—A Buddhist monk or priest Burma
PRABHAT PHERI—Fit Morning round
 parties going round early in the morning singing political songs
PRINCE—Term for Shahzaib or Nawab
 eads, ie son of a Nawab. Specially conferred title on the chief descendants of the former Nawabs of Arcot Mysore and Oudh
PUJA—Worship (Hindu)
PUJARI—The priest
PUNDIT—See PANDIT
PUNJAB—Capitalism
PURANA—Old, also applied to certain Hindu religious books
PURNA SWARAJ—Complete independence or self government
PURONIT—A domestic chaplain Hindu
PWKE—An entertainment, Burma
QABUL—Confess, consent
QADR—Price, appreciation
QALITA—A gravy dish
QANUN, AIN—Law
QASAM—Oath
QAYAMAT—Resurrection the last day
QILLA—A fort
QIMA—Minced meat or fish a dish of same

has shown on the subject of love between Radha and Krishna

RAG RAGNI—Mode in Indian music tune
 R.
 R.
 R.
 R.
 to or Q
 Rao has been used in Rao, Rao, Rao and Rao. The form *Rao Rao Rao* is common in Bengal Rao in S & W India

RAJ KUMAR—Son of a Raja
RAJ RAJENWAR—King of Kings.
RAVA—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja
RAVI—The wife or dowager of a Raja
RAVPI—Prostitute
RAYO—Colour dye
RAYO MAHAL—The Palace of pleasure

RAO—A title borne by Hindus either equivalent to or ranking below, that of Raja Also a common surname

RAY—Night
RAZAI—A quilt
RAZI—Agreed contented
RAZAY—State
RICKSHAW—A one or two seated vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies
RISALAH—A communication of a troop of horses
RISWAT GHINA—Bride
ROKKA ROKO—Stop
ROTI—Bread unleavened thin flat bread
ROZ—Day, daily
ROZA—Muslim fast during Ramazan Also Mausoleum (corruption of rauza)

ROZGAR—Earning
RICH—Soul, spirit
RUI—Cotton
RUPYA—Indian silver coin
RYOTWARI—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings

SABHA—Assembly, meeting, congress
SABR—Wait be patient, patience
SABUT—Proof
SACH—True, real
SACHCHA—Genuine, honest, true
SADHU—A Hindu ascetic
 sudder—The headquarters of a

—Clean, clear, transparent, pure
SAFAR—Journey, voyage
SAHAN SAHAN—A term of respectful address

SALUT—Various forms in a line adopted by those who claim direct descent from Mohammed.

SADHU—A mendicant, a religious man.
SALR—Travel, to take a walk
SAL—Year, era
SALA—Wife & brother, a term of abuse
SALAM—Usual term of salutation.
SAMITI—Association, union, assembly.
SAMAJHNA—To understand.
SAMAN—Furniture, goods
SAN—New, CRYSTALIA JENCKA.

SANAD—(1) A charter or grant (2) any kind of deed or grants

SHATRANCH—Chess

SHER—Tiger

measure varying of the country

SANGRAM SAMITI—War Council in Civil Disobedience movement

SANNYASI—A Hindu ascetic

SAR SHIK—Heel

SARAB—Road

SARASWATI—Goddess of learning and art

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR)—Lit. A leader of the In practice all Sikhs bear the title of sardar of the—Sardar of the Indian and Sirdar of the

SARDI—Cold Coldness

SARI—Cloth worn by women

SARKAR—The Government

SARMAYADAR—Capitalist—1—Capitalism

SASTA—Cheap

SATTAGRAHA—(Lit. In witness on or acceptance of truth) passive resistance

SATTAGRAHI—A passive resister one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead

SATTA—Speculation

SAUDAGAR—Merchant

SAWAL—Question

SEMAL or cotton tree—A large tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of loss BOMBAY MALABARICUM

SETH BHETH—Merchant banker rich man

SHABASH—Bravo! Cheer up!

SHADI—Marriage

SHAFI—Cure remedy

SHAHID—A Muslim martyr

SHAHN—City town

SHANZAI—A son of a king

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Arabic)—Lit. a chief a common title

SHAMSHI LLAWA—A Mohammedan title denoting learner

SHAMSHER JAY—A word title of the Maharaja of Travancore and the princely ruler of the

SHARAN—Wine

SHARIFF—Respectable

SHANT—Contention

SHASTRAS—The religious law books of the Hindus

deny the Khalifa of the first three Khalifas

SHIKAR—Hunting

SHIKAYAT—Complaint

SHISHA—Glass looking glass

SHIVA—God of destruction

SHRADDHA—Shradh—Hindu ceremony of offering oblations to departed ones

SHRUTI—Literally heard Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis

SHROFF—Banker

SHUDHI—Literally purification A movement of conversion to Hinduism specially of them whose ancestors were Hindus and who have retained many Hindu practices

SINDHIA—See under Cuckwar

SMRITI—Unrevealed Laws as opposed to Books of Hindu Law with a valuable plith

SOWAR—A mounted soldier or constable

SOWKAR—See SHUKAR

SUD—Interest

SUKRITA—Thank you

SWADESHI DESHI—Lit. Swa—ones own desh=of country There is actually a shade of difference between the two the Swa emphasizing the preference against everything foreign

SWA—ones own

SRIVAT SRIVAT—Same as Sri Shortened form of

SRIVITA SRIVUKTA—form of Sriyat shortened form of

STUPA (tope)—A Buddhist tumulus usually of brick or stone and more or less hemispherical containing relics

SULTAN—A King

SUNNIS—Muslimans who accept the first

SWAMI—A Hindu religious ascetic husband lord

SYED SAH—A groom

SAYI SYED—More variations of Said

TABIZ—Amulet

TABLI N—The Muslim conversion movement of Andhra

TABUL—A revenue sub-division of a District

TABULI AR—The officer in charge of a tahsil syn Mamlatdar Bombay

TAKHT—Throne

TAKIA—Pillow

TAKLI—Small dhoti for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr Gandhi

TAL—Lake, Muskatine

TALAN TAKNA—Pay salary

TALAK—Mahomedan term for divorce. Three utterance of the term by the husband in presence of the wife dissolves the marriage

TALAO—A lake or tank

TALUK taluka—The estate of a talukdar. A revenue sub-division of a District in Bombay Madras and Mysore, syn taluk

TALUKDAR—A landholder with peculiar tenure in different parts of India. An official in the Hyderabad State corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars)

TAMAK TAMBAK—Tobacco

TAMASHA—Entertainment gala. In sarees the same exhibition

TAMBU—Tent

TAMTAM tumtum—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart

TANDURUSTI—Health vigour

TANGA, TONGA—A one or two horsed two-wheeled vehicle with a covered top syn SHIGRAM

TANZIM—Literally organization. A movement among the Mahomedans with aims at securing a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans of Nanjathan

TARAI—A moist swampy tract the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas

TAQDIR—Luck fortune

TARI toddy—The sap of the date palmyra or coconut palm used as a drink after fermentation. Also made from rice

TARIKH—Date

TARIQA—Manner way of doing

TASH—Cards

TASHIR—Picture

TATTI—Stool—Khana—Latrine

TAUBA—Exclamation of penitence promising to sin no more. *Kie! fo!*

TASAR tussore—Cloth made from silk. **PAPHIA** wild silkworms **ATTHEBAYA**

TATIA—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain carried in procession at the Muharram festival, syn tabut Marathi dola

THAKI thuggee—Robbery after strangulation of the victim

THAIPO—Wall step

THAKA—Tired

THAKAR—A title of respect applied to Brahmins a petty chief a god

THANA—Police station hence the jurisdiction

THAKA—Contract hire—dar—contractor

THIK—Correct exact

THIKANA—Address residence

THIT THIT—Locust

TIKA—Ceremonial anointing on the forehead, vaccination

TIKA SAHIB—Heir apparent in several North Indian States

TIKAM—The English pickaxe (of which the *tikam* is the common corruption. *Tikam* is derived in dictionaries from *Tikana*—Sharp)

TIL—An oil seed **SENAMUK INDICUM**

TILAK—The sect (at some places caste) mark on the forehead among Hindus

TITIL taniel—A foreman subordinate officer of a ship

TITIL Teapoy—A table with 3 legs and hence used of any small table of European style

TITIP—Lathirae

TOLA—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy)

TOTE—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate

TU—Thee

TCM—Thou

UKIL Vakil—Pleader

ULAMA (Plural of *Alim*)—Mahomedan learned men

UMARA—Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of *Amir*

UMEDWAR—A hopeful person candidate one who works without pay in the hope of gaining a situation

UMR—Age

URDU—Hindustani Camp or market language a mixture of Persian and Hindi Alphabets Perso Arabic (rew up durim, Muslim rule. Large number of the words of the Glossary are Urdu)

URAK—Barren soil

USTAD—Master teacher one skilled in any art or science

UTTHANA—Among Hindus visit to console paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis a religious ceremony held on the third day after death.

SANAD—(1) A charter or grant () any kind of deed or grants

SIASTRANCH—Chess

SHER—Tiger

SANGHAN SANG T War Council in Civil Disobedience

SANKYASI A Hindu ascetic

SAR SHIR—Head

SARAK Road

SARASWATI—Goddess of learning and art

SARDAR (corrupt to SIRDAR) Lit A leader A title In practice all who bear the title of commandant till Sardar Bahadur and Sardar Bahad

SARDI—Cold Coldness

SARI—Cloth worn by women

SARKAR The Government

SARMAJADAR—Capitalist — Capitalism

SAR TA Ciep

SART—A destitute woman Suileyn dowry jeally on the funeral pyre of her husband

SAHUKAR NALHAR SOWHAR—Money lender banker dealer in money exchange etc

SATYAGRAHA—(Lit In stance on or acceptance of truth) passive resistance

SATYAGRAHI A passive resister one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead

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SAU AGAR—Merchant

SAWAL—Question

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SINDHIA—See under Charkwar

SMRITI—Unrevealed Laws as opposed to Shruti revealed Vedas Books of Hindu Law

SOLA—A water plant with a valuable pith AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA

SOVAR SOVI—Goldsmith

SOWAR—A mounted soldier or constable

SOWHAR—See SAHUKAR

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SUKRIYA—Thank you

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TARIQA *Manner way of doing*

TASH *Cards*

TASHEER *Picture*

TATTI *Stool khana* *Latrine*

TATTA *Exclamation of penitence promising to sin no more. Hei soh*

TATAR *tumore* *Clot made from silk. PAPHIA wild silkworms. ANTERAKA*

TAZIA *Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain carried in procession at the Muharram festival, syn tabut Marathi dola*

TAKI *The new soldiers after stratagety of the victims*

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TIPAI *Teapoy* *A table with 3 legs and hence used of any small table of European style*

TITAN *Latrine*

TOLA *A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy)*

TUTE *The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese thoda and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate*

TE *Three*

TEW *Thou*

TEIL *Yakhl* *Leader*

ILFNA *(plural of Alim)* *Mahomedan learned men*

UMARA *Term implying the Nobles collectively. plural of Amir*

UMDWAR *A hopeful person, candidate, one who works without pay in the hope of gain, a situation*

UMR *Age*

URIC *LIH* *Camp or market language a mixture of Persian and Hindi Alphabets. Iervo Arabic (rew up during Muslim rule. Large number of the words of the Glossary are Urdu)*

USAR *Barren soil*

USTAD *Master teacher one skilled in art or science*

UTHMANA *Among Hindus visit to a well on several days after the death of a religious person. An held on the*

UZR—Excuse apology

VEDA—Revealed sacred books of Hindus

VEDANTA—The most current monothestic system of Indian philosophy It professes that only Brahma (God) exists (hence it has been held by Europeans to be pantheistic) and all else is Maya or cosmic illusion

VIHARA—A Buddhist monastery

VILAIAT—England Europe

VISHNU—God of protection

WAKF—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment

WALA WALLA—A suffix to names indicating owner dealer

WALID—Father

WAPAS—Returning

WAGT—Time opportunity

WARIS—Heir

WATAN—Native country country In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community

WAZIR—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court

YAMA—Hindu god of death

YAD—Memory

YAR—Friend

YO HUKM KHUDBAND—As you order my Lord

YOGA—(1) A system of Hindu philosophy
(2) Practice
ions etc
body and

tises Yoga
an elementary acquaintance with which confers complete control over bodily functions

YUNANI UNANI—Iit Greek, the system of medicine practised by Muslims

ZANAB—The tongue, speech

ZABARDAST—Lit "Upper hand" hence strong oppressive

ZABARDASTI—Oppression.

ZABT—Confiscation

ZAHK—Poison

ZAMANA—Time age

ZAMIN—Security

ZAMINDAR—A landholder

ZAMINDARI—(1) An estate, (2) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual for a Mahal as opposed to Ryotari or small or farmer's tenure system

ZANANA—Female feminine And hence women's apartment harem

ZARUR—Urgent necessary

ZARURAT—Want, in need of

ZEWAR—Jewels

ZIKR—Remembrance mention commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint

ZILA—A District

ZINDAGAD—Long live

ZINDAGI—Life

ZUCKAM—Rheum, cold catarrh

ZULM, ZULUM—Tyranny, oppression

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most

of the cold north-west where some wear trousers, a tall head-dress surmounting the crown and covers his ears with his hands as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or stand about in open air. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes, notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. The Parsis however have retained their own dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not yet show those who call on them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, but cover their feet with stockings and boots or the European fashion is getting.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of

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the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold respectively. The Liogayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket

C
mo.
esp.
mal.
repl.
mot.
or
san
draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Indian women black their foreheads with a

Indian Names.

If the
human
they were

Sanskrit words is content to call his uncle, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This High-caste practices.—The high caste among the higher classes as we Anna Rao, Bishaji, Bapu La Tatsacharya, Jijibhai, are no description, with honorific titles added it is

... of announcing the holy names of the

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession, in some cases they

Indian Art.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period to things which are named as being

Dates	Locality of the best Examples.
A.D. 1000—1200	Umber, Somnathpur, Balhar
A.D. 1350—1750	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.
A.D. 1200—1550	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore
Indo-Saracenic A.D. 1520—1760	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock cut temples and monasteries found in India and in the Tropics or sacred. The interior decorations, and exteriors of the former and the rails and mistake in structure characteristic open-

Buddhist	A.D. 250—A.D. 750
Jaina	A.D. 1000—1300
Brahminical	A.D. 800 to the present day

— with a 2 on ground surrounded with white. The 2 is 1/2 in. high and 1/2 in. wide.

to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the ab-

sence of a school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops in which instruc-

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on [can entirely understand it, while art criticism and

II. MODERN.

of India; the rest They still master a considerable

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed | Examples of work in both groups are so numer

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be said to be extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of timber growing in the country, wood has played a

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges from the massive figures in the Buddhist and

steps from art in its primitive state to its cul-

term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest | and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a

Archæology

regular historic period. This gives the hope that a sequence can be established and links forged between the history and prehistory of South India.

The most interesting and well developed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohen Jo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with namely complete burials or fractional

developed artistic sense

These discoveries establish the existence in Mauryan Monuments—The earliest monu

ney and in contact with the Perso-Greek world. Other sculptures of the period include a well female and two male statues from in the Calcutta Museum, and other Bhanagar (Central India, Parkham. These characterised by a skill and mass exhibit rather primi of modelling, characteristic of

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed

in north

Indian Museum,

to
N
All

ach

of the Buddha from its early days to its golden age — The Gupta Age — The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Indian art.

The extensive remains of the ancient Taxila near Rawalpindi are of the highest importance.

all north Indian excavations. Varanasi where Buddhist first saw the light of the day was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time	but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented and best known. Here the sculptures all have in
--	--

C₂H₅ SH + The life was once allowed to have been a source of pollution which the other

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of ¹ "The Government of India have several times

13. 1887. A resolution was passed on 11th May 1887, (proposal was rejected, but on reconsideration the

during the course of three years induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading Weights, near the commencement of this article this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and

Mr C A Silberrard (President)

Mr A Y. G. Campbell

Mr Rustomji Fardoonji

Provincial Government Action—Amongst

as tola of 180 grains
1 day Seer of 80 tolas
1 day Maund of 40 seers

FOR INDIA

8 khaskha,	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
6 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywrs	= 1 large ywr
4 large ywrs	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamsu
2 ngamsu	= 1 tikal (viss)
100 tikals	= 1 piktha or

The tola is the
the rupee weight
fixed at 560 lbs

Government of
India at first app
Report and left the Provincial Governments

— as follows—

The Bombay seer
The sub multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer
The Bombay chatak = 1 16 seer
The Aden = $\frac{1}{4}$ seer
The Aden = 2 seers
The Bombay Payal of 4 seers
The Bombay Maund of 16 payals
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer
The sub multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers
The Imperial gallon
The Pint = $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon

Length—

The Inch = 36th yard and
The Foot = 12th yard

which is
used in the

Area and volume—

— as follows—

they announced their decision not to adopt all
India standards of length or area

The square of 100 square feet
The 100 of 100 cubic feet

if the price remains constant at 18 1/2¢, 1 acre per rupee=(about) 3 lb for 2a, 2 acres per rupee=(about) 6 lb for 2a, and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India goes
varies greatly in differ-
But areas have been
either in square miles

Proposed Reform measures have never organized basic unit trade characteristic can vary from town to town.

dia considered the
ation with the pro-
1894 and various
ferent times been
f India. The Gov-
inted a committee
for reform for the
r final report has
they presented in
t which has been
In brief, it points
ity of proceeding

of India The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be

... and the visible Under, Mr Simpson, gradually

during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 140 grains. But

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Government at the same time they provisionally decided to assist provincial legislation and stated that "it subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem

Provincial Government Action—Amongst

Mr C A Shiberrard (President)

Mr A T G Campbell

Mr Kustomji Fandoomji

This Committee reported in August in favour of a uniform system of weights adopted in India based on the 140 grain. The report says—Of all such systems is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengali or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this

Weights

The Bombay Tola of 140 grains

" " " " " " " " " " " "

that Maund of 40 seers

66 lbs 11 1/2 lbs (1 cwt) and 2 240

FOR INDIA

8 khawka,	= 1 chawla
8 chawla,	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2 1/2 mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamra
2 ngamras	= 1 tika [vlas
100 tikals	= 1 pektha or

The tola is the
the rupee weight
fixed at 5 60 lbs c

Government 4
India at first app
Report and left the Provincial Governments

—The seers—

The Bombay seer
The sub-multiples 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 seer
The Bombay Chitak = 1/16 seer
The Adipoon = 1/2 seer
The Ad oil = 2 seers
The Bombay 1 is all of 4 seers
The Bombay Maund of 16 payals
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer
The sub-multiples 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 seer
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers
The Imperial gallon
The Pint = 1/2 gallon

Length—

The Inch = 1/36th yard and
The Foot = 1/4 yard

length which is
yard kept in the
maund

Area and volume —

net and square
and cubic inch
h

se to and lbs seer

The Peoples of India.

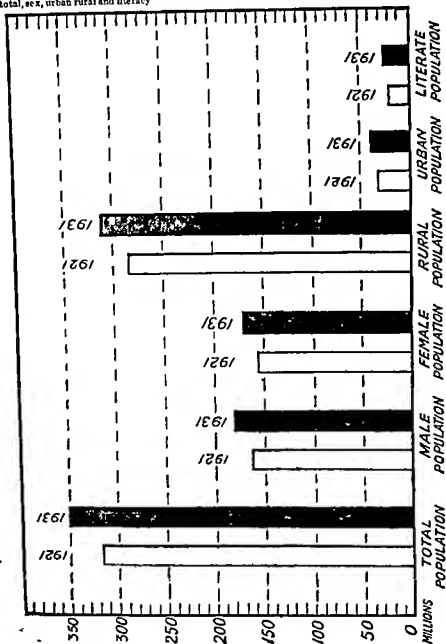
On the east and the west of the at area the domain of the Dravidian is with the Ghats, while further north deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

Class of Places	1931.		1921		Percentage of total Population				
	Places.	Population	Places.	Population	31	21	11	01	91
Total Population	629 406	353 837 778	687,981	318 912,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696 831	313 852 351	685 665	286 467,204	89	89	90	90	90
Urban Areas	2,575	38 985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11	10	9	9	9
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2	2	2	2	2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4 572,113	54	3 617,749	1	1	1	1	1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8 091 288	200	5,968,794	2	1	1	1	1
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,449 402	451	6 220,889	2	1	1	1	1
Towns having 5,000 to 10 000	987	6 992 832	883	6 223 011	2	2	1	1	1
Towns having under 5 000	674	2 205,760	631	2 333 129	6	7	6	6	6

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy



RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book

was *Adi Bharmas* (Adherent of the original reli

Religion	Actual number in 1921 (000's omitted)	Proportion per 10 000 of population in 1921	Variation per cent (Increase + Decrease) 1911-1921
Hindu	239 195	6,824	+10 4
Arya	468	15	+ 1
Sikh	4,336	124	+34 9
Jain	1,250	36	+ 6 2
Buddhist	12 787	360	+10
Iranian [Zoroastrian (Parsi)]	110	3	+ 1
Musalman	77 678	2 216	+ 1
Christian	6,297	179	+28 0
Jew	24	1	+1 6
Primitive (Tribal)	8 280	236	-1 9
Miscellaneous (Minor religions and religions not returned)	571	16	+ 1

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,837,778, viz., British Territory 271,826,933 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,870,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in t

	101	101
	1	1
Whole India		
Provinces		
States		

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION 1931				POPULATION 1921		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	19'1 31	1911 21	1891 1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
INDIA	1 808 679	35° 837 778	181 878 973	171 008 855	318 012 480	+ 10 6	+ 1 2	+ 39 0		
PROVINCES	1 006 171	271 576 933	139 931 546	131 595 377	246 858 191	+ 10 0	+ 1 3	+ 36 8		
Almer Merwara	2 711	560 29°	206 081	264 211	459 271	+ 13 1	— 1 2	+ 21 4		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3 143	29 483	19 702	9 781	27 086	+ 8 8	+ 2 4	+ 101 4		
Assam	55 014	8 6°2 251	4 537 206	4 085 045	7 459 123	+ 15 6	+ 13 4	+ 79 2		
Baluchistan	64 228	463 508	270 004	193 504	470 648	+ 10 2	+ 1 5	+ 21 3°		
Bengal	77 521	50 114 002	26 041 698	24 072 304	46 702 807	+ 7 3	+ 2 7	+ 37 0		
Bihar and Orissa	83 054	37 677 578	18 794 188	18 883 488	33 995 416	+ 10 8	— 1 4	+ 21 6		
Bombay Presidency including Aden Punja	123 679	°1 930 601	11 535 903	10 394 698	19 348 219	+ 13 3	— 1 8	+ 32 8		
	233 492	14 667 146	7 490 601	7 176 545	13 212 102	+ 11 0	+ 9 1	+ 292 5		
Central Provinces and Berar	99 970	15 507 723	7 781 818	7 745 905	13 812 700	+ 11 5	+ 0 0	+ 29 8		
Coorg	1 593	163 327	80 575	72 752	163 838	— 0 3	— 6 4	+ 8 4		
Delhi	573	636 246	369 497	266 749	468 432	+ 30 3	+ 18 0	+ 81 3		
Madras	142 077	46 740 107	23 08° 999	23 657 108	42 318 985	+ 10 4	+ 2 2	+ 51 0		
North West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	4 518	2 425 070	1 315 818	1 109 059	2 051 340	+ 7 7	+ 2 5	+ 53 0		
Punjab	99 000	°3 580 852	1° 850 510	10 700 312	20 685 478	+ 14 0	+ 5 7	+ 39 2		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106 248	48 408 763	24 445 006	22 963 757	45 875 069	+ 6 7	— 3 1	+ 10 6		

Census of India 1931—Continued

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION 1931			POPULATION 10 ⁻¹		PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females	Total Series	1921 31	1911 21	1881 1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
States and Agencies	712 508	81 310 845	41 897 367	39 413 478	72 086 289	+ 17 8	+ 10 0	+ 46 6	
Assam State	12 570	605 606	306 977	318 629	631 118	+ 17 8	+ 10 0	+ 46 6	
Bachchan States	89 410	405 109	218 410	186 699	378 977	+ 6 9	+ 9 8	+ 5 5	
Barda State	8 166	2 443 007	1 257 317	1 185 190	2 126 532	+ 14 9	+ 4 0	+ 12 0*	
Bengal State	5 434	973 336	510 167	463 174	896 976	+ 8 5	+ 9 0	+ 39 4	
Bihar and Orissa States	29 648	4 652 007	2 238 422	2 363 585	3 959 609	+ 17 5	+ 0 4	+ 93 0	
Bombay States	27 994	4 468 396	2 248 623	2 219 773	3 867 819	+ 15 5	+ 0 1	+ 78 2	
Central India Agency	51 697	6 032 790	3 405 438	3 227 352	6 002 551	+ 10 5	+ 2 1	+ 20 0*	
Central Provinces States	31 175	2 485 214	1 235 385	1 247 829	2 066 900	+ 20 1	+ 2 4	+ 9 0	
Gwalior State	76 367	3 523 070	1 867 041	1 656 029	3 193 176	+ 10 3	+ 1 3	+ 14 6*	
Hyderabad State	82 608	14 436 148	7 370 010	7 066 138	14 471 770	+ 15 8	+ 8 8	+ 46 6	
Jammu and Kashmir State	34 516	3 616 243	1 938 338	1 677 905	3 320 518	+ 9 8	+ 5 1	+ 43 3†	
Madras States Agency	10 608	6 754 484	3 373 032	3 381 452	6 460 312	+ 23 7	+ 13 5	+ 101 9	
Orissa State	1 480	1 205 016	560 818	618 203	979 080	+ 23 1	+ 6 6	+ 100 7	
Travancore State	7 675	6 095 973	2 565 073	2 530 900	4 006 062	+ 27 2	+ 16 8	+ 112 2	
Other Madras States	1 693	453 495	218 146	235 349	473 170	— 4 6	+ 2 2	+ 32 1	
Mysore State	29 326	6 537 302	3 253 067	3 284 235	5 978 652	+ 9 7	+ 3 0	+ 56 6	
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	22 838	2 259 288	1 212 347	1 046 941	2 826 136	— 20 0	+ 16 2	+ 2 590 8*	
Punjab States	5 820	437 787	209 290	208 497	408 019	+ 7 3	+ 1 0	+ 21 5	
Punjab States Agency	31 741	4 272 218	2 451 394	2 020 824	4 008 017	+ 11 6	+ 5 5	+ 27 7	
Rajputana Agency	129 059	11 225 712	5 885 028	5 340 684	9 631 756	+ 14 2	+ 6 6	+ 11 1	
Sikhim State	2 818	108 808	55 675	53 133	81 721	+ 31 4	+ 7 1	+ 220 5†	
United Provinces States	6 943	1 706 070	618 171	587 899	1 134 881	+ 6 3	+ 4 6	+ 9 7	
Western India States Agency	35 442	3 909 250	2 025 754	1 973 496	3 581 610	+ 12 9	+ 0 5	+ 10 5	

* actual on as culated from 1901 1931

† variations culated from 1891 1931

Population of Principal Towns—Continued

City	Total Population	Density	Females per 1 000 males	Literates per 1 000	PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
					Males	Females	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nagpur	215 185	10 578	849	309	93	-21 0	+43 0	+48 0	+119 0	
Benares	205 315	25 945	802	300	83	-4 4	-2 0	+3 5	-6 1	
Allahabad	183 914	12 118	-70	347	133	-0 2	-8 4	+17 0	+14 9	
Madras	182 018	22 551	895	444	94	+26 6	+2 8	+31 0	+166 6	
Bombay	173 573	15 770	831	174	14	+3 0	+12 2	+2 5	+46 02	
Poona	152 600	10 818	-31	305	88	+1 0	-11 9	+33 1	-0 42	
Mandlay	147 932	6 917	805	704	300	-24 8	+7	-0 7	-21 72	
Bhubanpur	144 654	885	885	234	48	-18 5	+94 0	+7 0	+141 5	
Jaipur	144 173	48 050	850	218	32	-14 4	-12 3	+19 0	+1 1	
Bareilly	144 031	17 652	840	222	60	-2 8	-0 0	+11 3	+25 1	
Triplicopoly	130 843	23 086	957	485	152	+1 0	+2 5	+18 0	+60 1	
Dacca	139 518	23 086	-45	444	-61	+21 0	+10 0	+16 0	+76 8	
Meerut	136 700	18 740	-50	268	100	-1 6	+5 1	+11 5	+35 8	
Indore	127 327	14 147	-34	318	93	-48 2	+107 1	+36 8	+53 42	
Jubbulpore	124 352	7 897	-60	357	109	+11 0	+8 0	+14 0	+61 0	
Peshwar	121 866	13 801	607	235	67	+0 0	+6 7	+16 7	+50 4	
Ajmer	119 524	7 031	811	572	95	+18 0	+21 5	+40 0	+13 2	
Multan	110 457	9 084	-54	200	33	+13 6	-14 5	+3 2	+3 9	
Kawalpindi	110 234	9 527	570	376	64	-1 4	+16 0	+17 0	+125 2	
Bardoli	112 860	10 064	-93	406	184	-4 3	+4 7	+19 2	+6 0	
Moradabad	110 562	29 070	802	205	-5	+8 0	+1 9	+33 7	+50 5	
Tinnevely with Palamedtah	109 062	11 314	1 093	458	108	+12 2	+11 9	+8 6	+164 8	
Mysore	107 132	10 714	887	420	123	+4	+17 7	+27 6	+77 7	
Bahm	102,119	23 065	973	339	2	-16 2	-11 7	+05 6	+101 7	

* Not available

† For Municipality only

* 1881 1931

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age group	1931		1921		Age group	1931.		1921.	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe males.
0—10	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810	40—50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
10—20 ..	2 086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60 ..	561	545	619	606
20—30 .	1,768	1,858	1,640	1,766	60—70	269	281	347	377
30—40 .	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over	115	125	160	180
					Mean age	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING.

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930.
Bombay ..	357	255	318	314	301	299
Calcutta .	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon .	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow .	260	267	256	301	269	329
Lahore ..	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur ..	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi .. .	183	238	201	210	259	199

Marriage—The subject of polygamy has|Hindus who place an effective ban on widow

Provinces etc	Males	Females
India	85.7	157.3
India Proper	68.0	161.8
Hindus	73.1	164.1
	69.4	174.3
	32.6	108.3
Other	49.6	93.3
Others	26.9	74.6
	15.4	43.3

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions

Age	1931	1921
All ages	155	176
0—5	1	1
5—10	5	5
10—15	10	17
15—20	24	41
20—30	78	92
30—40	212	212
40—60	507	494
60 and over	802	814

Widows and Remarriage—Infant marriage involves infant widowhood a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed of serious importance where it is not. Widows among Hindus numbered just under

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy—The number of persons in India in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply

in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy in the sense of ability to write a letter and read the answer to it has grown in the past fifty years although it is at present not very high in comparison with

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for and the opportunities of acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 144 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000

of the 10 000 males are literate together 1 to the various figures are

Treated in communal or religious groups the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs

to 100

Number per 100 aged 15 and over who are literate English

And the number

Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	61
Christians	779
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

and the number

Jews	910
Tribal	2 636
Others	4
	29

Territorially Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10 000 Coorg follows with 238 Dargal (211) and Travancore (11) coming next

English Language—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population Two

Languages—In the whole Indian Empire 275 languages were returned at the census dialects as has been previously explained not having been separately considered

The principal languages are given in the following statement —

Language	Total number of speakers (000 omitted)				Number per 10 000 of total population	
	1931		19 1		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Western Hindi	37 743	33 804	50 210	46 504	2 090	1 90
Bengali	27 517	25 952	25 239	24 055	1 573	1 62
Telugu	13 291	13 043	11 874	11 727	736	77
Marathi	10 573	10 317	9 296	9 094	585	60
Tamil	10 073	10 339	9 284	9 496	558	60
Punjabi	8 790	7 040	8 961	7 272	487	61
Malayalam	7 271	6 677	6 056	6 075	402	33
Kannada	6 690	5 516	6 223	5 121	315	22
Oriya	5 485	5 709	4 957	5 192	304	33
Gujarati	5 610	5 710	4 967	4 585	311	30
Burmese	4 332	4 522	4 135	4 788	240	26
Malayalam	4 533	4 605	3 736	3 762	257	27
Urdu (or Western Punjabi)	4 603	3 003	3 050	2 602	255	27

Infirmity.	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION					
	—	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane ..	120,304 34	83,705 28	81,000 26	68,505 23	74,279 27	81,137 35
Deaf mutes.	230,895 66	189,644 60	199,891 64	153,168 52	196,861 75	197,215 86
Blind	601,370 172	479,637 152	443,653 142	354,104 121	458,968 167	506,748 229
Lepers	147,911 42	102,513 32	109,094 35	97,340 33	126,244 46	131,968 57
TOTAL		880,099 272	833,644 267	670,817 229	836,252 315	917,063 407

There had been a continuous decline in the number of persons afflicted with insanity between the men who cultivate land and the

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

There exists four great trunk roads, stretching

right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the

Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and

per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional

costs of the ground provide obvious reason for

transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realization of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

Governor a province has at any time —

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province, or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province,

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

Gross Receipts

(1) to end 1937-38

(2) for 1938-39

Deduct Grant to Civil Aviation

Net credit to Road Fund

Deduct Reserves

From 1929-30 to 1938-39 including direct receipts

Net amount available for allocation

Amount allocated to Governor & Provinces (including Burma prior to separation)

813 55

Chief Commissioners Provinces Tribes Areas and Administered Areas in States

31 56

Indian States

117 65

963 76

Balance (representing mainly the balance of revenue for 1938-39 to be allocated after the close of the year)

85 37

MILEAGE OF ROADS

The Grand Total of the mileage of Extra Municipal Roads maintained by public authorities in British India was 285,313 on March 31st 1939 of this, the total mileage for Governor Provinces amounted to 278,502 and for Central Areas to 6,811

The total mileage of Roads with Modern

station of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra Municipal mileage is under the

was 221,243. These roads are of three types. Firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel macadam etc. on natural soil, having a total mileage of 19,542. Secondly roads of natural soil which are motorable in

Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenue of the

No less than 244,640 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies while the P. W. D. and M. L. S. maintained 40,473 miles.

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the

quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Son in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic. As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgable waterways which dissect it, in addition of course there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, where the difficulties of the ground provide obvious reason for the dearth of communications. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of 'kutchas' roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which provide good going for motor traffic during the dry weather. On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs; and it is the increasing realization of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants in aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, reconstruction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time —

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province; or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province,

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

Gross Receipts

(1) to end 1937-38

(2) for 1938-39

Deduct Grant to Civil Aviation**Net credit to Road Fund**

1,252.33

Deduct Passes

From 1929-30 to 1938-39 including direct receipts

Net amount available for allocation

<i>Amount allocated to</i>	
Governor's Provinces (including Burma prior to separation)	813.55
Chief Commissioners' Provinces, Tribes' Areas and Administered Areas in States	31.56
Indian States	117.65
	962.76

962.76

Balance (representing mainly the balance of revenue for 1938-39 to be allocated after the close of the year)

85.37

that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

Questions affecting roads and road transport

MILEAGE OF ROADS

The Grand Total of the mileage of Extra

The total mileage of Roads with Modern

Local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra Municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed 'Provincial' but maintained under their agency, and within Municipal areas all roads other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the Provinces and Local roads from Local Revenue supplemented by Provincial Grants. Since 1929

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 221,243. These roads are of three types. Firstly roads with artificially admixed granular material gravel, moorum etc. on natural soil, having a total mileage of 19,542. Secondly roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather, having a total mileage 102,554. Thirdly Roads of natural soil which are un motorable, having a total mileage of 99,147.

The total mileage of Roads that are motorable was thus 146,160 out of which 83,612 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 102,554 miles motorable in fair weather.

No less than 244,440 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies while the I. W. D. and M. E. S. maintained 40,473 miles.

The province with the greatest road mileage was Bengal with 91,192, out of which however

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra Municipal roads during recent years is as follows—

	1933-34			1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
	In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs			In Lakhs of Rs		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total
Madras	4° 0	100 7	143 3	42 6	99 8	14° 4	43 0*	95 6	138 6	46 0*	97 9	143 9
Bombay including Sind	17 7	42 7	60 4	18 4	42 4	60 8	17 6	36 4	54 0	27 0	39 6	66 6
Bengal	11 2	39 5	50 7	9 4	24 4	33 8	25 6	47 6	73 4	29 4	6 9	8 9
U P	2 1	23 4	25 5	4 5	20 4	24 9	17 4	55 1	72 5	23 1	51 3	77 4
Punjab	5 7	59 1	64 8	8 3	59 1	67 4	11 8	57 8	69 6	11 6	56 8	68 4
R & O	7 8	33 1	40 9	10 0	42 1	53 0	8 4	42 5	50 9*	11 7	51 3	63 0*
C P	4 6	30 4	35 0	6 6	31 1	37 7	8 3	29 8	38 1*	6 4	23 2	29 6*
Assam	2 0	25 9	28 5	5 4	27 5	32 9	15 4	27 9	43 3	13 9	27 5	40 4
N W F P	3 9	10 1	23 0	3 2	18 7	21 9	2 2	17 7	19 9	3 9	18 3	22 2
Burma	6 7	30 2	36 9	10 6	36 7	47 3	28 2	42 7	70 9	26 6	43 9	70 5
Totals	104 9	404 1	509 0	119 9	41° 2	532 1	181 3	459 6	640 8	206 6	477 0	681 6

* Approx

MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN BRITISH INDIA AS AT 31st MARCH, 1936.

Provinces	Modern Surface (bituminous, Cement or Water Bound Macadam)				Lower Types of Roads				Provision			
	Total Modern Surface or Water Bound Macadam		Total Modern Surface or Water Bound Macadam (Cuts 1 and 2)		Artificially prepared granular material gravel, macadam etc.		Natural soil workable in fair weather		Total unprepared (unmetalled or inferior types) roads (Total of Cuts 3 and 6)		Grand Total (Cuts 1 and 7)	
	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage
Bombay	60	3,025	3,085	1,510	29,025	47,100	87,205	1,500	81,192	1,500	82,692	1,500
Madras	144	21,441	21,585	4,652	4,652	4,652	4,652	4,652	25,717	4,652	30,369	4,652
United Provinces	534	2,482	3,016	1,615	19,845	9,415	29,260	29,260	25,117	29,260	54,377	29,260
Punjab	1,203	6,000	7,203	1,116	10,512	10,512	10,512	10,512	23,142	23,142	33,654	23,142
Bombay	2,640	10,538	13,178	4,378	10,538	10,538	10,538	10,538	23,142	23,142	46,280	23,142
Madras	144	1,203	1,347	1,116	2,463	2,463	2,463	2,463	19,471	19,471	20,934	19,471
Assam	144	1,203	1,347	1,116	2,463	2,463	2,463	2,463	19,471	19,471	20,934	19,471
C P & Berar	105	5,271	5,376	2,119	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044	8,622	8,622	9,666	8,622
Orissa	119	1,034	1,153	819	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	4,773	4,773	5,907	4,773
N W F P	484	1,034	1,518	1	1,418	1,418	1,418	1,418	2,221	2,221	3,639	2,221
Total for Governor's Provinces	8,353	45,203	53,556	17,745	100,116	94,031	215,917	215,917	278,392	278,392	556,709	278,392
Madagascar	205	200	405	1,146	1,326	1,066	3,536	3,536	3,942	3,942	7,478	3,942
N W F P Tribal Areas	80	75	155	340	204	204	204	204	1,122	1,122	1,326	1,122
Coorg	37	241	278	101	76	76	76	76	1,102	1,102	1,370	1,102
Almer-Merwara	90	245	335	87	9	9	9	9	411	411	501	411
Dominion	127	1	128	1	1	1	1	1	227	227	228	227
Total Central Areas	748	702	1,450	1,577	2,436	1,066	5,301	5,301	8,811	8,811	14,112	8,811
GRAND TOTAL	9,101	54,905	64,010	19,542	102,552	95,167	221,218	221,218	287,203	287,203	574,411	287,203

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India | Crown The same Act vested the direct

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

in the province of the land and in provinces it has restricted the alienation

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of | Status were brought about by the Govern

THE PROVINCES

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners Provinces and also certain "Excluded areas" where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution)—Madras Bombay Bengal the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar Assam the North West Frontier Province Orissa Sind The

subjects in regard to taxation trade professional business and qualifications

- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas,
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof, and

(d) the

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a 7 Provincial Councils that is to say, out of

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being from it to His Majesty in Council the Province
Parliament shall be the same as the

veterinary training and practice; pounds and the preservation of cattle and equines.

21. Land that is taxable in respect of land land tenures including the taxation of land and the collection of rents, transfer, alienation and redemption of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural lands; colonization of the land; Waqf; unimproved and attached estates; trusts; etc.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and minerals and the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province, markets and fairs, money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Public houses and public entertainment.

30. Public works and public buildings.

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29. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

30. Land revenue including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey of revenue purposes and records of rights and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcohol and liquors for human consumption,

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs,

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths

and windows.

43. Taxes on the sale of goods.

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84. Taxes on the sale of goods.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. Criminal Procedure, included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908.	5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of public acts and records and judicial
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2. Criminal Procedure, included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of public acts and records and judicial

DIVISION OF POWERS

veterinary training and sea life pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21 Land that is to say rights in or over land and tenure including the relation of landlord and tenant and the collection of rents from the alienation and devolution of agricultural land land improvement and agricultural laws colonization of the Wards in unincorporated and attached estates trustees' trusts

22 Forests

23 Regulation of mines and all kinds of mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control

24 Fisheries

25 Protection of wild birds and wild animals

26 Gas and gasworks

27 Trade and commerce within the Province, markets and fairs, money lending and money lenders

28 Inns and innkeepers

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24 Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

25 Land revenue including the assessment and collection of revenue the maintenance of land records survey for revenue purposes and records of title and all matters of revenue

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CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

The following matters are included in the Concurrent Legislative List:

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2. Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act

5 Evidence and oaths, recognition of laws public acts and records and judicial proceedings

DIVISION OF POWERS

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6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption	26. Factories	PART II.
. . . .	27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour.	

lative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy President from the out set. The normal lifetime of each Council of

(the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner)

The Franchise —The general result of the

Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	4	1

Powers —The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed not little in character within the "central

6. Marriage and divorce, infants and minors
adoption

26. Factories PART II

31. ASSEMBLY

32. PRESS

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

representative and permanent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province, the Chamber, was the President of the Legis-

nominee of the Governor General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legis-

lative Assembly But after that period the (the technical term for the administrative group

Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	2	1

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central"

THE INDIA OFFICE**PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE**

of Madras. It may not be necessary to come to the Viceroy's attention in any case extraordinary members of the Council in which he calls that the Viceroy's meets with their President. The Council concurrence should be obtained to action

to Civil
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency The Most Hon ble The Marquess of Linlithgow PC KT GCSI, GMIK
O B K DL TD 16th April 1936

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Honorary Aide-de-Camp—

1. Lt Col. (Retd.) Sir John D. G. (1). (1st Ind. (1st Regt.) 1st Bahadur Bahadur
Honorary Aide-de-Camp—Lt Col. Al-Jal (1st Ind. (1st Regt.) 1st Bahadur Bahadur
Gufar Khan Bahadur (1st Ind. (1st Regt.) 1st Bahadur Bahadur
Commandant Junaqadh Bahadur Lt Col. (Retd.) (1st Ind. (1st Regt.) 1st Bahadur Bahadur

THE INDIA OFFICE.**PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICTORIA AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow, PC, KT, OMRI, OMIE,
OMK, DL TD 18th April 1930

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Honourary A

Honourary *Indian de Comp*—Lt Col. Abdul
Gaffar Khan, Bahadur, OBE, IOM, DSO
Commandant, Junagadh Lavours Lt Colonel

Morsh Chawira Chakravarti MBE, FRC
(India), (England), Bah Bahadur
Prasad Srivastava MBE, DSO
Lieut Bah Bahadur Ie Bahadur
M.B. (Bahadur)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels GCSI, GCB, CSI, DSO Commander in Chief in India, (Defence) | The Honble Sir Andrew Clow, CSI, CIE, ICS (Communications)
The Honble Sir Jeremy Ralsman CSI.

SECRETARIES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

Secretary J D Tyson CBE ICS
Joint Secy, G S Bozman CIE, ICS
Deputy Secretary S H Y Oulsmam CIE MO ICS
Addl Deputy Secretary, S Dutt ICS
Under Secretaries J S Hardman ICS and C P Singer
Attache U T Dehejia ICS

Chief Superintendent B Orice.
Superintendents A T Chatterjee, Qazi Abdul Hamid M V Rangachari BA, Har Kishore, BA B L Batra, BA, H Negi BA, Ajudhia Nath BA (offg) and Sardar Singh (offg)
Mint Master Bombay Capt E A Wimberley, RE (offg)
Mint Master Calcutta, Capt D V Deane, RE (offg)

India, Major D F

r Ernest Burdon,

T K Rajagopalan

tions, M L Sen

Redl MA and V S Swaminathan BA
Secretary Central Advisory Board of Education, Harban Singh

Asst Finance Officer, Communications, A K Roy

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Secretary The Honble Mr M S A Hydari CIE ICS
Deputy Secretary, H Tufnell Barrett ICS
Under Secretaries, P Madhava Medon, ICS and D H Crofton ICS

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary C MacL G Ogilvie, CBE, ICS

Das (on leave) BA
leave) Hakumat
Mohd Aslam (offg)
M L Chatterjee (or

A Stuart,
MC
Shearcroft,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary

Deputy
Under S

Chambers ICS (office of i
W U Alexander ICS (of
Bombay) N N Wankar
A U Madras), Rao Bahadur
varty, CBE.

BE (at my)

Deputy Financial Advisers A H Wilson
 V Mason M.A. V Natesan M.A. K
 Bhawanilanker Rao, B.A. (Hons.) J R
 Hope Mohamad Ali (Temp)
Additional Deputy Financial Advisers A McG.
 Stevenson M.A. Brij Narayan M.A. Gbulam
 Abbas

Asst Financial Advisers W E Morton P V
 Hardcastle Ral Bahadur Amar Nath
 Ral Bahadur Hakumat Ral Ral Bahadur
 Gaya Prasad P.R.S. E. Bridgwell G R.
 Kamat I.C.S. (Temp) L. R. Chambers
 I.C.S. (Temp) A. A. Joseph M.A. (Temp)
 S. Jayasankar M.A. (Temp) R. Narayana
 swami M.A. (Temp)

Superintendents Ral Sahib C. C. Roy M.A.
 A C Mukherjee B.Sc. Ral Sahib Bushanbar
 Das Ral Sahib S. R. Rane V Sivaram
 Iyer S. K. Kalcker B.A. (Temp) J V
 Dutt (Offg)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Secretary

Director General of Information F H Puckle
 CSI O.I.E. I.C.S.
Central Commissioner for India M W W M.
 Yeatts C.I.E. I.C.S.
Chief Press

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Deputy Principal Information Officer J
 Natarajan.
Information Officer S C Guha Thakurta
Information Officer S A Jawad.
Information Officer B L. Sharma
Information Officer R I Rai
Administration Officer C. N. Sen
Chief Superintendent M Shams ul Islam
Assistant Information Officer R J Handa
Assistant Information Officer B. Posters

INTERNAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
SINLA & NEW DELHI

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Locust Research Entomologist Rao Bahadur Y
 Ramchandra Rao Garu M.A. F.R.S.
Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govern-
ment of India Major A. M. Livingstone M.C.
 M.A. B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers A. M. Thomson
 D. N. Khurody I.D.D. (Hons)

Marketing Officers B. P. Bhargava B.Sc.
 A.M. Inst. B.E. Nasir Ahmad L. Ag. Hakumat
 Khan B.Sc. (Agrl) Triyugi Prasad M.A.
 LL.B.

Superintending Officer (Grading Stations) P
 L. Tandon B.Sc. (Wales) F.R. Econ. S.

Superintendent Office of the Agricultural Market-
ing Adviser Ral Sahib D. N. Maltra

Director Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology
 R. C. Srivastava B.Sc. O.B.E.

Professor of Sugar Technology A. Schouten S.T.
 Ing.

Professor of Sugar Engineering K. S. Arnold
 B.Sc. M. Tech. E. M. I.E.S.

Assistant Professor of Sugar Technology D
 R. Parashar B.Sc. Dip. T.T.

Neelokantan Nayer
Sugar Research and Testing
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Deputy Secretary Major W. R. Hay C.I.E.
Additional Deputy Secretary Major E. W. Fletcher

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Joint Secretary J. C. Donaldson O.I.E. M.C. I.C.S.
 (Offg)
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Under-Secretary N. A. Faruqi I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary R. G. Ma

Joint Secretary N R Pillai (11) ODE ICS
 Dy Secretary and Secretary (Commercial Insurance)
 Dy Secretary C N Shastri ICS
 Dy Secretary J B Krishnaswamy ICS

Trade
 Encl
 11/11
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 11/11

Chief Surveyor with the Govt of India Engr
 Commr J E Moloney RIN
 Secy Indian Accountancy Board A L Sahgal
 Encl 11/11 of Insurance A Rajagopalan B.A.
 (11) (on Study Leave)

Dy Secretary A D Corwall ICS
 Under Secretary M Krishna ICS
 Under Secretary J L Ganes ICS
 Under Secretary J M S Maud ICS
 Consulting Engr to the Govt of India (Ponds)
 K G Mitchell CIE, Asst M Inst of
 Asst M Inst of
 Assistant to C L (11)
 Dy Assistant L
 (11) Jadhav
 (11) S B B

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
 Director General, Sir Gurnam Singh
 CIE, ICS

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY
 BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI)
 Chief Commissioner J Wilson ICS
 A N O E

J N G MUD

Dy Director Traffic (Commercial) A K. Dasu
 Dy Director (General), H M Jagtiani
 Dy Director, Finance Khan Lakshur K
 Ustaddallah
 Joint Timber Supply Officer Railway and

Superintendent, Establishment (No II) Kal
 Sahib S. L. Puri
 Superintendent Works E Carlson
 Superintendent, Code Haveli Rini

CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS
 Dy of Controller of Standardisation G A B
 Ishomin

Officers on Special Duty, W L Gibson and L A
 Blackwood
 Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation
 (Specifications & Records) P S Venkataraman
 Superintendent, Diwan Chand Kohli

Secretary The Honble Mr Bhavik
 Encl 11/11

Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India
 Dy Assistant
 Dy Assistant to the Controller of Calcutta
 B. C. B.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Verifying The Honble. Mr. Alan Lloyd C.S.I.

118 108

4444 Verndorf H C Prior CIF 164

Joint Secretary N R Pillai (IL CBL ICS)

Deputy Secretary and Secretary of Economic Development

But I shall say more.

De la H. ecr. sur C. N. d'histoire 1 C 6

Under Secretary B. S. Rajinamoorthy u.c.

A story

Director Mechanical (Stores) T G Crighton

By Director, Establishment, J D Michael

Deputy Director, Traffic (Transportation):

J W C Malt

Director Traffic (Commercial) A K Pasu

DY Director (General) H M Jackson

Asstt. Director, Finance Khan Bahadur K
Ubbakullah

Joint Timber Measure Officer, Fardhan and

Chief Engineer, Victory Officer,
Defence Fleet D. Stewart OBE

(Low low)

Superintendent of Insurance J H Thomas FIA

Principal Adviser to the Government of India

Curt H. L. Davis III

Chief Surgeon with the Govt of India Engr

Superintendent.	Establishment	(No II)	Rate
...

Sahib S. L. Purkayastha

Superintendent Works R. Carlson

Superintendent, Code Haveli Kym

RAIL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS

THE STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS
 Controller of the Standard Gauge

END OF
REMARKS

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M. S. B. L. P. I. S.

DEPARTMENT

Secretary, The Hot

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Director General Sir Gurunath V Newson,

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SINGLA & DALVI)

Chief Commissioner, L Wilson

14. D_f is a \mathbb{Z} -module, $\mathbb{Z} \subset D_f$ and $\mathbb{Z} \neq D_f$.

5. *Heat of the foot of India* D. B. Mitra, Calcutta

Second & third of the last of Eliza B Welch
Johnston, 1848, 1849.

Journal of the
 Institute of the City of London

Subscribed to the Central Fund at Lule 111. 8. 111.

Director, Kodakusal Observatory Dr A L
Narayan M A, DSc
Meteorologist Bombay Observatory Dr Srinivasa

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge 2 May 1846

FRASER FRS, FLS F.R.S.
Master Security Printing Assist
D Pitts John Fitzmaurice
Director, Intelligence Bureau D Pitts J
Economic Adviser to the Govt of India Dr T E.
Gregory DSc
Treasurer for India Y N Sukthankar ICS
Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading
and Custodian of Enemy Property B C A
Cook ICS

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
------	--------------------------

T Denison	1 Nov 1863
	7 Dec 1863

Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C.
GCB GCMG GCOV, 186 (f)
23 Nov 1910

Lord Chelmsford	Apr 1911
Marquess of Reading	Apr 1921
Baron Irwin	Apr 1920
The Earl of Willingdon	Apr 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow	Apr 1938

(a) Created Earl Canning 21 May 1859
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence

(d) Afterwards Sir John Sturtevant G.C.B., G.I.E.

(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick

(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook

(g) Created Earl of Lytton 23 April 1880.

(h) Created Marquess of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov 1888

(i) Created an Earl June 1911

Name	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	
GCB, GCMG P.C.	14 Nov 1831
Sir Charles Metcalfe Bart	(a)
(offg)	10 Mar 1835

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim KCSI

Deputy President—Mr Akhli Chandra Datta M.L.A.

A Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Madras City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	S Satyamurthi
Ganjam cum Viragapatam (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K S Gupta
East Godavari and West Godavari cum Kistna (Non Muhammadan Rural)	M Thirumala Row
Guntur cum Nellore (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Professor N G Ranga
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non Muhammadan Rural)	M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non Muhammadan Rural)	T S Avinashlingam Chettiar
South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K Sitarama Reddiar
Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K Santhanam
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Shrimati K Radhabai Subbarayan
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K B Jinaraja Hegde
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Umar Ali Shah
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Syed Murt za Sahib Bahad ur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	H A Sathar H Esak Sait
Madras (European)	F E James
Madras Landholders	Raja of Nilambur
Madras Indian Commerce	Sami Vencatachalam Chetty Garu
Bombay City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Dr G V Deshmukh
Bombay City (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bant K O R O U R
Sind (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navarai
Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Huseinbhey A Laljee
Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Keshavnrao Marutirao Jedhe
Ditto	N V Gadgil
Bombay Southern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	S K Hosman
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mahomed Ali Jinnah
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon
Ditto.	Nabi Baksh Ilahi Baksh Di tto
Bombay (European)	J D Boyle
Ditto	E. L. C Gwillt.
Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	Manu Subedar
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	Mian Ghulam Kadir Md Shahban

Constituency	Name
Bombay Mill owners Association (Indian Communal)	Sir Dorabji Piroshaw Mody KBE
Cuttack (Non Muhammadan Urban)	H. C. Chunder
Calcutta Suburban (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Dr. P. N. Tannerjee
Bikaner Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Amarendra V. C. Chittopadhyaya
Presidency Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Lakshmi Prasad Mishra
Dacca Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Surya Kumar Som
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Akshay Chandra Datta
Cuttack and Suburban (Muhammadan Urban)	S. R. Ahmed Ali Khan KBE
Bikaner and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Majee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural)	S. R. Ahmed Ali Khan Ghazvi
Bakarganj cum Ferozepur (Muhammadan Rural)	Chowdhury Sekander Ali
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Shahid Raziuddin Ahmad Siddiquee
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr. H. B. R. Rahman
Ferozepur (European)	C. C. Miller
Do	T. Ch. Roman Mortimer
Do	A. A. Khan KBE
Bombay Landholders	I. H. Khan Khan Lal Chaudhary
Marwar Association (Indian Commerce)	R. H. Khan Khan
Cities of the United Provinces (Non Muhammadan Urban)	I. H. Khan Khan Sharma
Meerut Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhary Raghbir Narain Singh
Agra Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	I. H. Khan Khan Khan Patta Palla
Bahawalpur and Kaimur Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	R. H. Khan Khan
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Sri Prakasa
Rajkot and Corahpur Divisions (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Krishna Kant Mehta
Lucknow Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mohan Lal Sakshy
Fyzabad Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Sir J. J. Khan Khan Singh
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban)	Sir Syed Razi Ali Khan
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Fazli
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan KBE
Rohilkhand and Gurgaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Moulaye Abdul Wahid
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad KBE
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Mohamed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European)	J. Ramsay Scott
United Provinces Landholders	Raja P. H. Khan Khan Khan Singh
Amritsar Division (Non Muhammadan)	Lala Shyam Lal
Jalandhar Division (Non Muhammadan)	Rajada Hans Raj
West Punjab (Non Muhammadan)	Phal Parma Rand
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Fikr Nairan

Constituency	Name
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mawlana Zafar Ali Khan
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	M A Abdullah
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Salimzada Sayad Sir Mohanmud Muhr Shikhi
North West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Farid Haq Piracha
South West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Akhbarum Murid Hoesain Qureshi
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Mangal Singh
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh
Punjab Landholders	M G Iqbaluddin
Darbhanga cum Saran (Non Muhammadan)	Sitja Narayan Shikhi
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non Muhammadan)	Kabir Hari Sharan Prasad Srivastava
Orissa Division do	Bhikhananda Das
do do	Laladit Nilakantha Das
Patna cum Shahabad (Non Muhammadan)	Ramayan Prasad
Gaya cum Monahyr (Non Muhammadan)	Gauri Shankar Singh
Bhagalpur Patna and the Santal Parganas (Non Muhammadan)	Kailash Bihari Lal
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Ram Narayan Singh
Patna and Chhota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadan)	Muhammad Nauman
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Muhammad Akbar
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Mহারaja Bahadur Rani Ran Vijai Prasad Singh of Dumraon
Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Govind Vinayakrao Kashimukh
Central Provinces Hill District Divisions (Non Muhammadan)	Seth Govind Das
do do	Yashwanth Shambhudaya Misra
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Shroddas Daga
Bihar (Non Muhammadan)	M S Ancey
Assam Valley (Non Muhammadan)	Kuladhar Chaliha
Burma Valley cum Shillong (Non Muhammadan)	Profendra Narayan Choudhury
Assam (Muhammadan)	Abdur Rasheed Chowdhury
Assam (European)	F J Griffiths
Delhi (General)	M Asaf Ali
Ajmer Merwara (General)	Bahadur Sahi Bhagchand Sahi
North West Frontier Province (General)	Abdul Qayyum

Province or body represented

Name

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Official Members

Government of India

Do

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Bengal

Do

The Punjab

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan
KCSI

The Hon. Sir Andrew Clow CSI CIE.

The Hon. Sir Jeremy Ralman CSI CIE

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Arcot Ramaswami
Mullaiyar

Eric Constan Smith CIE

D. M. Stalg CSI

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai KCSI CIE

Sir George Spence CSI CIE

C. M. G. Ogilvie CBE

O. A. Caroe CIE.

S. H. G. Oulnam

D. N. Mitra CBE

A. de C. Williams CIE

J. F. Sheehy C.S.I.

J. A. Mackeown.

C. J. W. Little

C. F. Chambers.

T. S. Pilly

Parakat Madhava Menon.

N. M. Khan

Rai Bahadur G. C. Sen

Khan Sahib Shalikh Abdul Hamid

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N. M. Joshi

Dr. R. D. Dalal CIE.

Dr. Francis Xavier De Souza

Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan CIE

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan CIE CBE

Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid CIE CBE

Hon. Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, CBE IOM

Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman

Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj

Shams-ul-Ulama "Kamaluddin Ahmad

L. C. Ruse

Lt. Col. Sir Henry Gidney

Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar

Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur

Naoroji M. Dumasia

Neth Sunterlal Daga

Kunwar Hajee Ismael Ali Khan CBE

Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy KCSI KOLK Bar-at-Law

Constituency

Name

NOMINATED MEMBERS—including the President

(a) Official Members

Government of India

Do

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels
GCB CSI DSO

Do.

The Hon ble Sir Guthrie Russell KOLK

Do.

The Hon'ble Mr H Dow CSI OIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr M S A Hydarli OIE

Do.

The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell KCSI OIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr S V Poy CSI OIE

Do

The Hon'ble Sir Alan Lloyd, CSI OIE

Do

The Hon'ble Mr Shavak A Lal

Do

The Hon ble Mr A de C Williams OIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr C E Jones OIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr John Dawson Tyson CBE

(b) Non Official Members

The Hon ble Sir David Devadoss

The Hon ble Dewan Bahadur Sir K Ramasami Menon

The Hon'ble Sir A P Patro K OIE

The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola Chisoy Kt

The Hon ble Sir Jona Ghosal CSI OIE

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee CBE

The Hon ble Sirdar Nihal Singh.

The Hon ble Raja Charanjit Singh.

The Hon ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan MBE

The Hon'ble Lt Col Sir S Hissam ud Din Bahadur Kt. CIE

The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy KCSI KOLK
Bar-at-Law

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Sham-ul Din Haidar CBE.

The Hon ble Sir Mohammad Yakub

The Hon ble Sardar Bahadur

Elected—Non-officials.

Constituency	Name
Madras (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari
Do	The Hon ble Mr M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chetti- yar
Do	The Hon ble Mr Narayandas Girdhardas.
Do	The Hon ble Mr V. Ramdas Pantulu
Madras (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Saiyad Mohamed Padshah Sahi Bahadur
Bombay (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Shantidas Askaran
Do	The Hon ble Mr Govindlal Shivlal Motilal
Do	The Hon ble Mr Manockji Nadirshah Dalal
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Si dar Sahab Sir Soleman Cassu Haji Mitha Kt CIE JP
Sind (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh Moh- med Hussain CIE
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	The Hon ble Mr R. H. Parker
East Bengal (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Kumarsenkar Ray Choudhury
West do do	The Hon ble Kumar Arupendra Narayan Sinha
West do do	The Hon ble Mr Suell Kumar Roy Chowdhury
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Abdool Razak Hajee Abdo Buttar
East do do	The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Syed Husein Hyder Chaudhury
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	The Hon ble Mr J. H. S. Richardson
United Provinces Central (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Raja Luvraj Dutta Singh of O- and Kaimash
United Provinces Northern (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru
United Provinces Southern (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Pandit P. N. Saprú
United Provinces West (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Haji Syed Mohamed Husain
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Chaudhri Niamatullah
Punjab (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Da- cic
Punjab (Sikh)	The Hon ble Sardar Duta Singh CIE
East and West Punjab (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Choudhri Ataulah Khan Tarar
Bihar (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameswar Singh K C I E of Darbhanga
Do do	The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha
Orissa do	The Hon ble Mr N. Kunja Kishore Das.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Hossain Imam
Central Provinces (General)	The Hon ble Mr V. V. Kalikar
Berar (General)	The Hon ble Mr Rishlal Nandlal Blyant
Assam (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Maulvi Ali Aagar Khan

The Bombay Province.

Industries.

Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad. 1901 872

" in Ahmedabad .. 46 853

" in Sholapore Dist. 3 09 594

" in Sholapore Dist. 7,020

" in the Bombay

including Bombay

edabad) 12

" in the Bombay

including Bombay

edabad)

women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 12 members, of whom not more than 4 shall be women, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are empowered to exercise authority over a District or a Taluka. These bodies are empowered to exercise authority over a District or a Taluka.

Municipalities are invested with larger powers, Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghats regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Phe at Khadakvasla.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the

Police.

The Police Force is about 10,000.

at the end of the year 1937-38 as compared with 1,335,889 in 1936-37. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 15,65,425 and in

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE			Irrigation, Navigation Embankment, &c	
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	Rs 60 00		
V	Salt		XVII Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	20
VII	Land Revenue	3 37 69		
VIII	Provincial Excise	1 57 83	XVIII Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	14
IX	Stamps		<i>Debt Service</i>	
A	Non Judicial	76 40		
B	Judicial	57 40		
X	Forest	40 70		
XI	Registralion	13 08		
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	43 93		
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	2 04 16		
	Total	9 91 59	XX Interest	69

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)—*contd*

		Rs			Rs
<i>Civil Administration</i>			<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
XXI	Administration of Justice	1 91	XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	40
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3 06	XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7 46
XXIII	Police	9 9	XLV	Stationery and Printing	4 08
XXVI	Education	70 54	XLVI	Miscellaneous	5 04
XXVII	Medical	15 3		Total	19 08
XXVIII	Public Health	78 5	L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	2
XXIX	Agriculture	5 34	LI	Extraordinary Receipts	40
XXX	Veterinary	43		Grand Total	178 88
XXXI	Co-operation	9 40			
XXXII	Industries	3 14			
XXXIII	Miscellaneous Departments	1 86			
	Total	116 70		Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account	49
<i>Civil Works</i>			<i>Debt heads —</i>		
XXXIX	Civil Works	38 58		Debt Deposits and advances Loans and advances by provincial Government etc.	4 40 9
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	10 90		Total Receipts	55 23 67
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	4		<i>Add —</i>	
	Total	51 44		Opening Balance	42 00*
				Grand Total	55 66 67

Estimated Expenditure for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

<i>DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE</i>		Rs			Rs
7	Land Revenue	64 71	18(1)	Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Relief Funds	1 90
8	Provincial Excise	38 71		Total	5 47
9	Stamps	1 94			
10	Forest	70 08			
11	Registration	5 97	19	Capital Accounts of Irrigation Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue	1
12	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	23 30			1
13	Other Taxes and Duties	14 74			
	Total	175 6			
<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>			<i>Debt Services</i>		
17	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	41 6	20	Interest on Debt and other obligations	1 15 05
18	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	8 81	21	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	2 22
				Total	1 37 27

* This is exclusive of (a) 143.00 on account of investment of balances in treasury bills (b) about 80 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities and (c) about 12½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Naskik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

Higher education in the Province is con- Province contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		Irrigation Navigation Embankment, &c	
	Rs		Rs
IV Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	60 00		
V Salt		XVII Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	20 29
VII Land Revenue	3 37 69		
VIII Provincial Excise	1 57 33	XVIII Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	14 05
IX Stamp			
A Non Judicial	76 40		
B Judicial	57 40		
X Forest	40 70		
XI Registration	13 93		
XII Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	43 03		
XIII Other Taxes and Duties	2 04 16		
Total	9 01 59	XX Interest	69 26

Civil Administration		Rs	
	Rs	26 Stationery and Printing	15 76
25 General Administration	76 38	27 Miscellaneous	11 00
27 Administration of Justice	65 80		
28 Jails and Convict Settlements	16 36	Total	1,52 4
29 Police	1,51 59		
30 Ports and Pilotage	5	33 Extraordinary Charges	1
36 Scientific Departments	1 07		
37 Education	2 03 64	Total Expenditure charged to revenue	1* 82 40
38 Medical	50 00	<i>Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue</i>	
39 Public Health	31 83	63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	3 79
40 Agriculture	1* 35	70 Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health	68
41 Veterinary	4 30	80 Bombay Development Scheme	50
42 Co-operation	20 05	83 Payments of commuted value of Pensions	3 16
43 Industries	7 00	85 Payments to Retrenched Personnel	
47 Miscellaneous Departments	2 87	Total	7 11
Total	6 52 53	D bts Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads)	42 28 85
<i>Civil Works</i>		Total Disbursements	55 18 36
50 Civil Works	1 17 6	Closing balance	48 31*
51 Bombay Development Scheme	0 11	Grand Total	55 66 6
53 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue	10		
Total	1 28 97		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
54 Famine Relief	50		
55 & 55A Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and Commutation of Pensions	1,25 21		

* This is exclusive of (a) 1 14 00 on account of investment of cash balance in treasury bills (b) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Asak Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities

The Administration

Ex-officio and Ex-Officio in Council
His Excellency Sir Lawrence Porges Lumley
G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Personal Staff

Governor's Secretary—J. D. Irwin F.R.S. M.C. L.C.S. J.P.
Military Secretary—Lieut. Colonel L. C. Jackson
L.M.S. Caval.
Surgeon—Capt. L. Feintola, M.B. Ch.B.
Commandant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard—
Major the Hon. C. B. Birdwood (Probyn's
Horse).
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. F. D. Richardson The
Rifle Brigade (Prince Consorts Own) Lt. Col.
A. W. Leece The Coldstream Guards Capt.
H. St. P. J. Bennett (Poona Horse) and
Lieut. A. St. J. Shuttleworth Subedar Major
and Hon. Capt. Narsyan Kadam Barlar
Lahadur O.S.I., Indian A.D.C.
Hon. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut. Col. T. Cooper
V.D. Capt. C. J. Nimble D.S.C. R.F.S.

Members—Mr. Shah Nawas Khan (Chilam
Murtaza Khan) to C.I.L., O.S.P., C.W.L.
Attended C.I.R. R.R. R.A. (L.C.I.) J.P.

Secretary—J. P. Fernandis B.A. J.P.

MEMBERS OF THE APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income Tax—T. A. Murphy
J.P. J.C.
Inspector of Veterinary Services—Major E. S.
Bartholomew M.B.C.V.S. V.S.
Advocate General—M. C. Bhatnagar B.A. LL.B.
Advocate (H.E.),
Inspector General of Police—G. A. Millis
C.I.E. J.P.
Director of Public Instruction—M. V. Moon, B.A.
(Lond.) M.A. (Camb.)
Surgeon General—Major General H. C. Buckley,
M.D. F.R.C.S. (Edin.) K.B. J.P.
Oriental Translator—J. H. Dave
Chief Conservator of Forests—A. C. Hilary

Sir Gilbert White K.C.I.E., C.S.I. J.C.S.
J. A. Madan C.S.I. C.I.E., J.C.S.
H. P. Anand C.S.I. J.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Masilankar
B.A. LL.B. Speaker Bombay Legislative
Assembly

Saraynarao Gururao Joshi Deputy Speaker
Bombay Legislative Assembly

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Manclaram
Jhavsana President of the Bombay Legislative
Council

Ramachandra Ganesha Sonman Dep. Dy.
President of the Bombay Legislative Council

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary Political and Secretaries Department—
Dr. H. T. Borley M.A. D.Litt. (Aber.)
C.I.E. J.C.S. J.P.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department—J. M.
Bladen, L.C.S. J.P.

Revenue Department—V. S. Ghilde B.A. LL.B.
(Camb.) Bar at Law J.C.S. J.P.

General and Educational Departments—A. L.
Penjabi J.C.S. J.P.

Finance Department—H. V. B. Inggar B.Sc.
(Mysore) J.C.S. J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal
Affairs—J. R. Dhurandhar O.B.E. LL.B. J.P.

Public Works Department—C. E. Allken B.Sc.
(Edin.) J.P.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces of
Bombay and Sind

Chairman—Sir Hugh Clayton C.I.E., M.A.
(Oxon.) J.C.S. (Retd.) J.P.

Director of Agriculture—W. J. Jenkins C.I.E.
M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. D.
Jhansali M.A. LL.B. (Camb.) Bar at Law
J.C.S. J.P.

Municipal Commissioner Bombay—M. D. Elatt
M.A. (Camb.) Bar at Law J.C.S. J.P.

Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University—
R. F. Masani M.A. J.P.

Registrar Bombay University—S. R. Dongre
J.P. B.A. LL.B.

Commissioner of Police Bombay—W. R. G.
Smith C.I.E. Bar at Law J.P.

Director of Public Health—Lt.-Col. A. J. Dabholkar
M.C. M.B.S. B.Sc. (Bom.) D.P.H. J.P.

Accountant General—I. G. Shah M.A. B.Sc.
J.P.

Inspector General of Prisons—Lt.-Col. M. G.
Thandani D.T.M. & H. (Lond.) J.P.

Post Master General—Khan Bahadur M. Barkat
Ali B.A.

Collector of Customs—P. N. Chandavarkar B.A.,
LL.B.

Collector of Salt Revenue—H. E. St. George
McCleughan J.C.S. J.P.

Commissioner of Excise—E. Gawan Taylor
B.A. (Oxon.) J.C.S. J.P.

Consulting Surveyor to Government—G. B.
Khanolkar C.I.E. J.P. B.A. LL.B. (Lond.)

Registrar of Companies—Byramji M.
Bloom F.S.A.A. B.A.

Director of Information—C. Scott
of Labour—D. S. F.

uradas Viswanji Khimji

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

		John Roper (<i>Officiating</i>)	1831
Sir Abraham Shipman	1802	The Earl of Clare	1831
Died on the Island of Anjediva in Oct	1804	Sir Robert Grant G.C.W.	1833
Humphrey Cooke	1805	Died 9th July 1838	
Sir Gervase Lucas	1806	James Farish (<i>Officiating</i>)	1838
Died 21st May 1867		Sir J. Rivett Carnac Bart	1839
Captain Henry Garey (<i>Officiating</i>)	1867	Sir William Hay Macnaghten Bart. (b)	
Sir George Oxenden	1868	George William Anderson (<i>Officiating</i>)	1841
Died in Surat 14th July 1869		Sir George Arthur Bart K.C.B.	1842
Gerald Aungier	1869	Leacock Robert Field (<i>Officiating</i>)	1846
Died in Surat 30th June 187		George Russell Clerk	1847
Thomas Rolt	1877	Viscount Falkland	1848
Sir John Child Bart.	1881	Lord Elphinstone G.C.B. P.C.	1853
Bartholomew Harris	1890	Sir George Russell Clerk K.C.B. (2nd time)	1860
Died in Surat 10th May 1894		Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere K.C.W.	1864
Daniel Annesley (<i>Officiating</i>)	1894	The Right Hon William Robert Heymour	1867
Sir John Gayer	1894	by FitzGerald	
Sir Nicholas Waite	1704	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse K.C.B.	187
William Aislabie	1708	Sir Richard Temple Bart K.C.S.I.	1877
Stephen Strutt (<i>Officiating</i>)	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1880
Charles Boone	1715	The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson,	1880
William Philipps	1720	Bart K.C.B.	
Robert Cowan	1729	James Brathwaite Rolle C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1885
Dismissed		Baron Reay	1885
John Horne	1734	Baron Harris	1890
Stephen Law		Herbert Mills Birdwood C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1895
John Geek (<i>Officiating</i>)		" "	1895
William Wake		" " " "	1900
Richard Bouchier		" " " "	1903
Charles Crommelin		" " " "	1903
Thomas Hodges	1861	" " " "	1907
Died 23rd February 1771		" " " "	1907
William Hornby	1771	Baron Willington G.C.B.	1913
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.B. D.S.O. (1)	1918
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784	Sir Lewis Orme Wilson, P.C. G.C.B.	1923
Andrew Ramsay (<i>Officiating</i>)	1784	C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Major-General William Medows	1784	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes P.C. G.C.B.	1928
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby	1784	G.C.B. K.C.B. C.M.G.	
K.C.B. (a)			
George Dick (<i>Officiating</i>)			
John Griffith (<i>Officiating</i>)	1795	Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley G.C.B. P.C.	1937
Jonathan Duncan	1795	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793	
Died 11th August 1811		and then joined the Council of the Governor General as Commander in Chief in India on the 28th Oct 1793	
George Brown (<i>Officiating</i>)	1811	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the H. E. I. Co.	
Sir Evan Nepean Bart	1812	" " " "	
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819	" " " "	
Major-General Sir John Malcolm G.C.B.	1827	" " " "	
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck	1830	" " " "	
with K.C.B.		" " " "	
Died 15th January 1831		(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd	

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Varadrao Mavalankar P. A. LL.B.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr. Narayana Rao Gure and Jodhi M. L. S.

Elected Members

Name of Constituency

Name of Member

Sholapur District Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Alim Latif Haji Hajrat Khan
Sholapur North East General Rural	Jivappa Subhane Ajjale
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Urban	Alli Bahadur Bahadur Khan
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar M. A. D. Sc. Bar at-Law
Sholapur City General Urban	Dr. Kishanji Pijumrao Antolikar
Sholapur South West General Rural	Dattatraya Trimbhak Aradhye M. A. LL. B.
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Husein Aboobaker Balig Mohamed
Panch Mahals Sub-Division Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdullahi Haji Isa Bhagat
Kolaba District Muhammadan Rural	Mohsin Mohamed A. Bhalji
West Khandesh East General Rural	Shaligram Ramchandra Dhartiya
Thana South, General Rural	Ramkrishna Ganaram Bhatnagar
Poona West General Rural	Rajaram Ramji Bhole
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European	Courtney Parker Bramble
Poona cum Ahmednagar Indian Christian Rural	Bhaskarrao Bhamrao Chakranarayan
East Khandesh East General Rural	Dhansaji Nana Chawdhari
Surat District General Rural	Puru Chottam Lalji Chawhan
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars Landholders	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhai Misdhoolal Bhatt
Ahmednagar South General Rural	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitambar M. A. LL. B.
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Anant Vinayak Chitre
Ahmedabad District Muhammadan Rural	Ismaeil Ibrahim Chundrigar
Bombay City Indian Christian Urban	Dr. Joseph Alipho Colloco L. M. & S.
Satara North General Rural	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper Kt.
Presidency Anglo-Indian	Fred J. Currier
Katra District General Rural	Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi
Thane North General Rural	Vishnu Vaman Dandekar
Surat and Rander Cities Muhammadan Urban	Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi Kt.
Broach Sub-Division General Rural	Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai
Bijapur North, General Rural	Rao Saheb Gurusiddappa Kadappa Desai
Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour	Rhondabhai Kananji Desai

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Surat District, General Rural	Morarji Ranchhodji Desai
Surat District, General Rural	Randhir Prasanvadan Desai
Bijapur South, General Rural	Shankreppagouda Basalingappaigouda Desai.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Keshav Rajwant Deshmukh
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's General Urban	Mrs Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh
Nasik West General Rural	Govind Hari Deshpande
Dharwar North General Rural	Andanappa Dnyanappa Dodmeti
Kaira District Muhammadan Rural	Faiz Mahammadkhan Mahobatkhan, B.A., Bar at Law
Thana gum Bombay Suburban District Indian Christian Rural	Dominic Joseph Ferreira
Ahmednagar South General Rural	Kandanmal Sobhachand Firodea, B.A., LL.B.
Poona East General Rural	Vinayak Atmaram Gadkar.
Nasik West General Rural	Bhaurao Krishnarao Galkwad
Panch Mahals West, General Rural	Munoklal Maganlal Gandhi
Ratnagiri South General Rural	Shankar Krishnaji Gavanekar
West Khandesh West General Rural	Damji Pooala Gavit
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge
Belgaum District, Muhammadan Rural	Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale
Surat and Raoder Cities General Urban	Dr Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia
Indian Merchants' Chamber Commerce and Industry	M. C. Ghia
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr Mancheroba Dhanjibhoj Gilder M.D.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Gulabsing Dhila Girasey
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Ramchandra Bhagawant Girme
Belgaum South, General Rural	Keshav Govind Gokhale B.A.
Kanara District General Rural	Mahabharwar Ganapati Bhatt Gopi
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry	J. B. Greenes
Poona City, General Urban ..	Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte, M.A., LL.B.
Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Khan Sahab Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem.
Kanara District General Rural	Ningappa Fakeerappa Halikar
Dharwar District Muhammadan Rural	Abdul Karim Amineeb Hanagi
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Shahid Mohammad Hasan, Bar at Law
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry	Donald G. Hill
Nasik East, General Rural ..	Bhaurao Sakharam Hirsy, B.A., LL.B.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Alissa Nablis Itkal, B.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh East, General Rural ..	Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav, B.A.
Sholapur North East General Rural ..	Tulsides Subhaurao Jathav
Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions Labour (Trade Union)	Dadasaheb Kharsarao Jagtap

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Belgaum South, General Rural	Laxappa Chantassappa Jakoty
Bijapur District, Mohammedan Rural	Khalidulla Ahmedab Janvkar M.A. LL.B.
Railway Colonies Labour	Shivakata Hormas (Joshiwala)
Bombay City (Pycnia and Parli) General Urban	Jinalal Parvatilalankar Joshi
Belgaum North, General Rural	Narayanrao Gururao Joshi
Dharwar North, General Rural	Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog M.A. LL.B.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Revappa Somappa Kale
Satara South, General Rural	Rao Sahab Annappa Narayan Kalyani
Dharwar North General Rural	Sir Siddappa Totappa Kamble Kt. M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad City Women's General Urban	Mrs. Vijayagauri Balvantrao Kanbur
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Shivram Laxman Karandikar M.A. LL.B.
Satara South, General Rural	Ramchandra Krishna Karavade
Dharwar South General Rural	Sharipad Shyamaji Kargulst
Poona First General Rural	Appaji Yeshwantrao alias Depusabab Kate
Sholapur North-East General Rural	Shivwan Sambhappa Kathale
West Khandesh District Mohammedan Rural	Khwaja Fakhreddin Khwaja Mohiuddin Kasfi M.A. LL.B. Advocate
Ratnagiri District Mohammedan Rural	Aziz Gafur Kasfi
Thana South General Rural	Kanjil Govind Kerkon
Kasara District General Rural	Sheshgiri Narayanrao Keshwain
Sholapur City (Textile Labour) Labour (Non Union)	Ranchoandra Anooji Kholikar
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban.	Dai Gangadhar Kler M.A. LL.B.
East India Cotton Association Commerce and Industry	Bhawanji A. Khimji
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District.	Mahomed Musa Khilodkar
Kolaba District General Rural	Dattatraya Krishnath Kunte M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Dhorelal Dhiraajlal Lal
Nasik East General Rural	Lalchand Hirachand
Belgaum North General Rural	Anna Babaji Latthe M.A. LL.B.
East Khandesh West General Rural	Meghnad Nagindas
Kolaba District General Rural	Ranuchandra Narayan Mandlik
West Khandesh East General Rural	Nandorao Budhajirao Marathe
Bombay City (Fort, Munderi, Bhuleswar and Girgaum) General Urban	Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad City General Urban	The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta
Railway Colonies Labour	Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta Bar at-Law

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock workers Labour (Trade Union)	Akhtar Hasan Mirza
East Khandesh District Muhammadan Rural	Mohamad Soleman Cassim Mitha
Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban	Mohamadally Allabux
Surat District General Rural	Morarbbhai Kesanji
Sholapur South West General Rural	Javvasant Ghanashyam More B A LL B
Panchmahals West General Rural	Wamanrao Pitaram Mokadam
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Press Agency Trades Association Commerce and Industry University	Denis Wilson Mullock
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar) Women's General Urban	Kansivlal Maneklal Munshi B A LL B A 1 vocate
Nasik West General Rural	Mrs Lilavati Kanoylal Munshi
Dharwar North General Rural	Vasant Narayan Naik
Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour	Girimallappa Rachappa Halavadi
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum) General Urban	Gulzari Lal Nanda
Ahmednagar North General Rural	K. F. Nariman B A LL B
Dharwar South General Rural	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Tknath Navle B A LL B
Nasik West General Rural	Timmappa Rudrappa Neavi B Ag
Ahmedabad City Muhammadan Urban	Prithwiraj Amolakchand Nimanee
Rajnagiri South, General Rural	Mahmad Yasin Norie
East Khandesh West General Rural	Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
Kaira District General Rural	Haril Vinayak Pataskar B A LL B
Do do	Babubhai Jasbhai Patel
Broach Sub Division Muhammadan Rural	Bhalilbhai Bhikhabhai Patel
Ahmednagar District Muhammadan Rural	Ismail Musa Patel
West Khandesh West General Rural	Mahomedbawa Madbuhawa Patel
Broach Sub-Division Muhammadan Rural	Mangesh Dalbhai Patel
Satara South General Rural	Munaji Eusufji Patel
East Khandesh West General Rural	Atmaram Nana Patil
Belgaum South General Rural	Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil
Kolaba District General Rural	Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil B A LL B
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Laxman Govind Patil
Belgaum North General Rural	Laxman Madhav Patil B A LL B
Dharwar District Women's General Rural	Malgouda Pungouda Patil
East Khandesh West General Rural	Mrs Nagamma Kom Veerangouda Patil
Bombay City (Fort Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum) General Urban	Narhar Rajaram Patil
Bijapur South General Rural	Sadashiv Kanaji Patil
Thana South General Rural	Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Anglo-Indian	Genesh Krishna Phadake
Broach Sub-Division General Rural	Stanley Henry Prater
Thana District Muhammadan Rural	Chhotelal Bakrishna Purohit
East Khandesh East General Rural	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirabeb Mohiddin Sahab Rais
	Rajmal Lokbichand

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Rao Sahab Balajirao Narayanao Nane
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Rachajee Ramchandra Nane
Thana North, General Rural	Dattatraya Waman Naut
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Prathakar Janardan Noham
Ahmedabad Millowners Association Commerce and Industry	Sakarai Ratthalal
Bombay Millowners Association Commerce and Industry	Soratji Dorabji Saklatvala
Satara North, General Rural	Shanker Haji Salhe
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Akbar Khan Savanur
Satara North, General Rural	Khanderao Sakharam Savant
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Halla
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European	Charles Ruxton Sharp
Satara North, General Rural	Bajirao alias Babasaheb Jagdeora Shinde
Satara South, General Rural	Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant B A
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Ismael Hassan Siddiqui
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Ibrahim Singaporl
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Savilaram Gundaaji Songavkar
Dijapur North, General Rural	Murtigeppa Shikhdappa Sugandhi
Kolaba District, General Rural	Kamalaaji Ragho Telkar
Nasik East, General Rural	Rao Sahab Bhanusaheb Thorat
Poona West, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vitthalrao Laxmanrao Thube
Poona City, Women's General Urban	Mrs Laxmidas Ganesh Thuse
Poona West, General Rural	Hari Vitthal Tulpule B A LL B
Bombay City (Girgaon) Women's Muhammadan Urban	Mrs Shuffi C Tyabji
Kaira District, General Rural	Bhaljibhai Ukabhai Vaghela
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Trikamlal Ugarchand Vakil
Belgaum North, General Rural	Balwant Hanmant Varale
Thana North, General Rural	Govind Dharmaji Vartak
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Land holders	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchoorcar CBE BA
Ahmedabad South, General Rural	Ishvarlal Kalidas Vyas B A
East Khandesh East, General Rural	R B Wadekar
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Purshottam Vasudeo Wagh.
Poona East, General Rural	Balaji Bhawanrao Walvekar
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar
Presidency European	David Watson.
Satara District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Yusuf Abdulla

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon Mr M M Pakvasa

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Soman

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri General Rural	Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh General Rural	Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Rural	Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Professor Solab R Davar Bar at Law J P
Thana cum Naskh cum Ahmednagar General Rural	Narayan Damodhar Deodhekar B A LL B
Ahmedabad cum Kanara General Rural	Dadubhai Purshotamdas Desai
Dharwar cum Kanara General Rural	Narsingrao Shrinivasrao Desai
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur General Rural	Sardar Rao Bahadur Chandrappa Boswantrao Desai
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Ratilal Muzil Gandhi
Nominated	Terence Martin Gidley Bar at Law
Dharwar cum Kanara General	"
Bombay City cum Bombay Muhammadan Rural	"
Nominated	"
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Behram Naoraji Karanjia
Central Division Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan B A LL B Advocate
Poona cum Satara General Rural	Dr Ganesh Sakhararam Mahajanl B A LL B
Northern Division Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim Mahan.
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh General Rural	Premraj Shaligram Maswadi
Ahmedabad cum Kanara General Rural	Chinubhai Lalubhai Mehta
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Rural	Mrs Hansa Jivraj Mehta
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat General Rural	The Hon Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa
Nominated	Major Sardar Bhimrao Naorajrao Patankar
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur General Rural	Chcemaji Dalaji Potdar B A LL B
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat General Rural	Shantlal Harjiwan Shah B A LL B Solicitor
Nominated	Dr Purushottamrao G Solanki L M & S J P
Poona cum Satara General Rural	Ramchandra Ganesh Soman
Presidency European	Frederick Stances O B E
Southern Division Muhammadan Rural	Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomed Tambe
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri General Rural	Mahadeo Bajajee Virkar B A LL B

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent 1936, the other being Orissa take the joint the infant in respect of development loans

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the

Inter-communal Co-operation.

That is to say, the knowledge is being gained

Government House

GOVERNOR

H E Sir Laureat Graham, K.C.B., K.C.L.E.,
I.C.S.

J M Coris, I.C.S., Secretary to H E the Governor

Captain F A H Hencker Military Secretary to H E the Governor

T L. Crenshaw I.C.S. Joint Secretary to H E the Governor

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon. Mir Nadeem Ali Khan Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan Talpur Premier

The Hon Mr Nihaladas Chaturmal Vakilani Minister-in-charge of Revenue Department

The Hon Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khan Khuro Minister in charge of Public Works Department

The Hon Mr Abdul Majid Iftikhar Malik Minister in-charge of Finance Medical and Public Health & Excise Departments

The Hon. Rao Saheb Gokaldas Mewaldas Minister-in-charge of Local Self Government and the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments

The Hon Mr Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah Sayed Minister-in-charge Education Labour Industries Forests and Rural Economy

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Hon. Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainul-ab-din Shah Speaker

Mrs J T Sipahimalani Deputy Speaker

SECRETARIAT STAFF

L H Taunton, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind.

G F S Collier, C.I.E., O.R.E., I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner and Secretary Revenue Department.

A. Gordon C.I.E. I.R.E. J.P. Chief Engineer and Secretary Public Works Department

L. T. Gholap, I.C.S. J.P. Secretary Finance Department.

A H Baza I.C.S. Deputy Secretary Home and General Department and Provincial Press Advertiser for Sind

F R Nayak I.C.S. Deputy Secretary Revenue Department

M P Mathrani B.E. O.R.E. I.R.E. Deputy Secretary Public Works Department

D H Hiraniandani, L. Ag. Revenue Assistant Commissioner

K. S. Muhammad Daim Ali Baksh S.M.C. General Assistant Commissioner

H B Hingorani, Deputy Secretary Legal Department and Members of Legal Affairs

E Rodriguez M.A. Assistant Secretary Home General and Political and Miscellaneous Departments

N V Raghavan B.A. LL.B. J.P. Assistant Secretary Finance Department

R B J V Muzumdar B.A., Assistant Secretary Public Works Department

S T Advani B.A. LL.B. Secretary Sind Legislative Assembly

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon Mr Syed Miran Mahomed Shah

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mrs J T Sipahimalani

Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Dr Popatlal A Dhopatkar	General Urban Karachi City (North)
Rustomji Khurshedji Sidhva	General Urban Karachi City (South)
Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas	General Urban Hyderabad City
The Hon Mr Nihaladas Chaturmal Vakilani	General Rural, Karachi District.
Lolmal Rewchand Motwani	General Rural Dadu District.
The Hon Mr Rai Saheb Gokaldas Mewaldas	General Rural Yarkana District.
Dr Hemandas Rupchand Wadhvani	General Rural Upper Sind Frontier District

Name	Constituency by which elected
Doulatram Moolchand	General Rural Sukkur (West)
C T Valecha	General Rural Sukkur (Central)
Hasanram Sunderdas Pannani	General Rural Sukkur (East)
Newandram Vishindas	General Rural Nawabshah (North)
Rai Bahadur Hotchand Hirsand	General Rural Nawabshah (South)
Ghansham Jethanand Shivdasani	General Rural Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluks
Ghanumal Tarachand	General Rural Hyderabad (North)
Dr Chottram P Gidwani	General Rural Hyderabad (South)
Partabrai Khalsukhdas	General Rural Thar Parker (West)
Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural Thar Parker (North)
Akhji Ratanasing Sodho	General Rural Thar Parker (South)
Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khudadad Khan Gabol	Muhammadan Urban Karachi City (North).
	Muhammadan Urban Karachi City (South)
Muhammad Hashim Fais Muhammad Gazdar	Muhammadan Rural Karachi (North)
Muhammad Usman Muhammad Khun Sumro	Muhammadan Rural Karachi (South)
Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio	Muhammadan Rural Karachi (East)
Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibudino Shah Dubri	Muhammadan Rural Dadu (North)
Ghulam Muhammad Abdallah Khan Isran	Muhammadan Rural Dadu (Central)
Pir Illahibux Nawaz Ali	Muhammadan Rural Dadu (South)
The Hon'ble Sayed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah.	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (North)
The Hon'ble Abdul Majid Lilaram	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (East)
Khan Bahadur Ha Amiraji Tharu Khan Labori	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (South)
Mir Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghaili Khan Chandio	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (West)
Mohamed Amin A Khoso	Muhammadan Rural Upper Sind Frontier (East)
Khan Sahib Sohrab Khan Sahibudino Khan Sarki	Muhammadan Rural Upper Sind Frontier (Central)
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi	Muhammadan Rural Upper Sind Frontier (West)
Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar O P Z	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (North West)

Names.	Constituency by which elected
Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South West).
Abdus Satar Abdul Rahman	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (South East).
Khan Sahib Mir Rasool Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah.	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (Central).
Khan Bahadur Sardar Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (North East)
Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah Allahbado Shah	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (North)
Sayed Yar Muhammad Shah Murad Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North West)
Fate Rasool Bakhsh Khan Muhammad Khan Tuer	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (West)
S. B. Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Muhammad Sharif Junjo	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (South)
Sayed Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (East)
Makhdum Ghulam Haidar Makhdum Zahir ul din	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (North)
The Hon ble Mr Miran Muhammad Shah Zainul abdin Shah.	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (North West)
Mir Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (South West)
The Hon ble Mir Bandehali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (East)
Mir Ghulamali Khan Bandehali Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (South)
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahbad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Thar Parkar (West)
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujati Shah, M P K.	Muhammadan Rural Thar Parkar (North)
Arbab Togachi Mir Muhammad	Muhammadan Rural Thar Parkar (South)
Miss Jethibai Tulsidas B pahumalan	Women's General Urban Hyderabad cum Karachi City
Mrs Jenubai Ghulamali Afiana	Women's Muhammadan Urban Karachi City
J Fraser	European Karachi City
Col H J Mehon	European Sind
Isardas Varanmal	Commerce and Industry Karachi Chamber of Commerce
Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah Kt M C S I	Commerce and Industry Indian Commerce
Dewan D almal Doulatram	Land holders
Narayandas Anandjee Dechar	Land holders
Lt-Col, W B Hoessack	Labour
	Labour

The Madras Province.

exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided by three Advisers

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 83 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops

and that the several deep rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture

of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of

3,204,200. Special efforts provide education for the scheduled classes. The of the province on 1.

Of the two seats reserved for labour, one is to be elected by a non union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act X of 1930

interests of administration committees have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the Presidency and these have on-official chairmen as executive

Local Administration

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April

(7) the abolition of the system of representation of minorities

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15% and 20 per cent respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras, inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral rolls of local bodies

Local bodies are now enabled under the mission for supply to the neighbouring districts,

rect of loans amounting to Rs 22.52 lakhs which |

Law and Order.

MADRAS BUDGET

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1940-41
REVENUE	Rs	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	Rs
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	40 00 000	7—Land Revenue	23,99 300
VII—Land Revenue	4 94 82 500	8—Provincial Excise	25,50,200
VIII—Provincial Excise	3,21,45,900	9—Stamps	4,75 600
IX—Stamps	1,73 07,600	10—Forest	37,28,300
X—Forest	45,08 100	11—Registration	29 19 600
XI—Registration	33 13 800	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	74,46 100
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	82,64 900	13—Other Taxes and Duties	15,73,700
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	87,46,000	Total—A	2 15 06 800
Total—A ..	12,81,68 800	C.—Revenue Account of Irriga- tion, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works	
		17—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	88 15,000
		18—Irrigation—O i h e r Revenue Expendi- ture financed from Ordinary Revenues.	37,99,

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
REVENUE—contd	Rs	DEMAND OF THE REVENUE— contd	Rs
C Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works XVII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept— Gross Receipts	1,51,13,900	19—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	5,900
Def of Working Expenses	—41,50,900	Total—C	1,56,63,000
Net Receipts	1,10,63,000	E. Debt Services	
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	83,18,400	20—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—43,91,400
Total—C	1,93,81,400	21—Appropriation for Redemption or Avoidance of Debt	8,71,500
D Debt Services		Total—E	—35,19,900
XX—Interest	2,69,000	F Civil Administration.	
Total—D	2,69,000	22—General Administration	2,74,00,000
F Civil Administration.		23—Administration of Justice	91,80,500
XXI—Administration of Justice	18,54,800	24—Jails and Convict Settlements	23,89,800
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,51,100	25—Police	1,68,81,800
XXIII—Police	6,18,400	26—Scientific Departments	9,500
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	7,81,800	27—Education	2,31,10,100
XXV—Education	10,16,100	28—Medical	1,03,87,500
XXVI—Medical	2,69,300	29—Public Health	28,09,100
XXVII—Public Health	3,16,900	30—Agriculture	20,9,800
XXVIII—Agriculture	1,10,800	31—Veterinary	11,94,000
XXIX—Veterinary	4,03,300	32—Co-operation	14,89,500
XXX—Co-operation	19,50,700	33—Industries	26,89,900
XXXI—Industries	7,77,200	34—Miscellaneous Departments	2,45,000
XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments	85,04,400	Total—F	10,61,28,400
Total—F	85,04,400	G Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		35—Civil Works	1,23,46,400
XXXIX—Civil Works	34,56,500	Total—G	1,23,46,400
Total—H	34,56,500	I Electricity Schemes	
I Electricity Schemes		36—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	2,06,900
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes— Gross Receipts	5,90,000	37—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	3,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	—9,16,300	Total—I	2,09,900
Total—I (Net Receipts)	3,73,700	J Miscellaneous	
		38—Pamphlets	6,00,000
		39—Supersubannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,17,45,000
		40—Stationery and Printing	2,93,300
		41—Miscellaneous	5,300

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
J Miscellaneous	Rs	M. Extraordinary Items.	Rs
XLIV—Receipts to aid of Superannuation	2 64 000	63—Extraordinary Charges	
XLV—Stationery and Printing	4 21 000	Total—J	1 50 64 600
XLVI—Miscellaneous	15 3 000	Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	14 73,29 700
Total—J	2 20 300	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus	82,200
L Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.		Grand Total	16 76 11,500
L—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3 10 000	DISBURSEMENTS	
Total—L	30 000	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue (from Statement A)	
Total—Revenue	16 76 11,500	Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	4 78 400
Grand Total	16 76 11,500	72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	19 100
Receipts		81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	13 00 000
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B.)	82 000	81 1 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	85 97 600
I—Public Debt Incurred—		83 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	-10 18 200 + 100
I—Permanent Debt	1 00 00 000	Total	93 42 000
II—Floating Debt—		Public Debt Discharged—	
Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000	I—Permanent Debt	
Other Floating Loans	2 00 00 000	II—Floating Debt—	
III—Loans from the Central Government		Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000
Total	12 00 00 000	Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000
O Unfunded Debt—		III—Loans from the Central Government	6 13 000
State Provident Funds	73 03 000	Total	11 06 13 000
Total	73 03 000	O Unfunded Debt—	
P Deposits and advances—		State Provident Funds	57 10 000
I—Deposits Bearing Interest—		Total	57 10 000
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	18 000	I Deposits and Advances—	
Carried over	18 00	I—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	3 000
		Carried over	3 000

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
REVENUE—contd	Rs	DEMAND OF THE REVENUE— contd	Rs
C Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works		19—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	5° 900
XVII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts	15 13 000	Total—C	1° 66 °00
Ded et—Working Expenses	—41 00 900	E. Debt Services	
Net Receipts	1 10 63 000	20—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—13 04 400
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	83 18 400	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 71 500
Total—C	1 93 81 400	Total—E	—35 °° 900
D Debt Services		F Civil Administration	
XX—Interest	2° 69 °00	25—General Administration	°° 79 40 200
Total—D	°° 69 °00	27—Administration of Justice	91 8° 500
F Civil Administration		28—Jails and Convict Settlements	°3 89 800
XXI—Administration of Justice	16 84 800	29—Police	1 6 81 800
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 5 100	36—Scientific Departments	95 00
XXIII—Police	6 18 400	37—Education	2 3 10 100
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	7 81 800	38—Medical	1 03 87 500
XXV—Education	10 16 100	39—Public Health	28 09 100
XXVI—Medical	° 69 300	40—Agriculture	20 9 800
XXVII—Public Health	3 16 900	41—Veterinary	11 98 000
XXVIII—Agriculture	1 10 800	42—Co-operation	14 89 500
XXIX—Veterinary	4 03 300	43—Industries	°6 89 900
XXX—Co-operation	19 50 700	47—Miscellaneous Departments	°° 74 500
XXXI—Industries	7 77 °00	Total—F	10 61 °° 400
XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments	85 04 400	H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
Total—F		50—Civil Works	1 °3 46 400
H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Total—H	1 °8 46 400
XXXIX—Civil Works	34 56 00	I Electricity Schemes	
Total—H	34 56 500	51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	°6 06 900
I Electricity Schemes		51A Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	3° 300
XXI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Gross Receipts	5 97 600	Total—I	°6 39 °00
Deduct—Working Expenses	—°° 16 300	J Miscellaneous	
Total—I (Net Receipts)	3 81 300	54—Famine	6 00 000
		55—Supersuperannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 17 45 000
		56—Stationery and Printing	23 97 300
		57—Miscellaneous	5 ° 300

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
J Miscellaneous.	Rs	M Extraordinary Items.	Rs
XLIV—Receipts in all of Superannuation	2 64 100	63—Extraordinary Charges	
XLV—Stationery and Printing	4 4 00	Total—J	1 50 64 600
XLVI—Miscellaneous	10 3 00	Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	16 75,29 700
Total—J	2 — 500	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus	82,200
L Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments		Grand Total	16 76 11,900
L—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	30 000	DISBURSEMENTS	
Total—L	30 000	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue (from Statement A)	
Total—Revenue	16 76 11,900	Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	4 78 400
Grand Total	16 76 11,900	2 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	19 100
Receipts		81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	13 05 000
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B)	80 000	81A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	85 97 600
I—Public Debt Incurred—		83 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	—10 18 500 + 100
I—Permanent Debt	1 00 00 000	Total	93 42 000
II—Floating Debt—		Public Debt Discharged—	
Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000	I—Permanent Debt	
Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000	II—Floating Debt—	
III—Loans from the Central Government		Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000
Total	10 00 00 000	Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000
O Unfunded Debt—		III—Loans from the Central Government	6 13 000
State Provident Funds	3 03 000	Total	11 06 13 000
Total	3 03 000	O Unfunded Debt—	
P Deposits and advances—		State Provident Funds	57 10 000
I—Deposits Bearing Interest—		Total	57 10 000
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	18 00	P Deposits and Advances—	
Carried over	18 00	I—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	3,000
		Carried over	

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
Brought forward	Rs 18 700	Brought forward	Rs 3 000
RECEIPTS— <i>contd.</i>		DISBURSEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>	
F Deposits and Advances— <i>contd.</i>		F Deposits and Advances— <i>contd.</i>	
II Deposits not bearing interest— <i>contd.</i>		II—Deposits not bearing interest—	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 71 500	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds)	8 94 000
Famine Relief Fund	7 3 400	Famine Relief Fund	9 00 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	8 38 700	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	7 6 900
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	3 34 700	Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	3 09 00
Fund for the development of Rural Water supply	100	Fund for the Development of Rural Water supply	5 00 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	1 42 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	50 000
General Police Fund		General Police Fund	
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	5 85 04 000	Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	5 00 04 000
Municipal and Other Funds	2 87 80 000	Municipal and Other Funds	2 93 80 000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	5 63 82 000	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	5 9 000
Other Accounts—Subventions from Central Road Fund	18 9 000	Other Accounts—Subventions from Central Road Fund	7 48 000
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	6 17 000	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	6 45 700
Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	71 300	Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	21 300
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	97 400	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	97 400
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvement	2 000	Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvement	2,000
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry	22 00	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the development of Sericultural Industry	27 700
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	58,500	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the development of Handloom Industry	98 900
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Duty	0 400	Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Duty	25 700
Carried over	14 99 50 700	Carried over	15 23 16 500

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1910-11	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1911-12
Brought forward	Rs. 14 99 5 00	Brought forward	Rs. 15 23 16 809
RECKINGS—contd		DISBURSEMENTS—contd	
Deposits and Advances—contd		Deposits and Advances—contd	
III.—Advances not bearing Interest—		III.—Advances not bearing Interest—	
Advances Repayable	30 37 000	Advances Repayable	31 94 000
Permanent Advances Accounts with the Government of Burma	75 000	Permanent Advances Accounts with the Government of Burma	13 000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	2,85 000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	2 90 000
IV.—Suspense—		IV.—Suspense—	
Cash Balance Investment Account	65 00 000	Cash Balance Investment Account	50 00 000
Other Suspense Accounts	9 34 000	Other Suspense Accounts	9 33 000
Cheques and Bills Departmental and Similar Accounts	3 03 25 000	Cheques and Bills Departmental and Similar Accounts	3 03 25 000
	57 500		67 500
V.—Miscellaneous—		V.—Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous—Government Account		Miscellaneous—Government Account	
Total	19 16 09 000	Total	19 24 44 300
R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—		R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Municipalities		Loans to Municipalities	
Port Funds Cultivators etc.	87 83 000	Port Funds Cultivators etc.	99 54 600
Loans to Government Servants	64 000	Loans to Government Servants	57 000
Total	83 47 700	Total	1 00 11 600
S Remittances—		S Remittances—	
Cash Remittances	73 92 0 000	Cash Remittances	23 9 0 000
Remittances by Bills	73 00 000	Remittances by Bills	73 00 000
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments		Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Total	74 65 70 000	Total	24 65 0 000
Total—Receipts	57,39 12,180	Total—Disbursements	57 46,91 180
V—Opening Cash Balance	69 58 099	V—Closing Cash Balance	61 79 699
Grand Total	58 08 70,199	Grand Total	58 08 70 199

Administration

Governor

His Excellency the Honble Sir Arthur Hope
G.C.I.E. M.C.

Secretarial Staff

Private Secretary W T Bryant L.C.S.

Personal Staff

Military Secretary Major (Local Lt)
Colly C.S.E.
Aide-de-Camp F D Patterson-
Capt F W Brett Major
Lieut. G T A Douglas.

Indian Aide de Camp Bhisadhar Bijay Singh
Commandant H E the Governor's Body Guard
 Major A G N Curtis

Council of Advers

C T D o g C S I C I E I C S
 H M Horl e s i C I E I C S
 T G Rutherford C S I C I E I C S

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary D N Strathle C I E I C S
Secretary Finance Department W Scott-Brown
 C I E I C S

Secretary Local Administration Department
 L J MacIver I C S

Secretary Home Department A R. MacEwen
 C I E. M C I C S

Secretary Public Works Department K
 Ramunni Menon I C S

Secretary Development Department Rao
 Bahadur C P J arunakara Menon

Secretary Revenue Department B G Holdsworth
 I C S

Secretary Education and Public Health Department
 U M Cooke M C I C S

*Secretary Legal Department and Remembrance
 of Legal Affairs* Rao Sahib P Appu Naik

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Members of the Board of Revenues

- (1) C A Henderson C S I V D I C S
- (2) T Austin I C S
- (3) S V Ramamurthy I C S
- (4) G W Priestley I C S

Director of Public Instruction R M Statham
 C I E

Inspector General of Police F Sayers C I E

Surgeon-General Major General N M Wilson
 O B E K H S I M S

Director of Public Health Lieut Col C M
 Ganapathy M C I M S

Accountant General V S Sundaran

Inspector-General of Prisons Lieut Col S C
 Contractor M D I M S

Postmaster General G B Power C I E

Collector of Customs O R Watkins C I E

Commissioner of Excise T Austin I C S

Registrar of Co-operative Societies S A Venkata
 Ramani I C S

Commissioner of Labour V Ramakrishna I C S

Director Cinchona Dept H Wheatley

Chief Engineer (General Buildings & Roads)

H P Dogra B Sc

Chief Engineer for Irrigation F M Dowley
 M I O E

Chief Engineer for Electricity Lt Col M G

Platts C I E. O B E M C

Part time Consulting Engineer to Govt for

Electricity—Sir Henry Howard C I E

Presidency Port Officer W F Ruffie

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local

Boards S Ranganathan O B E I C S

Principal Indian Medical School Valdyaratna

G Srinivasamurthi D A B L M B O M

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras

William Gyfford	1684
Elihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1690
Thomas Pitt	1693
Gulston Addison	1709

Died at Madras 17 Oct 1709

Edmund Montague (Act ng)	1709
William Fraser (Act ng)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (Act ng)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Norton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morae	1744
John Hinde	-
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1750
Robert Falk	1763
Charles Bouniier	1767
Jonas DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
"	1776
"	1777
"	1778
"	1780
"	1780
"	1781

Governors of Madras

Lord Macartney K B	1785
Alexander Davidson (Act ng)	1785
Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K B	1786
John Holland (Act ng)	1789
Edward J Holland (Act ng)	1790

Director of Agriculture P H Rama Reddy

Director of Industries L B Green

Director of Fisheries Dr B Sundara Raj

Chief Conservator of Forests C C Wilson

Director of Veterinary Services L J Hurley

M E C Y S D V M I S

Major-General William Meadows	1790	William Hadleston C.B. (Acting)	1881
Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.	1790	The Right Hon M. E. Grant Duff G.C.S.I.,	1881
Lord Hobart	1794	C.B.	
Major-General George Harris (Acting)	1795	The Right Hon Robert Bourke P.C.	1886
Lord Clive	1799	Lord Connamara, 12 May 1887 (by creation)	
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803	John Henry Garstin C.B. (Acting)	1900
William Petrie (Acting)	1807	Baron Wenlock G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. K.C.B.	1901
Sir George Hillier Barlow Bart. K.B.	1807	Sir Arthur Elphinstone Havelock G.C.M.G.	1896
Lieut.-General the Hon John Abercromby	1813	Baron Amphilil G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. K.C.B.	1900
The Right Hon Hugh Elliot	1814	(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1904)	
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro Bart. K.C.B. Died 6 July 187	1820	Sir James Thomson K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1820	Sir Gabriel Stokes K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1906
Henry Sullivan Gorme (Acting)	1827	Hon Sir Arthur Lawley G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. K.C.M.G.	1906
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam K.C.B.	1832	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael	1911
George Edward Russell (Acting)	1837	Bart G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. K.C.M.G. (b)	
Lord Elphinstone G.C.B., P.C.	1837	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April	1910
Lieut. General the Marquess of Tweeddale Kt. C.B.	1842	Sir Murray Hammick K.C.S.I. C.B. (Acting)	1910
Henry Dickinson (Acting)	1849	Right Hon Baron Pentland P.C. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E.	1912
Major-General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger Bart., G.C.B.	1848	Baron Willingdon G.C.S.I. G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E. G.B.E. (c)	1918
Daniel Elliott (Acting)	1854	Sir Alexander Cardew K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1919
Lord Harria	1854	Sir Charles Todhunter K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan K.C.B.	1859	Lord Goschen P.C., G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. G.B.E. (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1909)	1924
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860	Sir Norman Macfarlanes K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. (Acting)	1909
Sir Henry George Ward G.C.M.G. Died at Madras, 2 August 1860	1860	Lieut. Col the Right Honble Sir George Frederick Stanley P.C. G.C.I.E. G.M.G. (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1934)	1909
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860	Sir Muhammad Usman K.C.I.E. (Acting)	1934
Sir William Thomas Denison K.C.B. (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1863 to 1864)	1861	Lieut. Col the Right Honble Sir George Frederick Stanley P.C. G.C.I.E. G.M.G. (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	1934
Edward Maitby (Acting)	1863	(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling	
Lord Napier of Merchiston Kt. (a) (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1879)	1866	(e) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon	
Alexander John Arbuthnot K.C.S.I. C.B. (Acting)	1872		
Lord Hobart	1872		
Died at Madras 27 April 1875			
Sir William Rose Robinson K.C.B., (Acting)	1875		
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos G.C.S.I. C.B.	1876		
The Right Hon W. F. Adam P.C. C.B. Died at Ootacamund 24 May 1881	1880		

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon ble Sri B. Sambamurti

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Srimathi A. Rukmini Lakshminipathi

Elected Members

Constituency	Names
Madras City Muhammadan Urban	Al Jol Hameed Khan
Chirakkal Muhammadan Rural	Al Jol Rahman Ali Rajah Arakal Sultan
Kurnool Muhammadan Rural	Al Jol Rahman Khan K
Bellary Muhammadan Rural	Abdul Rawoof D
Madras City North General Urban	Adikesavalu Valcher P M
Ranipet General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Alimoolam Jamedar
Tanjore Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Thambi Muhammad M. Hudeen Waraich
North Arcot Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Badshah Sahib M
Flore Town Women General Urban	Ammanna Raja Srimathi G
Hospet General Rural	Anantachar B
Cuddalore Women General Rural	Anjani Ammal Srimathi
Tiruvannamalai General Rural	Annamalai Pillai V
Madras cum Chingleput Indian Christian	Appalarai Pillai Diwan Bahadur A
The Nilgiris General Rural	Ari Cowder H B
Sivaganga General Rural	Arunachalam Chettiar Muthu Kr Ar Kr
Calcut Muhammadan Rural	Attakoya Thangal Khan Bahadur P M
Palai General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Balakrishnan S C
Flore General Rural	Bapineedu M
Chingleput cum South Arcot Muhammadan Rural	Basheer Ahmed Sayee I
Tiruvallur General Rural	Bhaktavatsalam M
Ranipet General Rural	Bhaktavatsalam Nayudu B
Chingleput General Rural	Bhishyam Ayyangar K
Palakoula General Rural	Bhaskara Rao Mahavijay Sriman Y V A
Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Town General Urban	Bhuvarehan V
Anglo Indian	Bower E H M 180
Ongole General Rural	Buchappa Nayudu P
Calcut, General Rural	Chandoo Arantil
Tepali General Rural	Chandramouli K
Textile Workers Trade Union (Madras) Labour	Chelvapathi Chetti G
Tiruvallur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Chengam Pillai O
Vilupuram General Rural	Chidambara Ayyar S
Kallakatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Chinnamthu P
Tinnevely General Rural	Chockalingam Pillai T S
Kottayam General Rural	Damodaram M P
Anglo Indian	D Mello F M
Tiruttani General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Doraiswami V
Tuticorin General Rural	Doraiswami Nadar A R A S

Constituency	Names.
Uddapah Muhammadan, Rural	Ghouse Mohi Ueen S
Ubbili, General, Rural	Giri V V
Uvalli, General Rural	Gopala Reddi B
Utharay General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Govinda Doss D
Urumburad, General Rural	Govindan Nayar C K
Uropean	Grant William
Uragapatam General Rural	Gupta V J
Uthacole General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Gurusulu Saketi
Uthirapattinam General Rural	Halasayam Ayyar V
Uropean Commerce The Madras Chamber of Commerce Madras Trades Association	Vacant
Uthacole Muhammadan Rural	Hassan H S
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Issac D R
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Ishwara K.
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Jebamoney Masillamoney Mrs
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Jogi Nayudu Allu
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kaderkutti A K
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kadirappa D
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kalewara Rao A
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kannara Nalar K
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kannan E
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Karant K R
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Karunakara Menon A
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Khadija Yakub Hassan Mrs
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Khalifa al Lah Khan Bahadur P
Uthirapattinam General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kolondavelu Nayanar K
Uthirapattinam General, Rural	Koti Reddi K.
Uthirapattinam General, Rural	Krishnamachari T T
Uthirapattinam General, Rural	Krishnamurti G
Uthirapattinam General, Rural	Krishnan S
Uthirapattinam General, Rural	Krishna Rao G
Uthirapattinam General, Rural	Krishnaswami Bharathi L.
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kulasekaran K.
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kumaraswami Raja P S
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kunhammad Kutty Hajee F I
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kuppuswami Ayyar, K.
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kurmayya V
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kuttimalu Amma Srimathi A V
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Laljan S M
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Lakshmanaswami P
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Lakshmi Ammal Srimathi V
Uthirapattinam General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Lakshmi Ammal Srimathi L.

Constituency	Names
Bellary Women General, Rural	Lakshmi Devi, Dr N
Madras Planters	Langley W K. M.
European Commerce The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association.	Luker F G
Chirakkal General Rural	Madhavan P
West Godavari cum Elitna Muhammadan Rural	Mahboob Ali Baig
Sattur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Manickam R S
Tanjore General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Marimuthu M
Musiri General Rural	Marimuthu Pillai S T P
Ariyalur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Maruthal E
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Muhammadan Rural	Mir Akram Ali
Palghat Muhammadan Rural	Moldeen Kutty P K.
Madura Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar K S
Malappuram Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Abdur Rahman
Nellore Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Abdus Salam Dr
Puttur Muhammadan Rural	Mahmud Schammad Khan Bahadur
Anantapur Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Rahmatullah K
Tirukkoilur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Muniswami Pillai V J
Cocanada General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Murti D S
Ramnad General Rural	Muthuramalinga Tevar U
Omair General Rural	Nachiappa Gounder A A
Tanjore General Rural	Nadimuthu Pillai A P V V
Kurnool General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Nagappa S
Namakkal General Rural	Nagaraja Ayyangar N
Cuddapah General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Nagiah S
Gobichettipalayam General Rural	Nanjappa Gounder K V
Vizianagram General Rural	Narasimha Raja, P L
Chiracole General Rural	Narasimham C
West Godavari cum Elitna cum Guntur Factory Labour	Narasimham V V
Bhimavaram General Rural	Narayana Raja, D
Berwada General Rural	Narayana Rao K V
Dharmapuri General Rural	Natesa Chettiar M O
Saidapet General Rural	Natesa Mudaliar P
Anantapur General Rural	Obi Reddi C
Coimbatore General Rural	Palaniswami Gounder V C
Pollachi, General, Rural	Palaniswami Gounder V K
West Coast Landholders	Palat R M
Cocanada General Rural	Pallam Raja M
Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramnad Indian Christian	Parthasarathi Ayyangar C R
Chittoor General Rural	Pedda Padalu P
Backward Areas and Tribes	Perlaswami Gounder K S
Erode General Rural	Periyaswami Gounder K
Trikhalapoly General Rural	

Constituency

Names

Namakkal General Rural (Scheduled Castes)
 Salem Town General, Urban
 Kandukur General Rural
 Chidambaram General Rural
 Madras City South Central General Urban
 Berwada General Rural
 Palghat General Rural
 University
 Chingleput General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)
 Guntur cum Vellore Indian Christian
 Tirumangalam General Rural
 Narasaraopet General Rural
 Tiruttani General, Rural
 Madanapalle General Rural
 Cheyyar General Rural
 Tiruvannamalai General Rural (Scheduled Castes)
 Mayavaram General Rural
 Viravalli General Rural
 Palladam, General Rural
 Vellore General Rural
 Textile Workers, Non Union Labour
 Guntur General Rural
 Rajampet General, Rural
 Madras City North Central General Urban
 Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Town General Urban

Periyasami M P
 Perumal Chettiar V R
 Perumalla Nayudu B
 Ponnuswami Pillai R
 Prakasam, T
 Prasad D S (Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durpa Sadaviveerwara Prasad Shahadur Maano Sultan)
 Raghava Menon R
 Rajagopalachari C
 Rajah Rao Bahadur M C
 Raja Rao J
 Ramachandra Reddier A K A
 Rama Kottiswara Rao K
 Ramakrishna Raju R B
 Ramakrishna Reddi T V
 Ramalinga Reddier D
 Ramanathan S
 Ramaswami D V
 Ramaswami Gounder K S
 Ramaswami Mudaliar V M
 Ramaswami Nayudu V G
 Rami Reddi A
 Ranga Reddi N
 Rangiah Nayudu G
 Ratnavelu Tevar P

A (Deputy Speaker)

Ramnad Muhammadan Rural
 Periyakulam General Rural
 Cocanada Town General Urban
 South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum
 Coimbatore Indian Christian
 Central Districts India Christian

Saifed Ibrahim D
 Sakthivadivelu Gounder K
 Sambamurti The Hon B (Speaker)
 Samu Pillai V J
 Samuel Dr M J
 Sankaran Sambudripad E M

Odur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)
 Tirupattur (North Arcot) General Rural
 Salem cum Coimbatore cum The Nilgiris Muhammadan Rural
 Tinnevely Muhammadan Rural
 Coondapoor General Rural
 Bellary General Rural

Sarma P R K
 Satharishi Reddier K C
 Sattanatha Karayalar L
 Seshadriachariyar B T
 Shaik Rowther S K
 Shanmugam K
 Shanmuga Mudaliar K A
 Sheik Dawood Khan Sahib K A
 Sheik Mansoor Tharaganar V S T
 Shetty A B
 Sitarama Reddi H

Constituency	Names
Cuddalore General Rural	Sitarama Reddier K
Madras City South Central General Urban (Scheduled Castes)	Sivashanmugham Pillai J
Gobichettipalayam General Rural	Srinivasa Ayyar D
Conjeeveram General Rural	Srinivasa Ayyar P S
Pennukonda General Rural	Subba Rao Kallur
Vizagapatnam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour	Subba Rao Karmakaram
Rajahmundry General Rural	Subba Rao Marina
Madura Town General Urban	Subbaraman V M P
Tiruchengode General Rural	Subbarayan Dr P
Ongole General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Subblah P
Coimbatore Town General Urban	Subblah Mudaliar C P
Negapatnam General Rural	Subbaraya Chettiar A M P
Tirukkoyilur General Rural	Subramanian A
Rajahmundry General Rural	Swami K V R
Tekkali General Rural	Syamasundara Rao I
European	Town H S
Malappuram Muhammadan Rural	Unnikammoo Khan Sahib V K
Tirupattur (Ramanad) General Rural	Vallappa Chettiar V S R M
Chandragiri General Rural	Varadachariar K
Madras City South General Urban	Varadachari N S
West Coast Indian Christian	Varley C J
Mannargudi General Rural	Vedaratnam Pillai A
Dharapuram General Rural	Venudaya Gounder S V
Ellore General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Venkanna G
Kurnool General Rural	Venkata Reddi Chandra
Nandyal General Rural	Venkata Reddi Gopavaram
Narasapur General Rural	Venkata Reddi Grandhi
Arilalur General Rural	Venkatachalam Pillai B
Hosur General Rural	Venkatachari P T
Gudur General Rural	Venkatanarayana Reddi B
Salem, General Rural	Venkatappa Chettiar S C
Gooty General Rural	Venkatappa Nayudu R
Guntur & 10 Tenali Towns General Urban	Venkatappayya Pantulu K
Kumbakonam General Rural	Venkatarama Ayyar P
Palni General Rural	Venkataramiah R S
Mangalore General Rural	Venkatarao Bal "a B
Amalapuram General Rural	Venkata Rao Pala
Tindivanam General Rural	Venkatavubba Reddier R
Nellore General Rural	Venkata ubbayya V
Vizagapatnam Town General Urban	Viswanatham T
European	Walker G L
Tinnevely cum Palamcottah Towns General Urban	Yagneswara Sarma K P
Chittoor Muhammadan Rural	Yakub Hassan
Southern Landholder	Zamindar of Bodinayakanur (T V K. Kamaraju Pandiya Nayakar)
Bandar General Rural	Zamindar of Channarayana (Zabdatul Aqran Sree- mantha Rajah Varigadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar)
Northern Landholder I	Zamindar of Chemudu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur)
Northern Landholder II	Zamindar of Muzapuram (Sri Raja Meha Ven- kataramaiah Appa Rao Bahadur)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Dr U Rama Rao

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

K. Venkataswami Nayudu

Constituency

Names

Madras City	K. Venkataswami Nayudu
Do.	The Hon. Dr U Rama Rao
Viragapattam	V Venkatachalamasfl.
Do.	Vacant
Do.	P Veerabhadraswami.
East Godavari	N Subba Raju
Do.	D Sriramamurti
Do.	L. Subba Rao
West Godavari	P Peddiraju.
Do.	V Gangaraju alias Gangayya.
Kistna	B Narayanaswami Nayudu
Do.	K Poorna Mallikarjunudu
Guntur	V Venkatapunnayya.
Nellore	L Subbarama Reddi
Cuddapah	V Vasanta Rao
Anantapur	M. Narayana Rao
Bellary	D Bheema Rao
Kurnool	V Sankara Reddi
Chingleput	Rao Bahadur K. Dalvasigamani Mudaliyar
Chittoor	Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi
North Arcot	C Perumalswami Reddiyar
South Arcot	Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar
Tanjore	S A S Rm. Ramanatham Chettiyar
Do.	Rao Bahadur N. E. Samisappa Mudaliyar
Do.	K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar
Trichinopoly	K V Srinivasa Ayyangar
Madurai	Rao Sahib A. S. Alaganan Chettiyar
Ramanad	A. Jisuganami Ayyangar
Do.	T C Srinivasa Ayyangar
Tinnevely	M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar
Salem	S K. Satagopa Mudaliyar

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd

Constituency	Names
Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris	T A Ramalingam Chettiyar
Malabar	K Madhava Menon
Do	M. Narayana Menon.
South Kanara	D M Hegde
Madras North	Hajee Munshi Abdul Wahab
Madras North Central	Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari
Madras South Central	Khan Bahadur Moulvi Gulam Jilani Quralshi
Do	Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Marsakkayar
Madras South	S K. Ahmed Meeran
Madras West Coast	Chowwakkan Puthukkatha Mammukay
Do	Khan Bahadur Thayyilakkandi Makkathil Moul
European	Sir Frank Birley
Indian Christian	Diwan Bahadur S E. Rangapathan.
Do	S J Goncalves
Do	Jerome A. Saldanha

Nominated Members

The Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri F C C B
 Mrs Mona Hensman
 Rao Bahadur M. Raman
 Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
 Dr P J Thomas
 Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman F C I E
 Dr Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu K.C.I.E D Litt
 Dr T S S Rajan
 Dr C Ramalinga Reddi

Statement showing the trade of Calcutta & Bengal separately during 1936-37, 1937-38 & 1938-39

	1936-37		1937-38		1938-39	
	Calcutta	Bengal.	Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta	Bengal.
	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores
Aggregate value of the total trade (Ex treasure)	1,32.61	141.24	1,44.24	1,53.49	1,34.53	1,41.89
Imports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	34.76	35.76	49.28	51.60	48.38	51.39
Exports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	69.94	75.37	79.75	87.08	71.94	78.97

Administration.
The present form of administration in Bengal, Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the

Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1894 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1894, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible

standing

imparted partly through Government agency

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41
(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41	Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Customs	2 30 00	2 20 00	Other Taxes and Duties	37 20	49 6
Taxes on Income	3. 00	65 60	Subsidised Companies	14	2
Salt			Irrigation Navigation		
Land Revenue	3 93 63	3 67 08	Embankment and Drain		
Provincial Excise	1 57 00	1 60 50	age Works for which		
Stamps	2 58 00	2 65 00	Capital Accounts are		
Forest	21 85	22 34	kept	-1 53	1
Registration	22 00	25 00	Irrigation Navigation		
Receipts under Motor			Embankment and Drain		
Vehicles-Taxation Acts	21 51	21 80	age Works for which		
			Capital Accounts are kept	3 25	4

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41—contd

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1940-41 Rs.	Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1940-41 Rs.
Interest	31 84	29 44	Debt raised in India	1 83 00	80 00
Administration of Justice	28 73	25 06	State Provident Fund	71 00	73 50
Jails and Convict Settlements	6 68	6 82	Famine Insurance Fund	2 21	2 30
Police	12.07	13 23	Fund for Economic Development and improvement of rural areas		
Ports and Pilotage	1 00	99	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses	89	85
Education	16 11	16 18	District Funds	1 64 00	1 64 00
Medical	9 14	8 61	Other Funds	95 00	1 00 20
Public Health	5 37	3 83	Civil Deposits	4 66 50	4 77 65
Agriculture	2 51	2 93	Other Accounts	30 26	40 83
Veterinary	1 43	96	Advances	13 75	14 20
Co-operation	4 68	4 40	Accounts with the Government of Burma	5 30	
Industries	18 86	17 43	Accounts with Reserve Bank	4 70	4 40
Miscellaneous Departments	1 91	2 17	Suspense Accounts	10 78 20	3 62 10
Civil Works	37 59	41 30	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	15 80	41 61
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1 30	2 73	Total Receipts	21 32 61	19 11 64
Stationery and Printing	5 06	4 86	Opening Balance	78 02	1 54 88
Miscellaneous	19 80	15 75	Grand Total	22 10 63	14 66 52
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	34	30			
Extraordinary receipts	4	7 03			
Total Revenue Receipt	13 77 76	13 97 28			

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1940-41 Rs.	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1939-40 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1940-41 Rs.
Salt	12		Jails and Convict Settlements	35 15	35 83
Land Revenue	30 66	29 86	Police	2 32 44	2 30 76
Provincial Excise	22 02	2 00	Ports and Pilotage	4 61	5 91
Stamps	4 33	4 66	Scientific Departments	30	30
Forest	17 63	17 71	Education,—General	1 56 59	1 56 52
Registration	23 15	24 64	Anglo-Indian and European	11 47	11 41
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4 50	4 50	Medical	58 80	58 15
Other Taxes and Duties	1 30	1 -	Public Health	49 52	48 43
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	21 92	20 76	Agriculture	16 69	17 51
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	22 83	24 91	Veterinary	6 45	6 87
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund			Co-operation	15 49	15 39
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works		—3	Industries	21.21	21 18
Interests on Debts and other Obligations	19 11	16 74	Miscellaneous Departments	4 27	5 02
General Administration	1 79 71	1 80 59	Civil Works	1 59.23	1 59 72
Administration of Justice	10 53	1 00 89	Famine Relief	5 93	4 02
			Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 00 61	1 09 46
			Stationery and Printing	23 34	23 01
			Miscellaneous	1 04 35	90 59
			Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	11 00	5.20
			Total Revenue Expenditure	14 64 50	14,64.23

ADMINISTRATION—contd

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary Home Department H J Twynham
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary Home Dept. R. H. Hutchings
I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary Home Department and Press
Officer P D Martyn I.C.S.

Secretary Revenue Department N V H Symons
I.C.S.

Secretary Finance Department R L Walker
I.C.S.

Joint Secretary Commerce and Labour Depart-
ment R. H. Parker I.C.S.

Secretary Legislative Department E. B. H.
Baker I.C.S.

Joint Secretary Co-operatives Credit and Rural
Indebtedness Department E W Holland I.C.S.

Secretary Agriculture and Industries H S E
Stevens I.C.S.

Secretary Department of Public Health and
L S G., G S Dutt I.C.S.

Secretary Judicial Department A L Blank
I.C.S.

Secretary Education Department H Graham
I.C.S.

Secretary Department of Communications and
Works J R. Blair I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Member Board of Revenue—W H Nelson
I.C.S.

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" "

Inspector-General of Police J C Farmer I P

Commissioner Calcutta Police E S Fairweather
C.I.E.

Surgeon General Major General D P Goll
I.M.S.

Collector of Customs Calcutta G N Bower B.A.
I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt M E Kirpalan
I.C.S.

Accountant General S C Das Gupta

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt.-Col. M. A.
Singh, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General J H E Cook

Inspector-General of Registration, Babu Sukumar
Chaturji M.A., M.B.A.

Director of Agriculture M. Carbury M.A. B.Sc.,
D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Industries S C. Miller B.Sc.
(Eng.)

Protector of Emigrants Lt. Col. Kesava Shadashiv
Thakur I.M.S.

Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta
C C Calder

Deputy Secretary Department of Commerce and
Labour K. G. Morshed I.C.S.

Reforms Commissioner R N Gilchrist C.I.E.
I.M.S.

Curator of Herbarium Royal Botanic Garden
Kaliyada Biswas

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J Halliday 1854

John P Grant 1859

Cecil Beadon 1860

William Grey 1867

George Campbell 1871

Sir Richard Temple Bart. K.C.S.I. 1874

The Hon Ashley Eden C.S.I. 1877

Sir Stuart C Bayley K.C.S.I. (Offg) 1879

A Rivers Thompson C.S.I. C.I.E. 1882

H A Cockerell C.S.I. (Official ng) 1885

Sir Stuart C Bayley K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1887

Sir Charles Alfred Elliott K.C.S.I. 1890

Sir A P MacDonnell K.C.S.I. (Offg) 1893

Sir Alexander Mackenzie K.C.S.I. 1895

Retired 6th April 1898

Charles Cecil Stevens C.S.I. (Offg) 1897

Sir John Woodburn K.C.S.I. 1898

Died 21st November 1900

J A Bourdillon C.S.I. (Official ng) 1900

" " " " " " 1903

" " " " " " 1906

" " " " " " 1906

" " " " " " 1908

F W Duke C.S.I. (Official ng) 1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
was abolished on April 1st 1912 when Bengal
was raised to a Governorship

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY
WILLIAM IN BENGAL

The Rt. Hon Baron Carmichael of
Skirling G.C.I.E. K.C.M.G. 1912

The Rt. Hon Earl of Ronaldshay
G.C.I.E. 1917

The Rt. Hon Lord Lytton 1922

The Rt. Hon Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C.,
G.C.I.E. 1927

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson P.C.,
G.C.B. G.C.I.E. 1932

The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne G.C.I.E., K.C. 1937

The Rt. Hon Sir John Akroyd Woodhead
K.C.S.I. (Temporary) 1939

The Rt. Hon Sir John Arthur Herbert 1939

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur M. Ashraf Haque C I E

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhury Barr-at Law

Elected Members

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Jathindra Nath Dasu	Calcutta North.
Santosh Kumar Dasu	Calcutta East
Iswar Das Jalan	Calcutta West.
Dr J M Das Gupta	Calcutta Central
Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Calcutta South Central
Sarat Chandra Bose	Calcutta South
Barada Provasna Pain	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Tulsi Chandra Goswami	Burdwan Division North Municipal
Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	*4 Parganas Municipal.
Dr Hallaksha Senyay	Presidency Division Municipal
Burendra Mohan Maitra	North Bengal Municipal
Pratul Chandra Ganguly	East Bengal Municipal
Maharajkumar Uday Chand Mahtab	Burdwan Central
Adwaita Kumar Maji	Do
Pramatha Nath Banerjee	Burdwan North West
Banku Behari Mandal	Do
Dr Sharat Chandra Mukherjee	Birbhum
Debendra Nath Das	Do
Ashutosh Mullick	Bankura West
Manindra Bhushan Sinha	Do
Kamalkrishna Ray	Bankura East
Debendra Lal Khan	Midnapore Central
Krishna Prasad Mandal	Do
Kishori Pati Roy	Jhargram cum Ghatal.
Harendra Nath Dolui	Do
Dr Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik	Midnapore East
Iswar Chandra Mal	Midnapore South West
Nikunja Behari Maiti	Midnapore South East
Dhirendra Narayan Mukerji	Hooghly North East
Radhanath Das	Do
Sukumar Dutta	Hooghly South West
Manmatha Nath Roy	Howrah.
Polin Behari Mullick	Do
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24 Parganas South East.
Hem Chandra Naskar	Do
P. Banerji	24 Parganas North West.
Anukul Chandra Das	Do
Haripada Chattopadhyay	Nadia
Lakshmi Narayan Bhawas	Do

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal	Murshidabad
Eal Sahib Kirit Dhusan Das	Do
Atul Krishna Ghose	Jessore
Rasik Lal Biswas	Do
Nagendra Nath Sen	Khulna
The Hon. Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick	Do
Patiram Ray	Do
Satyapriya Banerjee	Rajshahi
Atul Chandra Kumar	Malda
Tarinalcharan Pramanik	Do
Premhari Barma	Dinajpur
Shyama Prosad Barman	Do
Nishitha Nath Kundu	Do
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Jalpaiguri cum Siliguri
The Hon. Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut	Do
Upendranath Barman	Do
Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty	Rangpur
Kshetra Nath Singha	Do
Puspajit Barma	Do
Narendra Narayan Chakrabarty	Bogra cum Fabna
Madhusudan Sarkar	Do
Atul Chandra Sen	Dacca East
Dhananjoy Roy	Do
Kiran Sankar Roy	Dacca West
Charu Chandra Roy	Mymensingh West
Amrita Lal Mandal	Do
Birendra Kishore Ray Choudhury	Mymensingh East
Monomohan Das	Do
Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur
Birat Chandra Mandal	Do
Fromatha Banjan Thakur	Do
Narendra Nath Das Gupta	Bakarganj South West
Upendranath Edhar	Do
Jogendra Nath Mandal	Bakarganj North East
Dbirendra Nath Datta	Tippera
Jagat Chandra Mandal	Do
Harendra Kumar Sur	Noakhali
Mahim Chandra Das	Chittagong
Damber Singh Gurung	Darjeeling
The Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K O L R	Calcutta North.
M A H Isphani	Calcutta South.
K Nooruddin	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Khan Sahib Maulvi Md. Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal
The Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy	*4 Parganas Municipal.
The Hon. Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur	Dacca Municipal.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Maulvi Abul Hashim	Burdwan
Maulvi Md Abdur Rasheed	Barbhum
Khan Bahadur Dr Syed Muhammad Siddique	Bankura
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alfaz ud din Ahmed	Midnapore
Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Hooghly
Khan Sahib Maulvi S Abdur Rauf	Howrah
Jasimuddin Ahmed	24 Parganas South
Yousuf Mirza	24 Parganas Central
Khan Bahadur A F M Abdur Rahman	24 Parganas North East
M. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushtia
Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Meherpur
Maulvi Aftab Hossain Joarder	Nadia East
The Hon ble Khan Bahadur M Azizul Haque C I E	Nadia West
Syed Badruddin	Berhampore
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South West
M Farhad Raza Chowdhury	Jangpur
Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar
Maulvi Wahur Rahman	Jessore East
Seraful Islam	Bongaon
Khan Bahadur Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpuri	Jhenidah
Abdul Hakeem	Khulna
Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	Satkhira
Syed Mostagawwal Haque	Bagerhat
M. Ashraf Ali	Nator
Maulvi Manruddin Akhand	Rajshahi North
Maulvi Mohammed Amir Ali Mia	Rajshahi South
Maulvi M. Moslem Ali Molla	Rajshahi Central
Maulvi Masfuzuddin Choudhury	Balurghat
Maulvi Hafizuddin Choudhuri	Thakurgaon
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar	Dinajpur Central East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Dinajpur Central West
The Hon Nawab Musbaraff Hossain Khan Bahadur	Jalpaiguri cum Darjeeling
Khan Bahadur A M L. Rahman	Nuphamari
Haji Saifuddin Ahmed	Rangpur North
Khan Bahadur Shah Abdur Rauf	Rangpur South
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North
Mia Abdul Haq	Kurigaon South
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar	Calbandha North
Ahmed Hossain	Calbandha South
Maulvi Rajibuddin Taraldar	Bogra East
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque	Bogra South
Dr Masfuzuddin Ahmed	Bogra North
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali	Bogra West
Maulvi Ashar Ali	Fabna East
A M Abdul Hamid	Fabna West

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Abdur Raschid Mahmood	Serajganj South.
Abdullah Al Mahmood	Serajganj North
Md Barat Ali	Serajganj Central
Maulvi Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury	Malda North.
Maulvi Idris Ahmed Mia	Malda South
Khawaja Shahabuddin C B K	Narayanganj South
Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aziz	Narayanganj East
S A Salim	Narayanganj North.
Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Hakim Vikramপুরি	Munshiganj
Bazant Rahman Khan	Dacca South Central
Maulvi Aulad Hossain Khan	Manikganj East
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Manikganj West
Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Shaheed	Dacca North Central
Syed Sahab Alam	Dacca Central
Fazlur Rahman (Mymensingh)	Jamshaidpur East
Mahammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan	Jamshaidpur North
Glasuddin Ahmed	Jamshaidpur West
Abdul Karim	Jamshaidpur cum Muktagnach
Maulvi Abdul Majid	Mymensingh North
Maulvi Abdul Wahed	Mymensingh East
Maulana Shamsul Huda	Mymensingh South
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh West
Al Hadj Maulvi Masud Ali Khan Pannu	Tangail South
Mirza Abdul Haq	Tangail West
Syed Hasan Ali Chowdhury	Tangail North
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Kabiruddin Khan	Netrakona South
Abdul Hossain Ahmed	Netrakona North
Maulvi Md Israil	Kishoreganj South
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Kishoreganj North
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmad	Kishoreganj East
Shamsuddin Ahmed Khandakar	Gopalganj
Maulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha	Goswami
The Hon. Mr Tamizuddin Khan	Faridpur West
Yusuf Ali Chowdhury	Faridpur East
Mahammad Abdul Fazi	Madaripur West
Al Hadj Ghasuddin Ahmed Chowdhury	Madaripur East
The Hon. Mr A. K. Fazlul Haq	Patuakhali North
Abdul Kader (alias Lal Miah)	Patuakhali South
Khan Sahib Maulvi Hatemally Jamadar	Firojpur South
Khan Sahib Maulvi Syed Md Afzal	Firojpur North.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan	Bakarganj North.
Sadaruddin Ahmed	Bakarganj South
Abdul Wahab Khan	Bakarganj West
Maulvi Mohammed Mozammel Haq	Bhola North
Haji Maulvi Tofel Ahmed Chowdhury	Bhola South.
Maulvi Mustafa Ali Dewan	Brahmanbaria North.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Nawabzada K. N. arullah	Brahmanbaria South
Naqbul Hossain	Tippera North East
Maulvi Maftuzuddin Ahmed	Tippera North.
Raghuzaiddin Ahmed	Tippera West
Asfuzuddin Ahmed	Tippera Central
Maulvi Mohammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South.
Moulv. Jonab Al Majumdar	Chandpur East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdur Raza Chowdhury	Chandpur West
Sir Shahedali	Matlabbazar
Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North
Fhan Sabib Maulvi Aminullah	Noakhali Central
Shah Syed Golam Sarwar Hossaini	Ramganj cum Raipur
Syed Ahmad Khan	Noakhali West
Syed Abdul Wajid	Noakhali South.
Maulvi Abdur Razzak	Feni.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Jalaluddin Ahmad	Cox's Bazar
Fhan Bahadur Mohammad Anwarul Arim	Chittagong South
Maulana Md. Maniruzzaman Islamabadi	Chittagong South Central
Dr. Sanullah	Chittagong North East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir	Chittagong North West
Mrs. Mira Datta Gupta	Calcutta (General)
Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar	Dacca (General)
Mrs. Hasina Murshed Khan	Calcutta (Muhammadian)
Begum Farhat Bano Khanam	Dacca (Muhammadian)
Mrs. P. B. Bell Hart	Anglo Indian
J. W. Chippendale	Do
L. T. McGuire	Do
C. Griffiths	Do
I. A. Clark	Burdwan Division.
Sir Henry Dikmire Bant	Hoochly cum Howrah
Vacant	Calcutta and Suburbs
P. J. Hawkins	Do
Curtis Miller	Do
A. O. Brown	Do
G. Morgan C. E.	Presidency Division
H. Erabant Smith	Rajshahi Division
William C. Patton	Darjeeling
J. W. R. Steven	Dacca Division
F. J. Waridin	Chittagong Division
Dr. H. C. Mukherji	Calcutta cum Presidency Division
S. A. Gomes	Dacca Division
P. F. S. Warren	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Rogers Maywood	Do
M. A. F. Hirtzel	Do
P. H. French	Do

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
R. M. Sassoon	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
David Hendry	Do
W. C. Wordsworth	Do
K. A. Hamilton	Calcutta Trades Association.
H. R. Norton	Do
W. A. M. Walker	Indian Jute Mills Association.
I. O. Kennedy	Do
C. W. Miles	Indian Tea Association
G. G. MacGregor	Do
R. B. Whitehead	Indian Mining Association.
Sir Hari Baner Paul	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
Nalini Ranjan Sarker	Do
Debi Prasad Khaitan	Indian Chamber of Commerce
Rai Moongtu Lall Tapuria Bahadur	Marwari Association
Abdur Rahman Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce
The Hon ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy	Burdwan Landholders
The Hon. Maharaja Srischandra Nandy of Cosimbazar	Presidency Landholders
Kumar Shih Shekharaswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Maharaja Sasbi Kanta Acharjya Choudhury of Muktagachha Mymensingh	Dacca Landholders
Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur	Chittagong Landholders
J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Union.
Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Union
Dr Suresh Chandra Banerjee	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories)
Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered factories)
Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered factories)
A. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered factories)
B. Mukherjee	Colliery (Coal Mines)
Dabu Litta Munda Sirdar	Bengal Doonars (Western)
Dr Syamaprasad Mookerjee	Calcutta University
Faizur Rahman	Dacca University

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Hamidul Huq Chowdhury M L C

Elected Members

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
The Hon'ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra	Bengal Legislative Assembly
Hamidul Huq Chowdhury	Do
Shrish Chandra Chakraverti	Calcutta General (Urban.)
Kanal Lal Goswami	Calcutta Suburbs General (Urban)
Rai Manmatha Nath Bose Bahadur	Burdwan Division South West General (Rural)
Rai Satis Chandra Mukherji Bahadur	Burdwan Division North East General (Rural)
Ranajit Pal Chowdhury	Presidency Division General (Rural)
Rai Sahib Jatindra Mohan Sen	Rajshahi Division North West General (Rural)
Rai Brojendra Mohan Mitra Bahadur	Rajshahi Division South East General (Rural)
Rai Keshab Chandra Banerjee Bahadur	Dacca Division North General (Rural)
Rai Sahib Indu Bhussan Sarker	Dacca Division South General (Rural)
Lalit Chandra Das	Chittagong Division General (Rural)
Ahmad Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Jan	Calcutta and Suburbs Muhammadan (Urban)
Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmad	Burdwan Division Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur S. Fazal Ellahi	Presidency Division South Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman	Presidency Division North Muhammadan (Rural)
Humayun Reza Chowdhury	Rajshahi cum Malda Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mukhtesur Rahman	Rajshahi Division North Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Asaf Khan	Rangpur Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ibrahim	Bogra cum Pabna Muhammadan (Rural)
Ahmad Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohammad Lemai	Dacca North West Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Kazi Abdur Rashid	Dacca South East Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury	Mymensingh West Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim	Mymensingh East Muhammadan (Rural)
Mozzammel Choudhury et al Lal Mia	Faridpur Muhammadan (Rural)
Khorshed Alam Chowdhury	Bakarganj Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammad Ghazali Huq	Tippera Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Rezaqul Haldar Chowdhury	Noakhali Muhammadan (Rural)
Nur Ahmed	Chittagong Muhammadan (Rural)
H C A Hunter	European
W F Scott-Kerr	Do
W B G Laidlaw	Do

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Dr Badha Kumud Mookerji	Bengal Legislative Assembly
Khan Sahib Subidali Molla	Do
Kamini Kumar Dutta	Do
Mohammed Hossain	Do
Amulyadhare Roy	Do
Raj Radhika Bhushan Roy Bahadur	Do
H. G. O. MacKay	Do
J. B. Ross	Do
H. P. Poddar	Do
Bankim Chandra Datta	Do
Naresh Nath Mookerjee	Do
Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan	Do
Sachindra Narayan Sanyal	Do
Hamidul Haq Chowdhury (Elected Dy President)	Do
Mesbahuddin Ahmed	Do
Kader Daksh	Do
Sallewar Singh Roy	Do
Nagendra Narayan Roy	Do
The Hon ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra (Elected President)	Do
Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hossain	Do
Narendra Chandra Datta	Do
Humayun Kabir	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Washipur	Do
Nawabzada Kamruddin Haider	Do
E. C. Ormond	Do
Khan Bahadur M. Shamsuzzoha	Do
Raj Surendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur	Do
Begum Hamida Nomin	Nominated
K. D. Rosario	Do
Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury MBE	Do
Latifat Hossain	Do
Dr Arabinda Barua	Do
D. J. Cohen	Do

The United Provinces.

Agriculture

The chief industry is agriculture, which relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the *lingua franca* of the Province

except the Thana and Kamsan divisions that the latter are modern. The latter are modern. The latter are modern.

The Sarda Canal a work of the first magnitude, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. Its head works are situated at Banbassa on the border of Nepal. The length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and canals is

Rifle which formed their previous armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education

College at Boorkee (Thomason College),
a School of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow and
an Agricultural College, and a Technological
Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Techno-

The best equipped hospitals for Indian pa-
tients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra,
King George's Hospital and the Balrampur
Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales
Hospital at Meerut.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue</i>	<i>Rs</i>
IV—Other Taxes on Income	41 0 000	5—Salt	
V—Salt		7—Land Revenue	1 01 59 181
VII—Land Revenue	6 09 07 800	8—Provincial Excise	10 83 193
VIII—Provincial Excise	1 35 87,315	9—Stamps	2 3 898
IX—Stamps	1 34 00 000	10—Forest	30 30 975
X—Forest	53 06 773	11—Registration	4 72 915
XI—Registration	9 25 000	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	11 63 140
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	11 58 000	13—Other Taxes and Duties	77 664
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	56 07 000	<i>Railway Revenue Account</i>	
<i>Railway Provenus Account</i>		15—State Railways—Interest on Debt	
XVI—Subsidized Companies		15C—Subsidized Companies	
<i>Irrigation Etc</i>		<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
XVII—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Receipts	98 33 539	17—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1 14 00 000
<i>Less—Working Expenses</i>	1,29 19 583	18—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	2 67 084
XVIII—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	11 893	<i>Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue)</i>	
<i>Debt Services</i>		19—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
XX—Interest	14 04 730	B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
<i>Civil Administration</i>		B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	59 900
XVI—Administration of Justice	11 41 3 0	<i>Debt Services</i>	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 57 00	22—Interest on debt and other obligations	22,86 693
XXIII—Police	8 76 817	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
XXVI—Education	13 61 600	(a) Sinking Fund	30 61 909
XXVII—Medical	3 34 900	(b) Payments to the Central Government	15 49 552
XXVIII—Public Health	3 67 540	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
XXIX—Agriculture	10 45 573	25—General Administration	1 42 54 771
XXX—Veterinary	1 36 655	27—Administration of Justice	71 38 940
XXXI—Co-operative Credit	9 08 500	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	22,80 847
XXXII—Industries	5 60 460	29—Police (Ordinary)	1 8 68 034
XXXIII—Miscellaneous Departments	1 79 300	36—Scientific Departments	24 610
		37—Education	2 18 19 298
		38—Medical	37 10 971
		39—Public Health	23 65 815
		40—Agriculture	71 87 685
		41—Veterinary	5,24 178
		42—Co-operative Credit	7,29,274
		43—Industries	71 43 965
		44—Aviation	11 500
		47—Miscellaneous Departments	67 8
Carried over	13 01 17 763		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
Drought forward	13 01 17 '63	<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>	
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		50—Civil Works—	
XXXIX—Civil Works—		(a) Provincial expenditure	53 30 700
(a) Ordinary	3 37 000	(b) Improvement of Communications from Central Road Development Account	7 14 300
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account	7 14 303		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	57 630	54—Famine Relief—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	1 45 000	A—Famine Relief	57 635
XLV—Stationery and Print- ing	8 84 450	B—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	
XLVI—Miscellaneous	8 60 590	55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 11 13 3'9
<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>		56—Stationery and Printing	13 59 894
XLIX—Grants in aid from Central Govern- ment	25 00 000	57—Miscellaneous Charges	10 20 372
L—Contributions and Mis- cellaneous adjust- ments between Cen- tral and Provincial Governments	10 000	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	2,00,000	63—Extraordinary charges	2 00 000
Total Revenue	13 58 35 738	Total expenditure met from Revenue	13 58 13 603
<i>Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads</i>		<i>Capital accounts not met from revenue</i>	
PUBLIC DEBT		68—Construction of Irrigation works	13 73 300
A—RUPEE DEBT		69—Capital outlay on Hydro- Electric works	9 68 032
I—Permanent debt—		71—Civil works not met from revenue	17 133
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		73—Payments of commuted value of pensions	1 99 6 5
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-66		75—Payments to Retrenched Per- sonnel	(-) 4 891
New Loan	1 '5 00 000	<i>Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads</i>	25 53 219
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1 00 00 000	PUBLIC DEBT	
(i) Loans not bearing interest		A—RUPEE DEBT	
II—Floating Debt—		I—Permanent Debt—	
Treasury Bills		(i) Provincial Loans bear- ing interest—	
Other Floating Loans		3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961 1966	2 67 9'6
III—Loans from the Cen- tral Government		3% U P Loan 1932	1 61 284
Total	2 25 00 000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate 1940-41
UNFUNDED DEBT		Ra	
Special Loans		Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads—contd.	
State Provident Funds—		(i) Loans not bearing interest @ per cent United Provinces Development Loan	10 000
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	42 5 000	II—Floating Debt—	
Sterling Branch	" 81 000	Treasury Bills	1 00 00 000
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	1 14 000	Other Floating Loans	
Sterling Branch	1 86 000	III—Loans from the Central Government	" 3 58 033
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	26 000	Total	1,27 9 " 63
Sterling Branch	" 000	UNFUNDED DEBT	
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	5 000	Special Loans	
Sterling Branch	7 500	State Provident Funds—	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	4 000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	31 87 000
Sterling Branch	7,500	Sterling Branch	2 97 000
Total		Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	1 15 000
		Sterling Branch	2 64 000
		Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	7 000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		Ra	
Deposits Bearing Interests		Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Sterling Branch	5 000
Irrigation	13 2 " 47	Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	
Deposits Not Bearing Interest		Sterling Branch	
(A) Sinking Funds—		Total	40 35 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
5 per cent United Provinces Loan 1944 Sinking Fund	" 6 43 184	Deposits Bearing Interests	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1941-46 Sinking Fund	2 55 0 " 3	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 Sinking Fund	3,59 790	Irrigation	" 15 000
Other Appropriations	15 43 53 "	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	
(B) Reserve Funds—		(A) Sinking Funds—	
A—Famine Relief Fund—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Transfers from the Revenue Account		3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1941-46	
Interest Receipts	1 95,250	3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952	

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
(B) Reserve Funds— <i>contd</i>		<i>Deposits not Bearing Interest—</i>	
United Provinces Road Fund	11 50 000	<i>contd</i>	
General Police Fund		Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000	5 per cent United Provinces Loan 1944	26 48 *33
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Press	50 000	(D) Reserve Funds—	
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		A—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account	57 635
Deposits of Local Funds—		B—Investment Account	
District Funds	2 06 70 000	United Provinces Road Fund	13 77 8*3
Municipal Funds	59 9 000	General Police Fund	
Other Funds	9 *0 000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Press	35 000
Civil Deposits—		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Revenue deposits	30 00 000	Deposits of Local Funds—	
Civil Court deposits	49 00 000	District Funds	2 06 70 000
Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000	Municipal Funds	59 90 000
Personal deposits	2 96 00 000	Other Funds	9 *0 000
Forest deposits	1 2* 000	<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>	
Public Works deposits	15 00 000	Civil Deposits—	
Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000	Revenue deposits	30 00 000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000	Civil Court deposits	49 00 000
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 25 000	Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	1 000	Personal deposits	2 96 00 000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000	Forest deposits	1 2* 000
<i>Other Accounts</i>		Public Works deposits	15 00 000
Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 368	Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4 00 000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education		Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 25 000
Do Woollen Industry	18 000	Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	1 000
		Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
<i>Other Accounts—contd</i>		<i>Other Accounts</i>	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee		Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 368
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1 09 165	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (i) Grants from the Central Government (ii) Contributions from the Public	4 00 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	86 400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education	
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 01 000	Do Woollen Industry	18 000
Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable	26 00 000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	
Permanent Advances	5 000	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,29 165
Account with Foreign Governments		Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	1 07 000
Account with the Government of Burma		Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	0 67 383
Account with the Reserve Bank	2 00 000	Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable	25 50 000
Suspense—		Permanent Advances	5 000
Suspense Account	1 54 40 000	Account with Foreign Governments	
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P. Loan 1932	7 057	Account with the Government of Burma	
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000
Civil Departmental Balances	41 000	Suspense—	
Miscellaneous—		Suspense Account } Cheques and Bills }	1 54 40 000
Government Account	4 24 210	Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P. Loan 1932	
Total	9 58 35 248	Departmental and similar Accounts—	
		Civil Departmental Balances	41 000
		Miscellaneous—	
		Government Account	
		Total	9 25 13,510
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
<i>Loans to Municipalities etc</i>			
Loans to Municipalities	7 10 000		
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2 25,000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
(B) Reserve Funds— <i>contd</i>		<i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest— contd</i>	
United Provinces Road Fund	11 50 000	Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
General Police Fund		5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944	26 48 233
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000	(D) Reserve Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Press	50 000	A—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account	57 63½
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		B—Investment Account	
Deposits of Local Funds—		United Provinces Road Fund	13 77,873
District Funds	2 06 70 000	General Police Fund	
Municipal Funds	50 9 000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000
Other Funds	9 70 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Press	35 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Civil Deposits—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Revenue deposits	30 00 000	District Funds	2 06 70 000
Civil Court deposits	49 00 000	Municipal Funds	59 00 000
Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000	Other Funds	9 70 000
Personal deposits	2 06 00 000	<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>	
Forest deposits	1 27 000	Civil Deposits—	
Public Works deposits	15 00 000	Revenue deposits	30 00 000
Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000	Civil Court deposits	49 00 000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000	Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 25 000	Personal deposits	2 06 00 000
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	1 000	Forest deposits	1 27 000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000	Public Works deposits	15 00 000
<i>Other Accounts</i>		Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000
Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 368	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5,000
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4 00 000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 25 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education		Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	1 000
Do Woolen Industry	18 000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
<i>Other Accounts—contd</i>		<i>Other Accounts</i>	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee		Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 363
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1 29 163	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (1) Grants from the Central Government (2) Contributions from the Public	4 00 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand looms in industry	86 400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education	
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 21 000	Do Woolled Industry	18 000
Advances not bearing interest—		Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	
Advances Repayable	26 72 000	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,29 163
Permanent Advances	5 000	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	1 27 000
Account with Foreign Governments		Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 67 383
Account with the Government of Burma		Advances not bearing interest—	
Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000	Advances Repayable	25 50 000
Suspense—		Permanent Advances	5 000
Suspense Account	1 54 40 000	Account with Foreign Governments	
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P Loan 1932	7 057	Account with the Government of Burma	
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000
Civil Departmental Balances	41 000	Suspense—	
Miscellaneous—		Suspense Account } Cheques and Bills }	1 54 40 000
Government Account	4 24,210	Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P Loan 1932	
Total	9 56 35 248	Departmental and similar Accounts—	
		Civil Departmental Balances	41 000
		Miscellaneous—	
		Government Account	
		Total	9 25 15,510
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
<i>Loans to Municipalities etc</i>			
Loans to Municipalities	7 10 000		
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2 25 000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
<i>Loans to Municipalities etc— contd</i>		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Loans to landholders and other notabilities		<i>Loans to Municipalities etc—</i>	
Advances to Cultivators	25 50 000	Loans to Municipalities	10 33 000
Advances under Special Laws	1 800	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1 56 500
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	~8 000	Loans to landholders and other notabilities	
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	47 000	Advances to Cultivators	26 70 000
<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>		Advances under Special Laws	
House building advances	2 40 000	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1 00 00 000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	1 20 000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	3 06 000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8 000	<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>	
Passage advances		House building advances	75 000
Other advances		Advances for purchase of motor cars	75 000
		Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8 000
		Passage advances	1 000
		Other advances	1 000
Total	39 76 800	Total	1 47 70 500
<i>Remittances</i>		<i>Remittances</i>	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P W Remittances	2 10 00 000	P W Remittances	2 10 00 000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	12 40 00 000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	12 30 00 000
Remittances by Bills	55 00 000	Remittances by Bills	55 00 000
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments		Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Total	15 05 00 000	Total	15 05 00 000
Total Debt and Deposit Heads etc	27 81 20 048	Total Debt and Deposit Heads etc	27 46 18 273
<i>Reserve Deposits</i>		<i>Reserve Deposit</i>	
Reserve Bank Deposits		Reserve Bank Deposits	
Total Receipts	41 39 64 786	Total Disbursements	41 29 85 175
Opening Balance	1,20 86 387	Closing Balance	1 30 16 048
Grand Total	4 60 01 173	Grand Total	42 60 01 173

UNDER SECRETARY

C B Rao ICS

Information Dept (Ty)

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

Harish Chandra ICS

Legal Remembrancer in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary

Ratan Lal B.A. LL.B.

Deputy Legal Remembrancer and *ex officio* Deputy Secretary Judicial Branch

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

Girijapathi Mukharj M.A.

Rural Development Department

Rai Sahib Babu Chhali Bihari

Judicial Deptt with headquarters at Allahabad

D P Mukerji

Director of Information U.P.

M. D. Chaturvedi B.Sc. I.F.S.

Rural Development Officer U.P.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH
WESTERN PROVINCES

Sir C. T. Metcalfe Bart. G.C.B. 1836

The Right Hon. the Governor General
in the North Western Provinces (Lord
Auckland) 1838

T. C. Robertson 1840

The Right Hon. the Governor General
in the North Western Provinces (Lord
Ellenborough) 1842

Sir G. R. Clerk K.C.B. 1843

James Thomson Died at Bareilly 1843

A. W. Begbie *In charge* 1853

J. R. Colvin Died at Agra 1853

E. A. Reade *In charge* 1857Colonel H. Fraser C.B. Chief Commis-
sioner N.W. Provinces 1857The Right Hon. the Governor General
administering the N.W. Provinces
(Viscount Canning) 1859

Sir G. F. Edmonstone 1859

R. Money *In charge* 1863

The Hon. Edmund Drummond 1863

Sir William Muir K.C.S.I. 1868

Sir John Strachey K.C.S.I. 1874

Sir George Couper Bart. C.B. 1877

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH
WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COM-
MISSIONERS OF OUDH

Sir George Couper Bart., C.B. K.C.S.I. 1877

Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall K.C.B. 1880

Sir Auckland Colvin K.C.M.G. C.I.E. 1887

Sir Chas. H. T. Crosshwaite K.C.S.I. 1890

Alan Cadell (*Officiating*) 1890

Sir Antony P. MacDonnell K.C.S.I. (a) 1895

Sir J. J. D. La Touche K.C.S.I. 1900

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED
PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Sir J. J. D. La Touche K.C.S.I. 1900

Sir J. P. Hewett K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1900

L. A. S. Porter C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1910Sir J. S. Meston K.C.S.I. (afterwards (by
creation) Baron Meston) 1910

Sir Harcourt Butler K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1915

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Sir Harcourt Butler K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1920

Sir William Morris K.C.I.E. 1921

Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell K.C.I.E.
C.S.I. (*Official ng*) 1926Sir Alexander Muddiman K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1928
Died at Naini Tal

Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said 1928

Khan of Chhatari C.I.E. M.B.E.

In charge

Sir Malcolm Halley G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. 1928

Sir George Dancroft Lambert K.C.S.I. 1930

Sir Malcolm Halley G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. 1931

Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad 1933

Sa'id Khan of Chhatari K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.
M.B.E. I.L.D.

Sir Malcolm Halley G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. 1933

(afterwards (by creation) Baron Halley)

Sir Harry Graham Haig K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1934

Sir Maurice Carlsfeldt Hallett K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1934

(Dec.)

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

THE HON'BLE SHRI PURUSHOTAMDAS TANDON M A LLB

DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR ABDUL HAKEEM M A LLB

Elected Members

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Lucknow city	Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta
*Lucknow city	Shri Narain Das
Cawnpore city	Dr Jawahar Lal Rohatgi
*Cawnpore city	Shri Dayal Das Bhagat
Agra city	Shri Achal Singh M C M C B
*Agra city	Shri Karan Singh Kane B A I O R A (Glasgow)
Benares city	Shri Sampurnanand B Sc
Allahabad city	The Hon ble Shri Purushotamdas Tandon M A LLB
*Allahabad city	Shri Hari
Saharanpur-cum Hardwar-cum Dehra Dun-cum Muzaffarnagar cities	Shri Ajit Prasad Jain M A LLB Vakil
Bulandshahr-cum Meerut-cum Hapur cum Akhurja-cum Nagina cities	Shri Raghukul Thak M A
Muttra-cum Aligarh-cum Hathras cities	Shri Jugal Kishore M A (Oxon)
Farrukhabad-cum Etawah-cum Jhansi cities	Shri Atmaram Gobind Kher B A LLB Vakil
Moradabad-cum Amroha-cum Sambhal-cum Chandausi cities	Shri Ram Saran
Bareilly cum Pilibhit cum Shahjahanpur cum Budaun cities	Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, B A LLB Advocate
Fyzabad cum Bahraich-cum Sitapur cities	Shri Narendra Deva
Jaunpur-cum Mirzapur-cum Ghazipur-cum Gorakhpur cities	Shri Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma B A LLB Advocate and Chairman Municipal Board Gorakhpur
Dehra Dun district	Shri Mahabir Tyagi
Saharanpur district (South East)	Shri Phool Singh B A LLB Vakil
*Saharanpur District (South East)	Shri Behari Lal
Saharanpur district (North West)	Shri Mangat Singh Vakil
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Shri Keshav Gupta B A LLB Vakil
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Srimati Satyawati Devi (Cnatika)
Meerut district (South West)	Shri Charan Singh M A B Sc LLB
Meerut district (North)	Shri Khushi Ram B A LLB
Meerut district (East)	Shri Raghuvansh Narayan Singh
Bulandshahr district (North)	Shri Vijaypal Singh

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Bulandshahr district (East)	Shri Brij Behari Lal Advocate
Bulandshahr district (South West)	Shri Manak Singh B A LL B Advocate
*Bulandshahr district (South West)	Shri Bhim Sen
Aligarh district (West)	Shri Todar Singh Tomar
Aligarh district (East)	Shri Jwala Prasad Jigyasa
Aligarh district (Centre)	Shri Malkhan Singh Bhal B A LL B Vakil.
Muttra district (West)	Shri Krishna Chandra B Sc
Muttra (East) and Etah (West) districts	Shri Shiva Mangal Singh B A LL B Advocate
Agra district (North East)	Shri Ram Chandra Pahalwal.
*Agra district (North East)	Dr Manik Chand Jatav Vlr
Agra district (South West)	Shri Jagan Prasad Rawat B Sc LL B
Mainpuri district (North East)	Shri Jiva Lal Duvedi
*Mainpuri district (North East)	Shri Mijaji Lal.
Mainpuri district (South West)	Shri Bireshwar Singh B A B L
Etah district (North)	Shri Babu Ram Verma Member
Etah district (South)	Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore
Bijnor district (West)	Kunwar Shamsher Jang alias Kr Charat Singh
Bijnor district (East)	Shri Khub Singh
Moradabad district (East)	Shri Das Dayal Khanna
Moradabad district (West)	Shri Shankar Dutt Sharma
Bareilly district (South West)	Shri Prithvi Raj Singh
Bareilly district (North East)	Shri Dwarka Prasad B Sc LL B Chairman District Board
Shahjahanpur district (East)	Shri Deo Narayan Bhartiya
Shahjahanpur district (West)	Shri Sadho Singh B A Landholder
Budaun district (East)	Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor
*Budaun district (East)	Shri Lakhan Das Jatav
Budaun district (West)	Shri Badan Singh Landholder
Filibhit district (South)	Shri Bhagwan Singh B A
Filibhit district (North)	Shri Rameshwar Dayal
Farrukhabad district (North)	Shrimati Uma Nehru
Farrukhabad district (South)	Shri Balwant Singh
Etawah district (West)	Shri Buddhu Singh
Etawah district (East)	Shri Hoti Lal Agrawal M A LL B
Cawnpore district (South)	Shri Ram Sarup Gupta M A
Cawnpore district (North East)	Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary M A
Cawnpore district (West)	Dr Murari Lal M B
Fatehpur district (East)	Shri Bausbgopal Advocate
Fatehpur district (West)	Shri Sheo Dayal Upadhyay
Allahabad district (Doaba)	Dr Kallan Nath Katju M A LL B Advocate High Court
Allahabad district (Jamunapar)	Shri B S Pandit Bar-at Law

Body Association or Constituency represented.	Name
Allahabad district (Gangapur)	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
Jhansi district (South)	Shri R. V. Dhulekar M.A. LL.B. Vakil
Jhansi district (North)	Shri Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava M.A. Pleader
Jalaun district	Vacant
*Jalaun district	Shri Lotan Ram Contractor
Hamirpur district	Shri Shatrughan Singh
Banda district (North)	Shri Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri M.Sc. LL.B. Advocate
Banda district (South)	Shri Har Prasad Singh Pleader
Benares district (West)	Shri Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya M.A. LL.B. Kavya Tirth
Benares district (East)	Shri Kamalapati Tewari
Mirzapur district (North)	Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya Kt. of Vizianagram
*Mirzapur district (North)	Shri Vishwanath Prasad
Mirzapur district (South)	Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah
Jaunpur district (East)	Shri Pirbal Singh B.A.
Jaunpur district (West)	Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya M.Sc.
Ghazipur district (East)	Shri Parasram Hal
Ghazipur district (West)	Shri Indradeo Tripathi
Ballia district (South)	Shri Radha Mohan Singh B.Sc. LL.B. Vakil
Ballia district (North)	Shri Surya Narayan Singh Roue and Zamin dar
Gorakhpur district (South West)	Shri Srinhasan Singh M.A. LL.B. Vakil
Gorakhpur district (South East)	Shri Mohan Lal Gautam
Gorakhpur district (West)	Shri Biswanath Mukherji L.M.S.
Gorakhpur district (Centre)	*Shri Prayag Dhwas Singh B.A. LL.B.
Gorakhpur district (North)	Shri Shibban Lal Saksena M.A.
*Gorakhpur district (North)	Shri Turnamasi.
Gorakhpur district (North East)	Shri Ram Dhari Pande
Basti district (South East)	Shri Kashi Prasad Rai
Basti district (North East)	Shri Ram Kumar Shastri
Basti district (South)	Shri Sita Ram Shukla.
*Basti district (South)	Shri Harnath Prasad
Basti district (West)	Shri Ram Charitra Pande
Azamgarh district (West)	Shri Sita Ram Ashthans B.A. LL.B. Pleader
*Azamgarh district (West)	Shri Gajadhar Prasad
Azamgarh district (South)	Shri Radha Kanti Malaviya.
Azamgarh district (North East)	Shri Aigu Rai Shastri.
Naini Tal District	Shri Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashiapur
Almora district	Shri Har Govind Pant B.A., LL.B. Advocate
*Almora district	Shri Ram Prasad Tamta B.A. LL.B. Vakil and Municipal Commissioner
Garhwal district (South East)	Shri Jagmohan Singh Veri, B.A., LL.B. Advocate
Garhwal district (North West)	Shri Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna B.Sc. LL.B. Advocate
Lucknow district	Shri Gopi Nath Srivastava
Unao district (West)	Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A. LL.B. Vakil.

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Unao district (East)	Shri Jata Shanker Shukla
Unao district (South)	Shri Surendra Babadur Singh Taluqdar
Rae Bareilly district (North East)	Shrimati Shuntidevi Mittal B A
*Rae Bareilly district (North East)	Shri Bhawan!
Rae Bareilly district (South West)	Shri Lakshmi Shankar Bajpal
Hardoi district (North West)	Shri Chheda Lal Gupta M A
Hardoi district (South East)	Shri Shanti Swarup
Hardoi district (Centre)	Rai Sahib Shri Bithuti Singh Special Magistrate
Sitapur district (North West)	Shri Shiva Ram Duvadi Vaid
*Sitapur district (North West)	Shri Paragi Lal
Sitapur district (East)	Shri Jagannath Prasad alias Jagan
Sitapur district (South)	Shri Lalit Bux Singh Taluqdar
Kheri district (South West)	Shri Banshi Dhar Misra M A LL B Advocate
Kheri district (North East)	Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai alias Bhailya Lal, M A, B A (Hons) LL B Advocate Rais and Zamindar
Fyzabad district (West)	Shri Shri Ratana Shukla
Fyzabad district (East)	Shri Krishna Nath Kaul Advocate
*Fyzabad district (East)	Shri Paltu Ram
Sultanpur district (East)	Shri Ram Nares Singh
Sultanpur district (West)	Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi.
Sultanpur district (Centre)	Shri Sunder Lal Gupta
Bahraich district (North)	Shri Hukum Singh B A LL B
Bahraich district (South)	Shri Bhagwan Din Misra Vaidya
Gonda district (West)	Shri Lal Behari Tandon
Gonda district (South)	Shri Ishwar Saran
Gonda district (North East)	Konwar Bhagvendra Pratap Singh
*Gonda district (North East)	Rai Sahib Shri Hari Prasad Tamta
Partabgarh district (West)	Shri Harish Chandra Bajpal
Partabgarh district (East)	Shri Govind Malaviya
Bara Banki district (South)	Vacant
Bara Banki district (North)	Shrimati Rajmata Farbati Kunwari
*Bara Banki district (North)	Shri Chet Ram
Aligarh-cum Hathras-cum Muttra cities	Major Haji Nawab Bahadur Muhammed Abdus Sami Khan Khan Bahadur
Cawnpore city	Vacant
Allahabad-cum Jhansi cities	Mr Zahir Ahmad Barrister at-Law
Benares-cum Mirzapur cities	Mr Muhammed Ekram Khan Bench Magistrate

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Ghazipur-cum Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur cities Lucknow city	Mr S M Rizwan Allah B.Sc LL.B. Advocate Chaudhri Khalique uz zaman B.A LL.B Advocate and Chairman Municipal Board Mr Muhammad Wasim Barrister at-Law Qazi Abdul Wali
Fyzabad-cum Sitapur-cum Bahraich cities Dehra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts Saharanpur district (North) Saharanpur district (South West)	Maulvi Munfath Ali Advocate Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Haq Special Magistrate Sahibzada Sayed Hasan Ali Khan Poon Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan M.A (Oxon) Barrister at-Law Mr Tabir Hussain B.Sc LL.B Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan M.B.E. Mr Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan
Muzaffarnagar district (East) Muzaffarnagar district (West) Meerut district (East) Meerut district (West) Bulandshahr district (East) Bulandshahr district (West)	Nawab Dr. Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. M.B.E. LL.D. of Chhatari Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan Khan Bahadur Shaikh Badruddin O.B.E. Honorary Magistrate Mr Mohammad Jan Khan
Aligarh district Muttra and Agra districts Mainpuri and Etah districts Nani Tal Almora and Bareilly (North) districts	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil ud-din Ahmad Special Magistrate Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan Chaudhri Islam Ullah Khan B.Sc B.A. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim B.A LL.B Advocate Mr Akhtar Hasan Khan Chaudhry Jafar Hasan Khan B.Sc (Hons) LL.B Maulana Muhammad Ismail Sh. Zafar Abedin Honorary Assistant Collector Mr Muhammad Iqtedar ud-din Hasan M.A (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Fazl ur Rahman Khan B.A LL.B Advocate Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad
Bareilly district (East South and West) Bijnor district (South East) Garhwal and Bijnor (North West) districts Moradabad district (North West) Moradabad district (North East) Moradabad district (South East) Budaun district (West) Budaun district (East)	Khan Bahadur Lieutenant M. Sultan Alam Khan Mr Nafiq Hasan M.A LL.B Advocate Mr Mahmud Hussain Khan B.A LL.B Vakil Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ali Barrister at Law Mr Rafi ud-din Ahmad Barrister at Law Syed Ali Zahoor Barrister-at Law Mr Muhammad Athar B.A LL.B Vakil Mr Muhammad Suleiman Ansari M.A LL.B Advocate Mr Muhammad Farooq M.Sc Mr Zahiruddin Zaman Khan M.A LL.B Advocate Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbas B.A LL.B Vakil Mr Abdul Hakeem M.A LL.B Advocate Mr Muhammad Ishaq Khan M.A LL.B Advocate
Shahjahanpur district Pilibhit district Farrukhabad district Fatehgarh and Cawnpore districts Fatehgarh and Banda districts Allahabad district (South West) Jhansi Jalaun and Hamirpur districts Jaunpur and Allahabad (North East) districts Benares and Mirzapur districts Ghazipur and Ballia districts Gorakhpur district (West) Gorakhpur district (East) Gorakhpur district (West) Gorakhpur district (South East) Gorakhpur district (North East)	

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Azamgarh district (West)	Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan Sohail, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Azamgarh district (East)	Shaikh Zahiruddin Faruki Barrister-at-Law
Lucknow and Unao districts	Raja Saifid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi C.B.E.
Rae Bareilly district	Chaudhri Hyder Husain M.A. LL.B. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law
Sitapur district	Mr. Mubashir Hussain Kidwai M.A. Bar-at-Law
Hardoi district	Taluqdar
Khari district	Saifid Alizar Rasul Taluqdar
Fyzabad district	Raja Syed Sajid Husain
Gonda district (South West)	Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi of Pirpur
Gonda district (North East)	Mirza Mahmud Beg M.A. LL.B., Advocate
Bahraich district (North)	Mr. Ghulam Hasan Advocate
Bahraich district (South)	Raja Syed Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan of Naupara
Sultanpur district	Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
Partabgarh district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan
Bara Banki district	Vacant.
Benares city	Raja Sir Mohammad Ejza Rasul Khan K.C.I.E. Kt. C.S.I.
Meerut district (North)	Dr. Bolar Thungamma F.R.C.S.E.
Cawnpore district (North East)	Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud
Fyzabad district (West)	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Lucknow city	Srimati Lakshmi Devi
Moradabad district (North East)	Begum Habibullah
The United Provinces Anglo Indian Constituency	Begum Shahid Husain Municipal Commissioner
The United Provinces European Constituency	Mr. H. G. Walford Barrister at Law
The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency	Mr. Desmond Young M.C. Captain S. B. Pocock M.C.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh Kt. C.I.E. Mr. S. C. Chatterji
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Dr. Sir Jwala P. Srivastava Kt. M.Sc. D.Litt. A.M.S.T.
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Chamber of the United Provinces	Mr. Edward M. Souter C.I.E. Shri Padampat Singhania
The British Indian Association of Oudh	Raj Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan Taluqdar Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah M.C., Taluqdar Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh Taluqdar Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth M.Sc. F.C.S. Taluqdar
The Agra Province Zamindars Association Allahabad	Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa
Trade Union Constituency	Raj Govind Chandra M.A.
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency	Shri Raja Ram Shastri
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow Allahabad and Allahabad	Shri Gursi Prasad Awasthi
Universities of Allahabad Lucknow and Agra	Mr. B. K. Mukerjee Dr. Syed Husain Zaheer M.A. Ph.D.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Hon ble Dr Sir Sita Ram M.A. LL.B. D.LITT. Rai Bahadur

Members

Body Association or Constituency represented.	Name
Dehra Dun cum Saharanpur-cum Meerut-cum Moradabad cum Aligarh cum Muttra cities (General Urban)	Mr Balj Nath B.A. LL.B. Advocate
Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum Allahabad cities (General Urban)	Rai Amar Nath Agarwal
Jhansi-cum-Cawnpore cities (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Dr Brijendra Swarup B.A. LL.B. Advocate
Lucknow-cum Shahjahanpur cum Bareilly cities (General Urban)	Mr Mohan Krishna Varma
Benares-cum Mirzapur-cum Fyzabad-cum Gorakhpur cities (General Urban)	Mr Chandra Bhal.
Saharanpur district (General Rural)	Rai Shih Lal Mathura Das
Muzaffarnagar district (General Rural)	Lala Deep Chandra M.A. LL.B.
Bulandshahr district (General Rural)	Lala Babu Lal B.Sc. LL.B. Row
Meerut district (General Rural)	Mr Lakshmi Narayan B.A. (Hons.)
Moradabad district (General Rural)	Lala Har Sahai Gupta B.A.
Budaun and Bareilly districts (General Rural)	Lala Radhey Ram Lal Zamindar and Banker
Filibhit and Shahjahanpur districts (General Rural)	Thakur Gopal Singh
Dehra Dun and Bijnor districts (General Rural)	Raoi Phul Kunwari of Sherkot.
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Tewari Row
Cawnpore district (General Rural)	Lala Ram Narayan Garg
Allahabad district (General Rural)	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh
Fatehpur and Banda districts (General Rural)	Mr Badri Prasad Kakkar Row and Honorary Railway Magistrate
Harnipur Jhansi and Jalaun districts (General Rural)	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari
Aligarh district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Raj Singh.
Muttra and Agra districts (General Rural)	Mr Ram Chandra Gupta B.A., LL.B., Vakil
Malopuri and Etah districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lala Raghuraj Singh Hon. Bly Magistrate
Naiot Tal Almore and Garhwal districts (General Rural)	Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., Banker
Gorakhpur district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan.
Raei district (General Rural)	Mr Deo Raj Varang M.A.
Azamgarh and Ballia districts (General Rural)	Mr Madho Prasad Khanna B.A., LL.B.
Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts (General Rural)	Dr Ram Ugrah Singh, M.A., LL.D.
Benares and Ghazipur districts (General Rural)	Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., Advocate

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Rae Bareilly district (General Rural)	Raja Barkhandi Mahesh Pratap Narayan Singh of Chivagadh Raj
Lucknow and Unao districts (General Rural)	Raja Sri Ram Taluqdar
Sitapur district (General Rural)	Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth Rai Bahadur Taluqdar
Hardoi and Kheri districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Mohan Lal M A LL B Advocate
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (General Rural)	Mr Rup Narayan
Bahraich and Gonda districts (General Rural)	Bhaiya Durga Prasad Singh Raw
Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (General Rural)	Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh Taluqdar
Delhi Dun cum Saharanpur-cum Meerut cum Moradabad cum Bareilly cum Shahjahanpur cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan B A
Aligarh cum Muttra cum Agra cum Farrukhabad cum Jhansi cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Muhammad Fajaz Khan
Allahabad cum Cawnpore cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Dr Mahmud Ullah Jung Barrister at Law
Lucknow city (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Mahomed Ehsanur Rahman Kideval, B A (Cantab) Bar at Law
Benares cum Mirzapur cum Gorakhpur cum Fyzabad cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaki B A LL B Advocate
Dehra Dun Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Syed Agha Halder M A LL B (Cantab) Barrister at Law
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadian Rural)	M Akhtar Mohammad Khan
Aligarh Muttra Agra Mainpuri Etah Farrukhabad Etawah and Cawnpore districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Muhammad Abid Ali Sherwani Rais
Fatehpur Allahabad Banda Hamirpur Jhansi and Jalaun districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shrikh Masood uz Zaman Barrister-at-Law
Bijnor Moradabad Bareilly and Garhwal districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Hafiz Ahmad Husain
Budaun Shahjahanpur Etah Tal and Almora districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Waheed Ahmad
Benares Mirzapur Jaunpur Ghazipur and Ballia districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Muhammad Faruq
Gorakhpur Basti and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Haji Manvi Muhammad Nissrullah B A
Lucknow Unao and Rae Bareilly districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Syed Kalbe Abbas
Sitapur Hardoi and Kheri districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Degum Alzar Rasul
Fyzabad Gonda Bahraich Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Akhtar Husain Advocate
Bara Banki district (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Ishar Ahmad Faruqi B A
United Provinces European (Nominated)	Mr H A Wilkinson
(Nominated)	The Honble Dr Sir Sita Ram M A LL B 1 Litt Rai Bahadur
(Nominated)	Mr C St L Teyen CIE OBE I SO
(Nominated)	Mrs H S Gupta
(Nominated)	Mr E. Ahmad Shah M A B Litt
(Nominated)	Vacant
(Nominated)	Vacant
(Nominated)	Lady Watir Hasan
(Nominated)	Pandit Harinar Nath Shastri

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north the Punjab occupies the extreme north west of India. In comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles with a population of a little over six millions. The rain fall in this area heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of irrigation.

Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural colonies large areas of American cotton are grown

A. e
agriculture is the staple industry of the

to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Government being in charge of the Government.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain

committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under

Punjab is a standing
drainage water supply
h engineering schemes
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to is | The Public Health Department controls —

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41
REVENUE RECEIPTS	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>	Irrigation	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
VI—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	24 00	Direct Receipts	4 39 89
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	4 67 10	Indirect credits (Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1 86 67
<i>Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irriga- tion</i>	—1 86 67	Gross amount	6 26 56
Net Land Revenue	2 80 50	<i>Deduct—Working Expenses</i>	—1 60 06
VIII—Provincial Excise	1 04 43	Net XVII—Irrigation	
IX—Stamps	5 63	Receipts	4 66 49
X—Forests	23 54	XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital ac- counts are kept	2 33
XI—Registration	8 4		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	14 4		
XIII—Other Tax and duties	11 00		
Total	5 41 67	Total	4 69 89

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
<i>Dept Services</i>		<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
XX—Interest	3 92	L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3 30
<i>Civil Administration</i>		Total Revenue Receipts	11,73 77
XXI—Administration of Justice	7 94	Extraordinary Items	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3 03	LI—Extraordinary Receipts	49 70
XXIII—Police	2 00	Total Revenue	12 23 47
XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments	5 90	<i>Direct demands on the Revenue</i>	
Total	21 27	7—Land Revenue	44 31
<i>Benefit Departments</i>		8—Provincial Excise	10 30
XXV—Education	21 47	9—Stamps	1 49
XXVI—Medical	11 93	10—Forests	26 07
XXVII—Public Health	4 61	11—Registration	67
XXVIII—Agriculture	19 44	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	1 40
XXIX—Veterinary	3 63	13—Other Taxes and Duties	1 08
XXX—Co-operation	6 57	Total	85 52
XXXI—Industries	6 71	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
Total	74 45	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	1 50 00
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	13 73
XXXII—Civil Works	27 43	Total	1 64 02
XL—Receipt from Hydro-Electric Scheme (gross)	51 58	<i>Debt Services</i>	
Deduct—(1) Working Expense (Other Than Establishments)	—2 30	22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—41 63
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	—10 76	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	24 21
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—6 81	Total	—17 37
Net XL—Hydro-Electric scheme	11 60	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
Total	34 07	25—General Administration	1 19 38
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		27—Administration of Justice	54 56
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund		28—Jails and Convict Settlements	29 96
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1 25	29—Police	1,28 64
XLV—Stationery and Printing	2 60	47—Miscellaneous Departments	1 83
XLVI—Miscellaneous	23 39	Total	3 34 17
Total	27 03		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41.
<i>Beneficial Departments</i>	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
36—Scientific Departments	31	<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	6 01	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
37—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian)	1 60 03	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	12,01 60
33—Medical	51 19	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
32—Public Health	06 23	63—Extraordinary charges	
40—Agriculture	40 25	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	1,01 65
41—Veterinary	13 54		
42—Co-operation	01 9		
43—Industries	01 04		
<i>Total</i>	3 45 88		
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		<i>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.</i>	
50—Civil Works	1 00 13	19—Construction of Irrigation, etc Works	
51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	2 05	43 A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
<i>Total</i>	1,27,88	50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	
54—Yamloes	32 00	55-A—Commutation of Pensions	
53—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86 01	<i>Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	
56—Stationery and Printing	11,03	<i>Total Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	1° 01 65
57—Miscellaneous	3 51		
<i>Total</i>	1 61,55		

Receipts	Budget 1940-41	Disbursements	Budget 1940-41
Revenue Receipts	11 3 7	Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	1° 01 60
Extraordinary Receipts	49 0	Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue	
<i>Total</i>	1°,53 47	<i>Total Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	1° 01 65

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

	Irrigation	1 87 00
	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
	Civil Works	14 16
	Electricity Schemes	16 03
	Commutated value of Pensions	85
	<i>Total Capital Expenditure</i>	2 18 78

Receipts.	Budget 1940-41	Disbursements	Budget 1940-41
PUBLIC DEBT			
Permanent Debt	(In thousands of Rupees)	Permanent Debt (Discharged)	(In thousands of Rupees)
Loans from the Central Govern- ment		Loans from the Central Govern- ments—Repayments	9 95
Total		Total	25 51

UNPAID DEBT			
State Provident Funds	53 05	State Provident Funds	53 01
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES			
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	9 74	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt— Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	9 70
Other appropriations for repay- ment of the Consolidated Debt	14 58		
Famine Relief Fund	2 00	Famine Relief Fund	18 00
Special Development Fund		Special Development Fund	1
Industrial Research Fund		Industrial Research Fund	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Electricity	10 76	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Electricity	
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	45	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	21
Deposits of Local Funds	2 86 91	Deposits of Local Funds	2 92 74
Civil Deposits	3 69 05	Civil Deposits	3 69 37
Road Development Fund	15 03	Road Development Fund	15 58
Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	1 49	Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	0 97
Research Fund	1 43	Research Fund	1 43
Handloom Industry Fund		Handloom Industry Fund	
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	2	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10
Sericultural Industry Fund		Sericultural Industry Fund	
Advances not bearing interest	70 07	Advances not bearing interest	19 35
Expense	5 77 39	Expense	5 76 17
Miscellaneous— Government Account	9 95	Miscellaneous— Government Account	
Total	13 19 83	Total	13 13 09

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc	17 27	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc	43 84
Loans to Government Servants	2 49	Loans to Government Servants	1 86
Total	19 76	Total	45 70

REMITTANCES

Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same		Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same	
Accountant-General	17 04 33	Accountant-General	17 00 07
Remittances by Bills	81 01	Remittances by Bills	80 06
Total	17 85 34	Total	17 80 13
Total Provincial Receipts	44 01 45	Total Provincial Disbursements	46 19 35
Opening Balance	1 68 47	Closing Balance	—49 48
Grand Total	45 69 92	Grand Total	45 69 87

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Chhabund Das M.A. LL.B.
Sialkot South (Muhammadan) Rural

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Sardar Dasraondia Singh M.A. LL.B.
Jagraon (Sikh) Rural

Elected Members

Name of Member

Constituency

Abdul Aziz Mian	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Hamid Khan, Cud	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan) Rural
Abdul Haye The Hon'ble Mian	South Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Rab Mian B.A. LL.B.	Jullundur South (Muhammadan) Rural
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	Chakargarh (Muhammadan) Rural
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	South East Gurgaon (Muhammadan) Rural
Afzalali Hasniz Sayed	Shahdara (Muhammadan) Rural
Ahmad Yar Khan, Chaudhri	North West Gofrat (Muhammadan) Rural
Ahmad Yar Khan Danlatana Khan Bahadur Mian C.B.E.	Malil (Muhammadan) Rural
Ajit Singh Sardar	South West Punjab (Sikh) Rural
Atbar Ali Mir M.B.E.	Fazilka (Muhammadan) Rural
Ali Akbar Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan) Rural
Allah Baksh Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik M.B.E.	Chahpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Amjad Ali Shah Sayed C.B.E.	Ferozepore East (Muhammadan) Rural
Anant Ram, Chaudhri B.A. LL.B.	Karnal South (General) Rural
Ashiq Hussain Captain M.B.E.	Multan (Muhammadan) Rural
Badr Mohi ud Din Qaderi Sayed	Ratala (Muhammadan) Rural
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain Rao C.B.E.	North-West Gurgaon (General) Rural
Baldev Singh Sardar	Ambala North (Sikh) Rural
Balwant Singh Sardar	Sialkot (Sikh) Rural
Barkat Ali Malik M.A. LL.B.	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Bhagat Ram Choda Lala	Jullundur (General) Rural
Bhagat Ram Sharma Pandit	Kangra West (General) Rural
Bhagwant Singh Rai	Kangra East (General) Rural
Bhim Sen Sachar Lala B.A., LL.B.	North Western Towns (General) Urban
Chaman Lal Diwan, B.A. (Oxon)	East Punjab (Non Union Labour)
Chanan Singh Sardar	Esar (Sikh) Rural
Chhotu Ram The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, Sir B.A. LL.B.	Jhajjar (General) Rural
Deshbandhu Gupta Lala	South Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Dev Raj Sethi Mr	Lyalpur and Jhang (General) Rural
Dina Nath Capt.	Kangra South (General) Rural
Duni Chand Lala	Ambala and Simla (General) Rural
Duni Chand Mrs	Lahore City (Women General)
Fais Muhammad Khan Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Fais Muhammad Shaikh B.A., LL.B. M.B.E.	Dera Ghazi Khan General (Muhammadan) Rural
Faqr Chand Chaudhri	Karnal North (General—Reserved Seat) Rural

Name of Member	Constituency
Faqir Hussain Khan Chaudhri Farman Ali Khan Subedar Major Raja Fatehjang Singh 2nd Lieut Bhai Fateh Khan Khan Sahib Raja Fateh Muhammad Mian Fateh Sher Khan Malik Faral Ali Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri O B E	Tarn Taran (Muhammadan) Rural Gujar Khan (Muhammadan) Rural South East (Sikh) Rural Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan) Rural Gujrat North (Muhammadan) Rural Montgomery (Muhammadan) Rural Gujrat East (Muhammadan) Rural
Fazal Din Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Farim Bokheh Mian F W Mr E Ghazanfar Ali Khan Raja Ghulam Mohy ud Din Khan Bahadur M Ghulam Qadir Khan Khan Bahadur Ghulam Rasool Chaudhri Ghulam Samad Khan Sahib Khawaja Girdhari Das Mahant Gokal Chand Narang Dr Sir W A R D Gopal Das Rai Bahadur Lama Gopal Singh American Sardar	Ajnala (Muhammadan) Rural Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan) Rural Anglo-Indian Pind Dadan Khan (Muhammadan) Rural Sheikhupura (Muhammadan) Rural Mianwali North (Muhammadan) Rural Sialkot Central (Muhammadan) Rural Southern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban South East Multan Division (General) Rural West Lahore Division (General) Rural Kangra North (General) Rural Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Gopi Chand Bhargava Dr Gurbachan Singh Sardar Bahadur Sardar Habib-ullah Khan Malik Halbat Khan Diha Khan H as Rai Bhagat B A L D	Lahore City (General) Urban Jullundur West (Sikh) Rural Sargodha (Muhammadan) Rural Khanewal (Muhammadan) Rural Amritsar and Sialkot (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Hari Chand Rai Sahib Rai Hari Lal Munshi Hari Singh Sardar Harjab Singh Sardar Harnam Das Lala	Lala (General) Rural South Western Towns (General) Urban Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh) Rural Hoshiarpur South (Sikh) Rural Lyallpur and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Harnam Singh Captain Sodhi Het Ram Rai Sahib Chaudhri Indar Singh Sardar Jafar Ali Khan M. Jagjit Singh Bedi Tikla Jagjit Singh Man Sardar Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz Mrs M B X Jalal ud Din Amber Chaudhri B A Joginder Singh Man Sardar Jugal Kishore Chaudhri	Ferozepore North (Sikh) Rural Hissar South (General) Rural Gurdaspur North (Sikh) Rural Okara (Muhammadan) Rural Montgomery East (Sikh) Rural Central Punjab Landholders Outer Lahore (Muhammadan Women) Urban West Central Punjab (Indian Christian) Gujranwala and Shahdara (Sikh) Rural Ambala and Simla (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Kabool Singh Master Kapoor Singh, Sardar B A L D Karamat Ali Shahid B A L D Kartar Singh Chaudhri Kartar Singh Sardar	Jullundur East (Sikh) Rural Ludhiana East (Sikh) Rural Yaskana Sahib (Muhammadan) Rural Hoshiarpur West (General) Rural Lyallpur East (Sikh) Rural

Name of Member	Constituency
Khalid Latif Gault Mr	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana The Hon ble Major Nawabzada Malik O S R	Khushab (Muhammadan) Rural
Khan Iqbal Seth	Jullundur (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Kishan Singh Sardar	Amritsar Central (Sikh) Rural
Krishan Gopal Dutt Chaudhri	North Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Lal Singh Sardar M S C I L D	Ludhiana Central (Sikh) Rural
Manohar Lal, The Hon Mr M A	University
Maqbool Mahmood Mir	Amritsar (Muhammadan) Rural
Mazhar Ali Azhar M. S. A. I L D	North Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Mohy ud Din Lal Badshah Sayed	Attock South (Muhammadan) Rural
Mubarik Ali Shah Sayed	Jhang Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan Chaudhri	Jullundur North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Akram Khan, Khan Bahadur Raja	Jhelum (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Alam Dr Shaikh M A Hons (Oxon.) I L D (Dublin.)	Rawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Amin Khan Sahib Shaikh	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Ashraf Chaudhri	South West Gujrat (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Azam Khan Sardar	Dera Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Falyar Ali Khan, Nawabzada	Karnal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Chaudhri	Ludhiana (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Gurchani Khan Bahadur Sardar C I E	Dera Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Bahadur Makhdom Sayed	Alipur (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon Nawab Sir Malik	North Punjab Landholders
Muhammad Hussain, Sardar	Chunian (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hussain Chaudhri M A I L D	Gujranwala East (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Iftikhar-ud Din, Mian M A (Oxon)	Kasur (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir	Tumandars
Muhammad Nawas Khan Major Sardar	Attock Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Nurullah Mian M Com (London)	Lyallpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Qasim Chaudhri	Bhalwal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Raza Shah Jerani Makhdomzada Haji Sayed	Shujabad (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Khan Sahib Khan	Samundri (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan Chaudhri	Salikot North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Raja	Chakwal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Shah Ali Khan Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Rohtak (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jerani Makhdomzada Haji Sayed	Lodhran (Muhammadan) Rural
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Name of Member	Constituency
Muzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Captain Malik	Mianwali South (Muhammadsan) Rural
Muzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab C I E	Attock North (Muhammadsan) Rural
Nasir ud Din Chaudhri	Gujranwala North (Muhammadsan) Rural
Nasir ud-din Shah Mir	Toba Tek Singh (Muhammadsan) Rural
Nasrullah Khan Rana	Ho Miarpur West (Muhammadsan) Rural
Nau Nihal Singh Mann Lieutenant Sardar M B E	Sheikhupura West (Sikh) Rural
Nawazish Ali Shah Sajed	" " " "
Nur Ahmad Khan Khan Bahadur Mirza	" " " "
Partab Singh Sardar	" " " "
Pir Muhammad Khan Sahib Chaudhri	" " " "
Pohop Singh Rao M A L L B	" " " "
Prem Singh Chaudhri	South East Gujraon (General—Reserved seat) Rural
Prem Singh Mahant	Gujrat and Shahpur (Sikh) Rural
Pritam Singh Siddhu Sardar B A L L B	Ferozepore West (Sikh) Rural
Rachbir Gaur Shrimati	Amritsar (Sikh Women)
Ram Sarup Chaudhri	" " " "
Ranjit Singh Chaudhri	" " " "
Rashida Latif Begum	" " " "
Riazat Ali Khan Bahadur Chaudhri	" " " "
Ripudaman Singh Thakur Rai Sahib B A	" " " "
Roberts Sir William Kt C I E	" " " "
Ror Singh Sardar	" " " "
Sadiq Hassan Sir Kh B A Mirza Ali W	" " " "
Sahib Dad Khan Khan Sahib Chaudhri	" " " "
Sahib Ram Chaudhri	" " " "
Sampuran Singh Sardar	" " " "
Santokh Singh Sardar Sahib Sardar	" " " "
Sant Ram Seth Dr	" " " "
Sat Ram Dr	" " " "
Shahadat Khan Khan Sahib Rai	" " " "
Shah Nawaz Khan Nawab Sir	" " " "
Shri Ram Sharma Pandit	" " " "
Sikandar Hyat Khan Khan Bahadur	" " " "
Sirdar Sir K P E	" " " "
Singha Diwan Bahadur S P	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian)
Sita Ram Lala	Trade Union (Labour)
Sohan Lal Rai Sahib Lala	" " " "
Sohan Singh Josh Sardar	" " " "
Sodarsan Seth	" " " "
Sultan Mahmud Hotlana Mirza	" " " "
Sumer Singh Chaudhri B A L L B	" " " "
Sundar Singh Sardar Bahadur	" " " "
The Hon ble Sardar Sir Lt	" " " "
Suraj Mal Chaudhri B A L L B	Hansi (General) Rural
Talib Hussain Khan Khan	Jhang West (Muhammadsan) Rural
Tara Singh Sardar	Ferozepore South (Sikh) Rural
Teja Singh Sardar	Lahore West (Sikh) Rural
Tikka Ram Chaudhri B A L L B M B E	Rohtak North (General) Rural
Ujjal Singh Sardar Bahadur Sardar M A	Western Towns (Sikh) Urban
Uttam Singh Dhillon Sardar	North West Punjab (Sikh) Rural
Wali Muhammad Sayyad Mirza Sardar	Kabirwala (Muhammadsan) Rural
Vaqa	West Midland Division (General) Rural

Burma.

Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China and between the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea to the East. Its area is approximately 238,000 square miles, of which 110,000 are under direct British Administration and 128,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and deepening towards the South.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Salween, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year

The People

Forests play an important part in the in

A State Cinema Service has also been inaugurated for the education of both children and adults by visual means for the children of

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40	Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40
(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS—	Rs		Rs
ORDINARY			
I—Customs	3 45 48 000	XXVII—Co-operative Credit	4 00
II—Excise Duties	1 30 10 000	XXVIII—Industries	13 00
III—Taxes on Income	1 50 03 000	XXIX—Aviation	25 00
IV—State Lottery	18 00 000	XXX—Miscellaneous De	
V—Land Revenue	4 93 01 000	partments	2 16 00
VI—Excise	1 01 53 000	XXXI—Circuey	80 00
VII—Stamps	3 7 64 000	XXXII—Mint	2 04 00
VIII—Forest	1 41 0 000	XXXIII—Civil Works	10 34 00
IX—Registration	2 79 000	XXXIV—Receipts in aid of	
X—Other Taxes and		Superannuation	81 00
Duties	9 84 000	XXXV—Stationery and Print	
XI—Irrigation etc.,		ing	1 84 00
Works with Capital		Accounts	2 87 00
XII—Irrigation etc.	8 76 000	XXXVI—Miscellaneous	
Works (no Capital		XXXVII—Defence Services—	
Accounts)	24 000	Effective	7 44 00
XIII—Posts and Telegraphs		XXXVIII—Defence Services—	
(Net less working		Non Effective	0 00
expenses)	-14 40 000	XXXIX—Frontier Force	4 00 00
XIV—Interest	5 0 000	XL—Miscellaneous Ad	
XV—Administration of		justments between	
Justice	8 03 000	Burma and the	
XVI—Jails and Convict		Federated Shan	
Settlements	10 87 000	States	26 10 00
XVII—Police	7 10 000	XLI—Extraordinary Re	
XVIII—Ports and Pilotage	2 04 000	ceipts	3 7 00
XIX—Lighthouses and		Total (a)	15 43 23 000
Lightships			
XX—Education	4 79 000	(b) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS	
XXI—Medical	7 40 000	Public Debt—	
XXII—Public Health	1 0 000	Floating Debt	50 00 000
XXIII—Agriculture	1 3 000	Unfunded Debt—	
XXIV—Veterinary	14 000	Savings Bank Deposits	1 50 55 000
		Post Office Cash Certificates	30 00 000
		State Provident Funds	40 90 000
		Other Accounts	1 000

Major Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40	Major Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40
	Rs		Rs
Deposits and Advances—		Remittances—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Railways	2 69 000	Remittances within Burma— Money-orders	4 3 00 000
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	1,8 000	Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same Accountant General or Con- troller	16 3 00 500
Post Office Cash Certificates Bonus Fund	1 44 000	Remittance by Bills	8 00 000
Deposits of Local Funds	2 1 00 000	Adjusting Accounts between Burma and the Federated States	7,80 000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	1 000
Civil Deposits	3 25 00 000	Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from Posts and Telegraphs	23 04 000
Other Deposits	3 30 64 000	Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by Defence Services	1 33 18 000
Other Accounts	11 000	For rounding	+ 500
Advances Repayable	40 31 400	Remittance Account between Eng- land and Burma—	
Permanent Advances	13 000	(a) Accounts with Secretary of State—	
Accounts with Foreign Govern- ments and Indian States	2 000	i Items adjustable in Burma	20 75 000
Accounts with India	1 3 00 000	ii Items adjustable in England	6 67 000
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	54 00 000	(b) Accounts with the High Commissioner—	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1 00 000	i Items adjustable in Burma	0 08 000
Suspense Accounts	7 80 67 000	ii Items adjustable in England	48 000
Cheques and Bills	2 84 00 000	Transfers of cash between England and Burma—	
Departmental and Similar Accounts	2 01 000	Remittances Through Reserve Bank	8 63 000
For rounding	+ 400		
Loans and Advances—		Total (b)	51 17 43 000
Loans to the Burma Railway Board	3 07 000	Total (a) & (b)	68 60 66 000
Loans to Agriculturists Co-ope- rative Societies Municipal- ities etc	10 34 000	Opening	2 09 7
Loans to Government Servants	4 57 000		68 70
Deduct—Amount of recoveries of pre-separation Loans and Advances transferred to the head XII Extraordinary Receipts	3 7 000		

Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1932-40	Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1932-40
(a) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE	Rs.	(a) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE—could	Rs.
		Scientific Departments	8 51 00
1 Customs	11 74 000	30 Education	9 73 00
2 Excise Duties	2 49 000	31 Medical	44 9 00
3 Taxes on Income	10 53 000	32 Public Health	13 00 00
4 State Lottery	2 21 000	33 Agriculture	11 6 00
5 Land Revenue	22 89 999	34 Veterinary	5 95 00
6 Excise	20 63 000	35 Co-operative Credit	6 43 00
7 Stamps	8 00 000	36 Industries	2 79 00
8 Forest	61 34 000	37 Aviation	4 41 00
8A Forest Capital Outlay	73 000	37A Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	
9 Registration	1 37 000	38 Miscellaneous Departments	5 61 00
10 Other Taxes and Duties	1 56 000	39 Currency	10 47 00
11 Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	16 45 000	41 Civil Works	1 21,58 000
12 Rev Expend on Works with Capital Accounts	2 9 000	42 Famine Relief	20 000
13 Other Rev Expenditure	5 86 000	43 Supra Allowance & Pensions	1 47 08 000
14 Constn of Irrig. & argu etc Works	91 000	43A Commutation	7 56 000
15 Posts and Telegraphs Interest on Debt		44 Stationery and Printing	12 24 000
16 Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	—1 33 000	45 Miscellaneous	7 0 000
17 Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	63 69 000	46 Defence Services—Effective	1 51 92,000
18 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	87 72 000	47 Defence Services—Non Effective	4 29 000
19 Legislature	7 54 000	48 Frontier Force	60,22 000
20 General Administration	1 17 50 000	49 Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and Federated Shan States	40 24 000
21 Audit	13 6 000	50 Extraordinary Charges	
22 Administration of Justice	54 83 000	Total (a)	15,45 0 799
23 Jails and Convict Settlements	34 15 000	(b) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT DEBITABLE TO REVENUE	
24 Police	1 53 20 000	52 Constn of Irrig. etc Works	
25 Ports and Pilotage	3 50 000	53 Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	
27 Ecclesiastical	1 76 000	54 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	
28 External Affairs	50 000	55 Payments to Retrenched Personnel	
		Total (b)	
		Total (a) & (b)	15 4 0 799

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates 1933-40	Major Heads of Account	Estimates 1933-40
	Rs.	Brought forward	Rs.
(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.		(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS— concl.	Rs. 46 34 000
<i>Public Debt.</i>		<i>Loans and Advances</i>	
<i>Floating Debt</i>	50 00 000	Loans to the Burma Railway Board	3 07 000
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>		Loans to Agriculturists Co-opera- tive Societies, Municipalities Etc	11 14 000
Savings Bank Deposits	1 30 34 000	Loans to Government Servants	4 42 000
Post Office Cash Certificates	8 00 000	<i>Remittances</i>	
State Provident Funds	26 39 000	<i>Remittances within Burma—</i>	
Other Accounts		Money Orders	4 36 50 000
<i>Deposits and Advances</i>		Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Con- troller	16 77,89 500
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	4 79 000	Remittance by Bills Adjusting Account between Burma and the F.S.S.	8° 00 000
Deposits of Local Funds	2° 00 00 000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	7 80 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		Net Payments into Civil Treasu- ries by Posts and Telegraphs	28 54 000
Civil Deposits	2 75 00 000	Net issues from Civil Treasuries to Defence Services	1 33 18 000
Other Deposits	3 31 06 000	For rounding	+500
Other Accounts	11 000	<i>Remittance Accounts between England and Burma</i>	
Advances Repayable	45 19 000	(a) <i>Accounts with Secretary of State</i>	
Permanent Advances	13 000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma	20 75 000
Accounts with Foreign Govern- ments and Indian States	2° 000	ii.—Items adjustable in England	6 6 000
Accounts with India	1 73 00 000	(b) <i>Accounts with the High Commissioner</i>	
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	54 00 000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma	°0 53 000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank.	1 00 000	ii.—Items adjustable in England	48 000
Suspense Accounts	8 41 10 000	Transfer of cash between England and Burma	
Cheques and Bills	° 84 00 000	Remittance through the Reserve Bank	87 63 000
Departmental and similar Accounts	° 01 000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	
Carried over	°5 46 34 000	Total (c)	51
		Total (a) (b) & (c)	66
		Closing Balance	"
		Grand Total	

SECRETARIES DEPUTY SECRETARIES UNDER SECRETARIES Etc TO GOVERNMENT

R. M. MacDougall CLE ICS
 U Tin Tet Bar at Law ICS
 U Kyaw Din ATM
 D B Petch, M.C., ICS.
 L. M. Lees ICS
 D C P Phillips ICS
 U Than Tin
 F S V Donnison ICS
 U Shwe Baw ICS
 F G S Apedalle ICS
 U Kyaw (A3) KSM
 A H Seymour LCS
 J H Wise CBE ICS
 Lt.-Col. J W D Mallins MC RE
 F B Arnold ICS
 U Hla Shain (A) LCS
 C S Kelly ICS
 U Paing (A) Bar at Law ICS
 S J Farmer

G H Po Saw BA (Oxon)
 J G F Hall ICS
 U Chan Tha ICS
 W C Fuller
 U Ba Tint (A) LCS
 F H Yarnold ICS
 U Khin Maung Gyi (A)
 U Seta Tun (A)
 U Myun (A) ICS
 U Tun Yla (A1) ATM
 U Shwe Mra (A) ICS
 U Ko Gyi (A)
 U Ba Tun KSM ATM
 U Thung Tin
 N R. Chakravarti
 T M I Krishna
 U Po Han
 A Subrahmanyam Aiyar
 S L Archer
 E J Carew
 N C Dutta
 U Sein Myun
 D N. McNair

Additional Secretary Defence Department
 Joint Secretary Home and Def Depts (also Press and
 Publicity Officer)
 Joint Secretary and Controller of Finance (Defence)
 Secretary Burma Defence Council Joint Secretary,
 Defence and C & I Depts and Controller of Finance
 Finance Dept (Defence)
 Joint Secretary Defence and C & I Depts (also Controller
 of Supplies)
 Assistant Controller of Supplies
 Controller of Prices
Deputy Secretary Finance Department
 Deputy Secretary Department of C & I
 Deputy Secretary Department of L & R
 Finance Dept Representative Headquarters Army in
 Burma
 Budget Officer Finance Department

Under Secretary Defence Department
 Under Secretary, Dept of L & R
 Under Secretary, Dept of A & F
 Under Secretary Dept of C & I
 Under Secretary Judicial Dept
 Under Secretary Education Dept
 Under Secretary Dept of H & Pub Works
 Assistant Secretary Home Dept (on leave)
 Assistant Secretary Home Dept (Offg)
 Assistant Secretary, Finance Dept (Offg)
 Assistant Secretary, Defence Dept
 Registrar Home & Judl. Depts (Offg)
 Registrar Dept of H & P W (Offg)
 Registrar Def Dept (offg)
 Registrar Dept of A & F
 Registrar Depts. of L & R, C & I
 Registrar Finance Dept.
 Registrar, Education Dept (Offg)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

H O Reynolds CMO ICS
 A E. Gillist CLE, LCM.
 K W Foster
 R. R. Langham Carter LCS
 M V Sastri

Financial Commissioner
 Do
 Secretary to the Financial Commissioner
 Do.
 Registrar

Administration.

Governor His Excellency the Honble Sir *Director of Public Instruction* A. Campbell MC
 Archibald Douglas Cochrane OCMG KC MA LRS
 Col
 LA

Major Arthur Denis Macnamara, Skinner's
 Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry)

AIDES DE CAMP

Captain E. J. Fink 3rd Cavalry

Captain J. R. I. Doye 2nd Bn the King's Own
 Yorkshire Light Infantry

E. W. Batterbury Burma Police (Class I) (Addl)
 Honorary Aid and Camp Col T. M. P. 2d

Director of Public Health Major T. J. Davidson
 MB ChB (Aberd.) DTM & H, DPH
 IMS

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt Col. J. F. Fiddler
 MA MB ChB IMC

Commissioner of Excise L. Saw Hla Pru (C)
 ATM
 C. M. P. 2d

COUNSELLORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR OF BURMA

The Honble Sir Walter Booth Gravely KCMG
 CSI CIE IC

The Honble Mr H. H. Craw CIE L.C.S.
 (Temporary)

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Honble Mr James Baxter MA

MILITARY TO THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA

Registrar of Co-operative Societies U. H. L. C.
Director of Civil Aviation A. T. Eason F.R.Ae
 S. M. I. A. C. E. F. R. S. A.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut Colonel A. P. Phayre CB	1906
Colonel A. Fytche C.S.L.	1907
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1910
The Hon Ashley Eden C.S.L.	1911
A. R. Thompson C.S.I.	1913
C. U. Alchison C.S.L.	1918
C. E. Bernard C.S.I.	1920

Attorney-General, C.S.L. (a)
 Alexander Mackenzie C.S.I.
 D. M. Smeaton

1897
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(Honorary) Baron

Governors of Burma.

The Honble Captain Maung Aye Bar at Law	1907
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	1930

Auditor General N. B. Drane OBE
General Officer Commanding Army in Burma
 Major General D. H. McLeod CB DSO

Governors of Burma
 Sir Harcourt Butler G.C.L.E. K.C.S.I.

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SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT.

R. M. MacDougall, C.I.E., L.C.S.	Secretary, Home Department
U Tin Tut, Bar at Law, L.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department
U Kyaw Din, A.T.M.	Secretary, Education Department
D. B. Petch, M.C., L.C.S.	Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry
L. M. Lees, L.C.S.	Secretary, Department of Lands and Revenue
D. C. P. Phillips, L.C.S.	Secretary, Defence Department
U Than Tin	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Forests
F. S. V. Donnison, L.C.S.	
U Shwe Baw, L.C.S.	
F. G. S. Apedalle, L.C.S.	
U Kyaw (A.J.), K.S.M.	
A. H. Seymour, L.C.S.	Publicity Officer
J. H. Wise, C.B.E., L.C.S.	Joint Secretary and Controller of Finance (Defence)
	Secretary, Burma Defence Council Joint Secretary, Defence and C. & I. Depts. and Controller of Finance, Finance Dept. (Defence)
	Joint Secretary, Defence and C. & I. Depts. (also Controller of Supplies)
Lt.-Col. J. W. D. Mallins, M.C., R.E.	Assistant Controller of Supplies
F. B. Arnold, L.C.S.	Controller of Prices
U Hla Shain (A), L.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department
C. S. Kelly, L.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Department of C. & I.
U Palog (A), Bar at Law, L.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Department of L. & R.
S. J. Farmer	Finance Dept. Representative, Headquarters Army in Burma
G. H. Po Saw, B.A. (Oxon)	Budget Officer, Finance Department
J. G. F. Hall, L.C.S.	
U Chan Tha, L.C.S.	
W. C. Fuller	
U Ba Tint (A), L.C.S.	
F. H. Yarnold, L.C.S.	
U Khin Maung Gyi (A)	
U Sein Tun (A)	
U Nyun (A), L.C.S.	
U Tun Yin (A), A.T.M.	
U Shwe Mra (A), L.C.S.	
U Ko Gyi (A)	
U Ba Tun, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Assistant Secretary, Home Dept. (on leave)
U Thaung Tin	Assistant Secretary, Home Dept. (Offg.)
N. R. Chakravarti	Assistant Secretary, Finance Dept. (Offg.)
T. M. I. Krishna	Assistant Secretary, Defence Dept.
U Po Han	Registrar, Home & Judl. Depts. (Offg.)
A. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Registrar, Dept. of H. & P. W. (Offg.)
S. L. Archer	Registrar, Def. Dept. (offg.)
E. J. Carew	Registrar, Dept. of A. & F.
N. C. Dutta	Registrar, Depts. of L. & R. C. & I.
U Sein Nyun	Registrar, Finance Dept.
D. K. McAlair	Registrar, Education Dept. (Offg.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

H. O. Reynolds, C.M.G., L.C.S.	.. Financial Commissioner
A. E. Gilliat, C.I.E., L.C.S.	Do
K. W. Foster	.. Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
R. R. Langham Carter, L.C.S.	.. Do
M. V. Sartri	.. Registrar.

BURMA LEGISLATURE.

President of the Senate—The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee Bar at-Law

Deputy President of the Senate—U Po Hla CIE KSM ATM

Speaker of the House of Representatives—The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee Bar at-Law

Secretary House of Representatives—U Ba Dun Lar at Law

Assistant Secretary House of Representatives—U Sein ATM

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

U Ba Pe

Mr S. Mahmud.

Saw Johnson D Po Min.

U Ba On

U Ba Thein.

U Kyaw Mya

U Ain

U Ba Gyi

U Mya Thein

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Not elected—

Thra San Baw CBE

C H Campagnac MBE Bar at-Law

Sir Oscar de Glanville CIE CBE Bar at-Law

Sir Joseph Maung Gyi Bar at-Law

U Po Hla CIE KSM ATM

U Kyaw KSM ATM.

U Ba Maung KSM

U Maung Aye KSM TFS

U Maung Maung Bya CIE MBE ATM

Sr San C Po CBE MD

Tek Tin Pyu CBE KSM

Dr Daw Saw Sa MBE FRSI DPH

U Ba Sein KSM TFS

John Tait

U Aung Thin KSM

U Tha Zan U KSM ATM

U Kyaw Zan CIE

U Ba Thaw

Elected—

U Kyi Myin KSM

Sra Shwe Ba TFS

U Kyaw Din Bar at-Law

G E Du Bern

The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee Bar at-Law

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim.

Lali Mohamed Khan.

U Ba Myun

U Myun.

U Myun

Mirza Mahomed Rafi Bar at-Law

A Rahim.

U Ba Thane TFS

U Ba Thein.

U Thwin.

U Ba U

Mr H Roper

U Kyaw Zan

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Elected Members

U Myun Tin

U Ba Thein

E G Marcan

The Hon'ble U Htoon A ng Gyaw Bar at-Law

U Aung Zan Wal

U Shway Tha

U Po Te

U Tint

U Aung Tha

U Ba On

U Thin Maung

U Pe Tun

U Mya Thein

The Hon'ble U Saw

U Ain

U Mya

U Hla Tin

U Lun

The Hon'ble Captain Maung Aye Bar at-Law

U Chit Pe

U Sein Ok

U Thet Tun

U U Kyaw

U Po Mya

U San Kun

U Ba Tin (Kapi)

U Pu

U San Thein

U Dwe

U Kyaw Dun.

U Ba Oke.

U Ba Thi

U Tun.

U Pe Maung

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected Members—contd.

U Ba Yin
 U Lu Sin.
 U Tha Saing
 U Tun Shwin
 The Hon'ble U Tharrawaddy Maung Maung
 U Maung Myit
 U Ba Ohn
 U Thi.
 U Bo
 U Aung Myun.
 U Ba Maung
 U Ba Chaw
 U An Gyl.
 The Hon'ble Sir Paw Tun A T M., Bar at Law
 U Po Aung
 U Soe Maung
 U Sein Win
 U Kya Gaing Bar at Law
 Dr Thein Maung B.A., M.M.F.
 U Lu Wa.
 U Ohn Khin T.F.S.
 U Ba Win
 Daw Ah Ma
 U Po Loon
 U Kyaw Mya
 U Shin
 U Ba Soe
 U Ba Gyl
 U Ohn Myun
 U Thant
 U Mya
 U Ba Yin
 U Maung Maung
 U Soe Htin
 Ong Shwin Woon
 U Shwe
 U Ba Sein
 U Po Hmin
 U Ba
 U Lu Gyaw
 U Mya
 The Hon'ble U Pu, Bar at Law
 Dr Na Maw, M.A., Ph.D., Bar at Law
 U Tun Aung Gyaw
 U Kun, Bar at Law
 U Po Yin
 U Ba Shwe
 U Ba U.
 U Ba Pe

U On Pe
 The Hon'ble U Chit Hlaing, Bar at Law.
 The Hon'ble U Ba Than
 U Tun Aung
 Aw Myo Shu.
 U Ba Pe
 M M Ohn Ghine
 U Po Hmyin
 The Hon'ble Saw Po Chit, Bar at Law
 U Ba Khaling
 Sydney Loo Aee
 Saw Mya Thein
 U Tun Kin
 U Shwe Myun
 U Kan Aye
 Saw Pe Tha, Bar at Law
 Saw Ba Lon
 U Hla Pe
 Saw Johnson D Po Min
 S Mahmud
 B N Dass
 Ganga Singh
 Ramnivas Bagla.
 R G Aiyangar
 K C Bose, Bar at Law
 A M A Karim Ganf
 A Narayana Rao
 S R Foy, Bar at Law
 J A L Wischam, Bar at Law
 T L Hughes
 F J Valentine
 C N Paget
 A B Chowdhury
 U Ba Hlaing
 H C Talukdar
 U Myo Myun
 U Aye Maung
 S N Hlaft
 S A S Tyabjee
 A M M Vellayan Chettiar.
 The Hon'ble Somerset Butler
 A T McCreath
 J I Nelson.
 G E J Robertson.
 L P S Bourne.
 M B Padgett.
 Chan Cheng Teik
 U Tun Pe, M.B.E. T.F.S.

Bihar.

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, second and third class powers. The District
 Limited and Indigo Steel Wire Company. The District

Land Tenure.

dents The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military

Medical.
The Medical Department is under the control

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor, Sir W. C. Lacey, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary to Governor, Major W. R. Lloyd Jones (V.L.) 1st Battalion (King George's Own), 11th Sikh Regiment

Aide-de-Camp, J. B. Gillespie, I.C.S. and P. M. Treasure, I.P.

Honorary A.D.C.s Lieut. R. H. Dixon Bihar Light Horse, Lieut. R. P. Yadava 11/10th Hyderabad Regiment Cavalry Major & Hon. Capt. Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, I.D.S.M., late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse)

ADVISERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

E. R. J. R. Cousins, C.I.E., I.C.S. and E. L. Russell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, V. A. Goddard, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, B. K. Gokhale, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, P. V. L. Williams, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, D. E. Reuben, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Captain G. F. Hall, C.I.E. M.C.

Dy. Chief Engineer Irrigation, W. G. Came

Secretary to Government, Education, Dec. & Emp. Departments, S. M. Dhar, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, B. C. Mukherji, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, J. A. Samuel, Barrister at Law

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.

Lord Sinha of Easipore, P.C., K.C.	1920	Sir James David Bilton, K.C.S.I. & C.I.E., I.C.S.	1922
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1921	Sir Maurice Garnier Halliell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1927
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1927	Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.	1930

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon Mr Ramdayal Sinha, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr Abdul Bari, M.A.

Elected Members

Constituency

Names.

South Sadr Monghyr General Rural	Mr Shrikrishna Sinha.
Aurangabad General Rural	Mr A Ugrah Narayan Sinha.
North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Dr Saliyd Mahmud
South West Purnea General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Mr Jaglal Chaudhur
Central Hazaribagh General Rural	Mr Krishna Ballabh Sahay
Patna Division General Urban	Mr Jagat Narayan Lal
Patna City General Urban	Mr Sarangdhar Sinha
Deoghar cum Jamtara General Rural	Mr Binodanand Jha
Madhipura General Rural	Mr Shivanandan Prashad Mandal.
Chota Nagpur Division General Urban	Mr Jimut Bahan Sen.
East Central Shahabad General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Mr Jagjivan Ram
Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Sayeedul Haqq
East Bihar General Rural	Mr Shyam Narayan Singh
Bhagalpur Town Women's General Urban	Srimati Saraswati Devi
Patna Women's General Urban	Srimati Kamakhya Devi
Muzaffarpur Town Women's General Urban	Srimati Sharda Kumari Devi
South Sadr Monghyr General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Dr Haghunandan Prashad
Tirhut Division General Urban	Mr Vinodhyeshwar Prashad Verma
East Madhuban cum Bahera General Rural	Mr Jamuna Karjee
North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural	Mr Abdul Bari
South Gaya General Rural	Mr Birendra Bahadur Sinha
Bhagalpur General Rural	Mr Devendra Nath Samanta
Banka General Rural	Mr Harikishore Pd
Basarum General Rural	Mr Harihar Sinha
East Gopalganj cum Masrahkh and Marhaura General Rural.	Mr Prabhunath Sinha
Buxar General Rural	Mr Hargol ind Mlars
Rhubua General Rural	Pandit Guptaeshwar Pandey
North East Shahabad General Rural	Mr Harinandan Singh.
East Central Shahabad General Rural	Mr Budhan Rai Verma
Central Patna General Rural	Mr Indra Dewan Saran Singh
Dinapore General Rural	Mr Shyam Nandan Sinha
Barh General Rural	Pandit Sheri Bhadra Yajee
Nawada General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Mr Ruedi Ram
North East Hajipur General Rural	Mr Dip Narayan Sinha.

Constituency	Member
West Begusarai General Rural	Mr. Pam Lalit Singh.
Jamui General Rural	Kumar Lalika Prashad Singh.
South West Champaran Sadr General Rural	Mr. Harivansh Sahay
North Bettiah General Rural	Mr. Vishwanath Singh
North Sitamarhi General Rural	Thakur Ramnandan Sinha
West Sitamarhi General Rural	Mr. Ramashis Thakur
West Saran Sadr General Rural	Mr. Biresh Dutta Sinha
East Saran Sadr General Rural	Mr. Dwarkanath Tiwari
North East Siwan General Rural	Mr. Narayan Prashad Sinha.
South West Siwan General Rural	Mr. Shiveshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha Sharma
East Champaran Sadr General Rural	Mr. Corak Lal Singh
Bhagalpur Division General Urban	Mr. Gauri Shankar Dolma
North West Champaran Sadr General Rural	Mr. Cakesh Prashad
South Bettiah General Rural	Pandit Baldevanath Misra
West Copalganj General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Ram Basawan Rastogi
North Bettiah General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Balgobin Singh
East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Shivanandan Ram.
East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural	Mr. Mahesh Prashad Sinha
Nawada General Rural	Mr. Jaswant Prashad Sinha
North West Samastipur General Rural	Mr. Rajeshwar Prashad Narayan Sinha
South Madhubani General Rural	Mr. Chet Nath Jha
North Sadr Monghyr General Rural	Mr. Nirupada Bhattacharya
Singhbhum General Rural	Mr. Pramatta Bhatnagar
North Madhubani General Rural	Mr. Rajendra Narayan Choudhury
Darbhanga Sadr General Rural	Mr. Suryanandan Thakur
South East Samastipur General Rural	Mr. Ramcharan Sinha.
East Begusarai General Rural	Mr. Bahmaddeo Narayan Singh
South Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural	Pandit Mewant Jha
North Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural	Mr. Shrivastava Sinha
Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Nur Hassan.
Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour	Mr. H. B. Chandra
South West Hajipur General Rural	Mr. Rameshwar Prashad Sinha
Supaul General Rural	Mr. Rajendra Misra
Giridih cum Chatra General Rural	Mr. Sukhlal Singh
Giridih cum Chatra General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Karu Dasgupta
Ranchi Sadr General Rural	Mr. Deoki Nandan Prashad.
North West Purnea General Rural	Mr. Ramdin Tiwari.
East Purnea General Rural	Mr. Kishori Lal Kundu
South West Purnea General Rural	Mr. Dheer Narayan Chandra
Godda General Rural	Mr. Buddhichand Jha
Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural	Mr. Bhagban Chandra Das
Central Hazaribagh General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Hopa Santal.
Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Charan Murmu
Pakur cum Rajmahal General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Debu Murmu.
Pakur cum Rajmahal General Rural	Mr. Brijlal Dokania
Ranchi Sadr General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr. Ram Bhagat

Constituency

Name.

Patna Division Muhammadan Urban
 South West Palamau General Rural
 North Manbhum General Rural
 East Bihar General Rural (*Reserved seat*)
 South Gaya General Rural (*Reserved seat*)
 North Gaya General Rural
 West Musaharpur Sadr General Rural
 Darbhanga Sadr General Rural (*Reserved seat*)
 South East Patna Sadr General Rural (*Reserved seat*)
 Madhupura General Rural (*Reserved seat*)
 Khunti General Rural
 North East Palamau General Rural
 Hazaribagh Mining Labour
 North East Palamau General Rural (*Reserved seat*)
 The Bihar Chamber of Commerce
 North East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural
 South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural
 University
 The Indian Mining Federation
 Tirhut Muhammadan Urban
 Hajipur Muhammadan Rural
 Talasari Muhammadan Rural
 South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural
 Chapra Muhammadan Rural
 Musaharpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 Bhagalpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 Bettiah Muhammadan Rural
 Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban
 South East Patna Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 Madhupura cum Supaul Muhammadan Rural
 Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banka Muhammadan Rural
 Bhagalpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 North West Patna Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 East Patna Muhammadan Rural
 Araria Muhammadan Rural
 North East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural
 South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 West Patna Muhammadan Rural
 Patna Division Landholders
 West Patna Muhammadan Rural
 West Patna Muhammadan Rural
 South Patna Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 The Indian Mining Association
 Chapra Sadr Muhammadan Rural
 The Bihar Farmers Association
 South Patna Muhammadan Rural
 Central Madhiana General Rural (*Reserved seat*)

Mr Hafiz Zafar Hasan
 Mr Jadubans Sahay
 Mr Anil Kumar Chandra Mallik
 Mr Hani Prasad
 Mr S. Satyavrata formerly known as Mr S. P. Madhuvrat or Mr Sukhari Ram or Mr Sukhari Lal
 Mr Juhi Kishore Narayan Sinha
 Mr Brijnandan Sahi
 Mr Kesari Ram
 Mr Sunil Mahto
 Mr Ram Naray Das
 Mr Purna Chandra Mitra
 Mr Jagdishore Sinha
 Mr Kheta Nath Sen Gupta
 Mr Jitu Ram
 Mr Chakrabarti var Kumar Jain
 Mr Muhammad Ismailuddin
 Mr Sayid Mubuddin Ahmad Rizvi
 Mr Rajeshwar Sinha
 Mr M. Indra Nath Mukherjee
 Mr Abdul Jalil
 Mr Nadir Hasan
 Mr Sheikh Muhammad Hussain
 Mr Muhammad Salim
 Khan Hafizur Sagorul Haqq
 Khan Nabil Muhammad Jalil
 Mr Tajamul Haqq
 Haqq Sheikh Muhammad Saif
 Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan
 Mr Sheikh Shadiq Haqq
 Mr Sayid Muhammad Minnatah
 Mr Muhammad Mahmud
 Chaudhri Sharafat Hussain
 Chaudhri Mahamud Nazim Hasan
 Mr Sharif Ali Hasan
 Mr Sheikh Fiazul Haqq
 Mr Muhammad Saif
 Mr Muhammad Abdul Majid
 Mr Muhammad Yunus
 Mr Mahmud Faridul Haqq M. B. E.
 Qazi Muhammad Nizam
 Mr Muhammad Ishtiaq Tahir
 Mr Harnal Khandar Nath Prasad
 Mahant Kumar Jagdishore Nath Prasad
 Mr Muhammad Talib
 Mr P. P. Bhatia
 Mr M. W. Bhatia M. B. E.
 Mr M. B. Bhatia
 Mr Mahamud Qasim
 Mr M. Bhatia

Constituency	Names
Indian Christian	Mr Ignea Beck.
Gumla cum Simdega General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr Boniface Lakra.
Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Urban	Mr S Mohiuddin Ahmad
Central Manbhum General Rural	Kumar Ajit Prashad Singh Deo
Patna City Muhammadan Women's General Urban.	Lady Aniso Imam
Tirhut Division Landholders	Mr Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha O I
Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Mahmud Hossain Khan

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Mr. Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha M.A.

SECRETARY

Said Anwar Yuseof Barrister at-Law

[illegible]

Orissa.

Like Sind Orissa was constituted a separate province. The Government of India then appointed

gradually lost race consciousness although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866 Sir Staff rd Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down but the patriotic favour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Orissa first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time there was brought into existence the Lital Union Conference which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriya claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to surmount obstacles and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montagu constitution in 1919.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the case of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an intensive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrendering of any of its territory while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parakimedi who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of an independent province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriya claim which therefore came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the DIXON Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa districts, Surgul, the Maharaja Zamindari of the Rajpur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Visakhapatnam agency State. According to the Committee the new Orissa province was to have an area of 22,651 square miles and a population of about 8,146,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the

In January 1936 an Order issued by His Majesty's Government Orissa as a separate province to take line with other provincial boundaries of Provincial 1937.

(iii) So much of the Parikimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line, and

Sir John Austin Hubback, K.C.S.I., was pointed to be the first Governor of the Province of Orissa

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam

of the Ministry to ask it to work under a Governor | total revenue was estimated at Rs. 1 95 21 000

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER —The Hon Mr Mukunda Prasad Das

DEPUTY SPEAKER —Ramu Nanda Kisbore Das

Elected Members

Body, Association or Constituency represented		Name
West Cuttack Sadr	General	Raja Krishna Bose
Central Cuttack Sadr		Bichitrananda Das.
North Cuttack Sadr		Atala Behari Acharya
North Cuttack Sadr		Kinai Samal
East Cuttack Sadr	"	Nabakrushna Choudhury
South Cuttack Sadr		Nityananda Kanungo
Central Kendrapara	"	Jadumoni Mangaraj
East Kendrapara	"	Lokenath Misra
East Jajpur	"	Birakishore Behera
East Jajpur		Dwarkanath Das
West Jajpur	"	Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra
North Jajpur	"	Sadhu Charan Das
Angul District	"	Krupadindhu Bhakta
East Puri Sadr	"	Mohan Das
South Puri Sadr		Jagabandhu Sinha
North Puri Sadr	"	Biswanath Behera
North Puri Sadr	"	Jagannath Misra
East Khurda	"	Prannath Patnaik.
West Khurda	"	Godavaris Misra
Central Balasore Sadr	"	The Hon. Mr Mukunda Prasad Das

Body Association or Constituency represented		Name
South Balasore	General	Nanda Kishore Das
North Balasore		Charu Chandra Ray Mahasaya
East Bhadrak		Chakradhar Behera
West Bhadrak		Nidhi Das
West Bhadrak		Jagannath Das
Sambalpur Sadr		Nrupal Singh
Sambalpur Sadr		Bodhram Dube
West Bargarh		Prabaladrai Lath
East Bargarh		Fakira Behera
East Bargarh		Bisibhar
Kharlar		Lal Artatran Deo
Ghumsur		Biswanath Das
Kudala		Raja Bahadur Sri Rama Chandra Mardaraja De
Chatrapur		Mandhata Gora Chand Patnaik Mahasaya
Aaka Surada		Punya Nalko
Berhampur		Dibakar Patnaik
Berhampur		Ramchandra Debo
Berhampur		Vysyaraaju Kasi Viswanadham Raju
Baliguda Khondmala		Sri Brajanath Misra
Parlakimedi		Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chand Gajapati Narayan Deo
Naurangpur	Muhammadian	Sadasibho Tripathi Mahasaya
Jeypur Malkangiri		Radhamohan Bahu Mahasaya
Koraput		Radhakrishna Biswas Roy
Cuttack Sadr		Khan Bahadur Saliyd Ahmad Baksh
North Cuttack cum Angul		Saliyd Fakir Haque
Balasore cum Sambalpur		Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan
South Orissa		Maulvi Muhammed Latifur Rahman
Cuttack Town	Women s	Srimati Sarala Devi
Berhampur Town		Srimati A Lakshmi Bai
Orissa Ind an	Christian	Premanand Mahanty
Orissa		Babu Rang Lal Modi
West Orissa	Commerce and Industry	Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan
Orissa		Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai
	Labour	Pysri Sankar Roy

Gobinda Podhano

Brajasunderdas

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Rev B M. Evans Ghumsur Udayagiri, Ganjam district

Hari Paul Jennah Parlakimedi Ganjam district

Balabhadra Narayan Samantharoy

Radhamohan Panda Rayagada district Koraput

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose 21.7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously

Class of constituency or constituencies—

General Urban	10	} No. seats 84
General Rural	74	
Muhammadian Urban	3	}
Muhammadian Rural	10	
Women	3	}
Anglo-Indian	1	
European	1	}
Backward areas & Tribes	1	
Commerce	2	} seats
Landholders	3	
Labour	2	}
University	1	

Of the 84 General seats for members of the

The C P are
purposed into three
tutes a division

Justice

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur which was established in January 1936 is the highest court of appeal in civil cases and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revises for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) of whom seven are

Local Self-Government.

State Irrigation was introduced early in the

In which instruction is given in a special branch	Medical
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FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41		Rs	
Principal Heads of Revenue			
	Rs	Debt Services	
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13 75 000	Interest	4 65 000
Salt			
Land Revenue	244 92 000	Civil Administration	
Provincial Excise	58 04 000	Administration of Justice	5 83 000
Stamps	41 68 000	Jails and Convict Settlements	1 75 000
Forest	50 60 000	Police	7 34 000
Registration	5 64 000	Education	6 74 000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	5 63 000	Medical	1 04 000
Other taxes and duties	8 23 000	Public Health	2 34 000
		Agriculture	3 37 000
Total	429 37 000	Veterinary	73 000
		Co-operation	21 000
Irrigation		Industries	50 000
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		Miscellaneous Departments	76 000
		Total	30 69 000
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	7 15 000	Civil Works	
Total ..	7 15 000	Civil Works	13 54 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41—*contd.*

	Rs.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	9 000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	4 400
Stationery and Printing	68 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	6 11 000
<i>Miscellaneous Additions between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
Federal Receipts	12 000
Provincial Receipts	3 10 000
Total Provincial Revenue	4 92 13 000
<i>Debt Heads</i>	
Debt Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	
Floating Debt	3 50 00 000
Unfunded Debt	4 80 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 32 000
Revenue Reserve Fund	8 50 000
Famine Relief Fund	1 50 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund	
Government Loans	30 000
Kalpur Forest Tramway	30 000
Deposits of Local Funds	1 00 00 000
Civil Deposits	85 00 000
Other Accounts	11 40 000
Advances Repayable	31 4 000
Permanent Advances	5 000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	3 00 000
Suspense Accounts	60 4 000
Cheques and bills	6 90 000
Departmental and similar Accounts	60 000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	8 26 000
Remittances within India	
Other local remittances	4 14 25 000
Total Debt Heads	11 94 0 000
Total Revenue and Receipts.	
Opening balance { Ordinary	16 89 83 000
Famine Relief	
Fund	70 90 000
Grand Total	17 10 73 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41

Direct Demands on the Revenue

	Rs.
Land Revenue	17 83 000
Provincial Exche	7 85 000
Stamps	97 000
Forest	50 73 000
Registration	1 91 000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	
Other Taxes and Duties	

Total

	Rs.
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Revenue Account of Irrigation	
Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	6 11 000
Total	6 11 000

Capital Account of Irrigation	
Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation	
Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Financed from Ordinary Revenue	
<i>Debt Services</i>	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	21 09 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 17 000
Total	30 16 000

Civil Administration

General Administration	69 13 000
Administration of Justice	25 37 000
Jails and Convict Settlements	8 43 000
Police	57 97 000
Scientific Departments	15 000
Education	53 77 000
Medical	16 86 000
Public Health	5 93 000
Agriculture	10 61 000
Veterinary	4 92 000
Co-operation	3 04 000
Industries	3 39 000
Miscellaneous Departments	62 000
Total	2 61 31 000

<i>Civil Works</i>	
Total	34 17 000

Miscellaneous

Famine	9 000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	50 01 000
Stationery and Printing	5 79 000
Miscellaneous	13 93 000
Total	69 32 000
Extraordinary charges	8 50 000
Total Provincial Expenditure	4 94 91 000

—4 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41—contd

Debt Heads		Rs		Rs
Capital account of Irrigation			Depreciation Fund for Forest	
Navigation Embankment and			Tramway	9 000
Drainage Works not charged to			Deposits of Local Funds	1 01 0 000
Revenue—			Civil Deposits	87 00 000
Construction of Irrigation			Other Accounts	11 75 000
Works			Advances Repayable	31 97 000
Civil Works not charged to			Inter-annual Advances	5 000
Revenue		3 000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	30 000
Miscellaneous—Capital or charged to Revenue—			Suspense Accounts	60 10 000
Payments of Commuted Value of			Cheques and bills	69 00 000
Pension		7 000	Departmental and similar	
			accounts	60 000
Total		2 36 000	Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	24 51 000
Estimated Expenditure for 1940-41			Remittances within India—	
Debt Head			Other local remittances	4 13 5 000
Debt Deposits and Advances—			Total Debt heads	11 91 56 000
Floating Debt		5 58 17 000		
Loans from the Central			Total expenditure and disbursements	16 88 83 000
Government		2 68 000	Closing balance—Ordinary	20 40 000
Unfunded debt		18 80 000	Famine Relief Fund	1 50 000
Sinking Fund Investment				
Account		8 19 000	Grand Total	17 10 73 000
Famine Relief Fund		9 000	Revenue Surplus	4 22 000
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas		3 10 000		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses		20 000		

Administration

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie KCSI CIE
ICS

ADVISERS

Sir Geoffrey Pownall Burton KCIE ICS
H C Greenfield CIE ICS

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

Burton Sir Geoffrey Pownall KCIE ICS
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR C P AND BERAR
R N Banerjee ICS

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary C M Trivedi CIE OBE ICS
Financial Secretary and Secretary Public Works
Department G S Bhalja ICS
Local Self Government Secretary C C Desai ICS
Revenue Secretary K B L Seth ICS
Settlement Secretary Mr Parmanand ICS
Legal Secretary A N Shah ICS
Education Secretary Dr A C Sen Gupta MA

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements Director of Land
Records Registrar-General of Births, Deaths
and Marriages and Inspector-General of Regu-
lation Mr Parmanand LBS

Chief Conservator of Forests C M Harlow
BSc (Lond) IFS
Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of
Stamps Mr Parmanand ICS
Commissioner of Income Tax W R Wall.
Postmaster General E B Thompson.
Accountant General S C Gupta MA
Inspector-General of Prisons Lieutenant Colonel
N S Jatar DSO MRCs (Eng) LROP
(Lond) LMS (Bom) LMS
Inspector-General of Police D A Smyth CBE
Director of Public Instruction Dr A C Sen
Gupta MA
Lord Bishop The Revd A O Hardy MA
Inspector-General of Civil Hospital Lt Col N S
Jatar DSO MRCs (Eng) LROP (Lond)
LMS (Bom) LMS
Director of Public Health Lt Col S N Mahand
LMS
Director of Agriculture and Veterinary
J C McDougall MA BSc (Edin.) LMS
Director of Industries and Registrar C
Srivastava D V Rege ICS
Chief Engineer P V Chance BA T

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

Colonel E K Elliot	1861
Lieut-Colonel J K Spence (<i>Official ng</i>)	1862
R Temple (<i>Official ng</i>)	1862
Colonel E K Elliot	1863
J S Campbell (<i>Official ng</i>)	1864
R Temple	1864
J S Campbell (<i>Official ng</i>)	1865
R Temple	1865
J H Morris CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1867
G Campbell	1867
J H Morris CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870

Colonel R H Keatinge VC CSI (<i>Offg</i>)	1870
J H Morris CSI	1872
C Grant (<i>Official ng</i>)	1879
J H Morris CSI	1879
W B Jones CSI	1883
C H T Crosthwaite (<i>Official ng</i>)	1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885

D Fitzpatrick (<i>Official ng</i>)	1885
J W Neill (<i>Official ng</i>)	1887
A Mackenzie CSI	1887
R J Crosthwaite (<i>Official ng</i>)	1889
Until 7th October 1889	
J W Neill (<i>Official ng</i>)	1890
A P MacDonell CSI	1891
J Woodburn CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1892

Confirmed 1st December 1893

Sir C J Lyall CSI KCIE	1895
The Hon ble Mr D C J Ibbotson CSI	1898
Sir A H L Fraser KCBI	
(<i>Official ng</i>)	1899

Confirmed 6th March 1900

The Hon ble Mr J P Hewett CSI	
CIE (<i>Official ng</i>)	1900

Confirmed 2nd November 1903

The Hon ble Mr F S P Lely CSI	
KCIE (<i>Official ng</i>)	

Confirmed 23rd December 1904

The Hon ble Mr J O Miller CSI	1905
S Ismay CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1906
Until 2nd October 1906	
F A T Phillips LCS (<i>Official ng</i>)	1907
Until 24th March 1907 Also from	
20th May to 21st November 1909	
The Hon ble Sir R H Cradlock KCSI	
LCS	1907
Mr H A Crump CSI LCS	1910
Sub pro tem from 6th January 1910	
to 16th February	

The Hon ble Mr M B Fox Strangways

CSI LCS (Sub pro tem)	1912
Sir B Robertson KCSI	
CIE LCS	1910
Mr H A Crump CSI	
LCS (<i>Official ng</i>)	1914
Sir B Robertson KCBI, LCS	1914
Sir Frank George Sly	
KCSL LCS	1919

GOVERNORS

H E Sir Frank Sly KCBI LCS	1900
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB	
CIE CVO CMG, LCS	1905
H E Mr J T Marten CSI LCS	
(<i>Official ng</i>)	1907
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB	
CIE CVO CMG, LCS	1907
H E Sir A E Nelson KCIE OBE	
LCS (<i>Official ng</i>)	1907
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB	
CIE CVO CMG, LCS	1907
H E Sir Hyde Gowan KCBI CIE	
VD LCS	1933
H E Mr E Raghavendra Rao Bar-	
at Law (<i>Official ng</i>)	1936
H E Sir Hyde Gowan KCSI CIE	
VD LCS	1936
H E Sir Hugh Bomford CIE LCS	1938
H E Sir F V Wylie KCSI CIE LCS	1938

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Honble Mr Ghanashyam Singh Gupta

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mrs Anasuyabai Kale

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Nagpur City	Dr Narayan Bhaskar Khare B A M D
Do.	Hemchandra Rao Jagoba Khandekar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Nagpur Bhandara	Chaturbhujbhai Jassani
Chanda-Wardha	Khushalchand Ghasiram Khajanchi
Jubbulpore City	Narmada Prasad Mishra.
Jubbulpore-Saugor Seoni	Keshavrao Ramchandrarao Khandekar
Hoshangabad Nimar-Chhindwara	Jagannath Ganpatrao Maholays
Raipur Bilaspur Drug	Pyarelal Singh.
East Berar	S V Gokhale
West Berar	P B Gole
Nagpur Umrer	Bajrang Thakedar
Do	Sitarao Laxman Patil (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Katol Seoner	Bhikula Laxmichand Chandak
Ramtek	A N Udhoji
Arvi	T J Kedar
Bhingabhat Wardha	Pukhraj Kochar
Do	Dashrath Laxman Patil (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Chanda Brahmajuri	R. S Dube
Do	D B Khobergade (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Warora	Nilkanth Yadsorao Deotale
Stroncha Garchiroli	Dharmarao Bhujangrao
Betul Bhainsdehi	Seth Dipchand Lakshmichand Gothi
Multa	Biharilal Deoras Patel
Chhindwara-Sausar	Gulab Chand Choudhary
Do	G R Jambholkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Seoni	Prabhakar D. Jatar
Amarwara-Lakhsadon	Durgashankar Kripashankar Mehta.
Jubbulpore-Patan	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra
Do	Matua Chaitu Mehra (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Sehora	Kashi Prasad Pande
Murwara	N Hanuman Rao
Saugor Khurai	G K. Lokras.
Do	Salem Singh Kati (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Echhi-Banda	Vasudeorao Venkatrao Subbedar
Damoh-Hatta	Premshankar Laxmishankar Dhagat.
Do	Bhagtrath Rathan Chandhari (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).

Constituency	Name
Mandla	Mahendralal Choudhary
Niwase-Dundori	Lal Choodaman Shah
Hoshangabad Sohagpur	Lala Arjun Singh.
Harda Seoni Malwa	Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik
Narsinghpur Gadgarwara	Shankarlal Chaudhari
Do	Rameshwar Agnihotri (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Khandwa	Bhagwantrao Anna Bhow Mandloi
Burhanpur Harsud	M R Mujumdar
Rajpur	Anantram
Do	Mahant Parandas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Dhamtari	Mahant Laxminarayandas.
Baloda Bazar	Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla
Do	Mahant Naindas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Matwasamund	Jamnailal Tejmal Chopda
Bilaspur	Vacant
Do	Mahant Sukritdas Kabirpanthi (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Vungeli	Ramgopal Tiwari
Do	Agandas Guro Goral (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Katghora	Sardar A S Saigal.
Janjgir	Thakur Chhodilal.
Do	Bahoriklal Suryawanshi (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Drug	M L Bakliwal
Do	Mahant Poudas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Bemetara	Vishvanathrao Yadaoraon Tamaskar
Sanjar	The Hon ble Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
Balaghat-Balhar	Mr Kanhatyala!
Waraseoni	Seth Badrinarain Agarwal.
Bhandara Sakoli	Ganpatrao Pande
Do	Raghoba G Ghodichore (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Gondia	V M Jakatdar
Chandur	Suganchandra Chunnilal Lunavat
Mores	R A Deshmukh
Amraoti	Ganeshrao Ramchandra Deshmukh
Ellichpur Daryapur Meihat	Laxman Narayan Nathe
Do.	Ganesh Akaji Gaval (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Akola Balapur	Bhimsingh Govindsingh.
Do	Keshao Janoji Khadare (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Akot	Umedsingh Narayansingh Thakur
Murtizapur Mangrulpur	Vithalrao Narayanrao Jamadar
Basim	Rao Sahib Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar
Yotmal Darwaha	Bhimrao Hanmantrao Jathar
Do.	Daolat Kisan Bhagat (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)

Constituency	Name.
Pusad	Narayan Balaji Dobde.
Kelapur Wan	M P Kolhe
Chikhli Mehkar	Randhari Sitaram Patil
Do	Laxman Shrawan Dhatkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Malkapur	Tukaram Shankar Patil
Khamgaon-Jalgaon	Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh
East Berar	Gbulam Ahmad Husain
West Berar	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq
Nagpur	Mohammad Yusuf Shareef
Wardha-Chanda	Khan Sahib Syed Yasin
Hoshangabad Chhindwara Betul	Abdul Razak Khan
Jubbulpore-Mandla	Ittikhar Ali
Saugor Narsinghpur	Wali Mohammad
Nimar	Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali
Raipur Bilaspur Drug	S W A Rizvi C B E.
Bhandara Balaghat Seoni	Mohiuddin Khan
Amraoti	Hidayat Ali
Akola	Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg
Yestmal	Syed Abdur Rauf Shah
Buldana	Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan
Nagpur City	Mrs Anasuyabai Kale
Jubbulpore	Mrs Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
Amraoti Akola	Mrs Durgabai Joshi
Anglo Indian	The Revd G C Rogers
European	L H Partlett C B E
Backward Tribes	Udai Phandu Shah
Central Provinces Commerce	Chhaganlal Jaldeo Prasad Bharuka.
Berar Commerce	Seth Gopal Das Bulakhidas Mohota
Central Provinces Northern Landholders	Rajendra Sinha
Central Provinces Southern Landholders	Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis
Berar Landholders	R M Deshmukh
Trade Union Labour	Ganpati Sadashiv Page
Factory Labour	V R. Kaleppa
University	B G Khasarde

North-West Frontier Province.

See Appendix to this volume for details of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Dominion is 122 per sq. mile. The utilization of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions

Mahomedans and Hindes are approximately equal in number in the Province.

The population of the Province is estimated at 4,434,364, made up as follows:

Area	Population
Hazara	1,000,000
Trans-Indus Districts	1,000,000
Trans-Border Area	1,000,000
Total	4,434,364

The People.

The total population of the Province is 4,434,364, made up as follows:

Hazara
Trans-Indus Districts
Trans-Border Area

This last figure is estimated at 561.3 females per 1,000 males and 572.2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are

destructive, marriage, divorce, the separate

frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Bengal the 'rom' Misoopo Districts bring Both sources frequently fails

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses is owed to the fact that it lies across the great trade which connect the trans-border tribal areas and the parts of Afghanistan and Baluchistan with India, but the

ways is diminishing the importance of these

Administration.

always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in

- (6) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
- (7) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
- (8) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
- (9) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police

service
special
Engineers
forestry
commissioners

tary.
Divi

opment

ers 6
5
1

Senior Sub-Judges

a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, I. W. D. who is also ex-officio Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special

Indian Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor—Khan Sahib Mohammad Zarif Khan

Secretary, Public Works Department—A. Oram M. E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons—Lt Col W. C. Paton M. C. I. M. S.

Inspector-General of Police—H. O. de Gale O. I. E.

Frontier Constabulary—O. G. I. P.

lie Instruction—Khan Sahib Shah M. A. L. L. B. F. E. S.

Archaeological Survey Frontier Division—M. A.

Sessions Judge—M. A. Soofi

istrict and Sessions Judge Hazara & Kohat—P. R. B. May

ions Judge Derajat—U. S.

3. U. S. A. L. I. A. R. Khan B. A. L. L. B.

r Swat and

FINANCES

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are—

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor General—H. E. Sir George Cunningham K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., O. B. E. (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937)

Secretary to Governor—Captain A. J. Dring

Aside-de Camp—Lt R. N. E. Hodson

Adviser to H. E. the Governor—The Hon. ble Lt Colonel Sir Arthur Parsons K. C. I. E., O. B. E., D. S. O.

Judicial Commissioner—Hon. ble Mr J. Almond Barrister-at-Law I. C. S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—The Hon. ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan B. A. L. L. B.

Revenue and Disputations Commissioner—L. W. Jardine C. I. E., I. C. S.

Chief Secretary—A. D. F. Dundas C. I. E., I. C. S.

Secretary to Government Development Department—H. I. Tollinton I. C. S.

Home Secretary—Major V. M. H. Cox I. A.

Financial Secretary—E. E. C. Price

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government Legislative Department—S. B. Sardar Raja Singh M. A. L. L. B.

Assistant Secretary General to Government—A. B. Ibrahim Bahadur Khan B. A. I. C. S.

Asst. Financial Secretary—P. N. Krishna Swamy B. A. O.

Major E. H. Colb O. B. E. North Waziristan.

Major W. C. Leeper Kurram

Major Abdur Rahim Khan South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners

Major C. C. H. Smith Peshawar

(C. S. Curtis I. C. S. Hazara

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan O. B. E. Kohat

Major D. G. H. DeLa Fargue, Bannu

Major K. C. Packman, Dera Ismail Khan

Lt Col E. W. C. Noel C. I. E. D. S. O. Mardan

Former Chief Commissioners

The Hon. ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane K. C. S. I. from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1906 Died 7th July 1908

The Hon. ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Ross Keppel O. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919

The Hon. ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921

The Hon. ble Sir John Loader Maffey K. C. V. O., C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923

The Hon. ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930

The Hon. ble Sir Stuart Pears K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. A., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931

Former Governor

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith K. C. S. I., C. I. E., from 18th April 1922 to 1st March 1937

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan B A, LL B

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan Bar at Law

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal B A LL B Advocate
Dera Ismail Khan Town (General Rural)	Lala Bhanju Ram
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr Charuchandrar Ghosh
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Jamna Dass
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney M.A. LL B
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukam Chand
Bannu (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Kanwar Eban
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Lala Tek Chand Dblingra
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar B A LL B
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M Fir Bakhsh Khan M A LL B
North West Frontier Province Towns (Muhammadan Urban)	The Hon ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan B A LL B
Tanawal (Muhammadan Rural)	Lieutenant M Muhammad Zaman Khan.
Abbottabad West (Muhammadan Rural)	Fir Muhammad Kamran
Abbottabad East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Raja Abdur Rahman Khan
Haripur Central (Muhammadan Rural)	S Ishar Singh
Haripur South (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Manuchehr Khan
Haripur North (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Abdur Rashid Khan
Manshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan
Upper Pothli (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Muhammad Attaj Khan
Lower Pothli (Muhammadan Rural)	M Faqir Khan
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Attaullah Khan
Khalis (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan Bar-at-Law
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadan Rural)	Doctor Khan Sahib

Constituency	Name
Doda Dandzi (Muhammadian Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan
Nowahera South (Muhammadian Rural)	Mian Jaffer Shah
Nowahera North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan B.A LL.B
Balsai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Zarin Khan
Kamalzai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan
Utmannama (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abd ul Azis Khan
Ruzar (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Kamdar Khan
Amazai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Allahdad Khan
Hangu (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Malik ur Rahman Khan M.A
Kohat (Muhammadian Rural)	Pir Sayed Jalal Shah
Teri South (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan
Teri North (Muhammadian Rural)	Captain Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan
Bannu East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Asarullah Khan B.A LL.B
Bannu West (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan
Lakki East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Faizullah Khan
Lakki West (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan
Tank (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan
Kulachi (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan Bar at Law (Deputy Speaker)
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abdullah Khan
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Jagat Singh
Hazara Mardan (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Bahadur
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan
North West Frontier Province Landholders	Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan B.A. LL.B

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41 (In thousands of Rupees)	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41 (In thousands of Rupees)
Principal Heads of Revenue—		A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	
I—Customs	13 68	4 Taxes on income other than Corporation tax	30
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	40 56	7 Land Revenue	15 80
V—Salt		8 Provincial Excise	3 32
VII—Land Revenue	1 19 34	9 Stamps	40
VIII—Provincial Excise	30 97	10 Forests	12 21
IX—Stamps	17 00	11 Registration	1 50
X—Forests	18 00	12 Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	3 96
XI—Registration	1 88	13 Other Taxes and duties	4
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	4 20	B—Railway Revenue Account—	
XIII—Other taxes and duties	3 0	A State Railways	
Total	2 48 70	14 C Subsidised companies	
I—Railway Revenue Account—		15 D Miscellaneous Railways expenditure	
XV—A—State Railways		BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
XVI—Subsidised companies		16 Construction of Railways	
Total		C—Revenue account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works—	
G—Debt Services—		18 B Navigation Embankment and Drainage works	1 13
XX—Interest	71	F—Debt Services—	
Total	71	2 Interest on debt and other obligations	5 67
F—Civil Administration—		23 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	2 60
XXI—Administration of Justice	1 64	F—Civil Administration—	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	4	25 General Administration	34 54
XXIII—Police	1 46	27 Administration of Justice	9 47
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	1	28 Jails and Convict Settlements	4 81
XXV—Education	3 89	29 Police	32 00
XXVI—Medical	1 91	30 Ports and Pilotage	2
XXVII—Public Health	2 61	36 Scientific Departments	11
XXIX—Agriculture	1 12	37 Education (European)	80
XXX—Veterinary	50	Ditto (other than European)	39 49
XXXI—Co-operation	12	33 Medical	14 50
XXXII—Industries	8	39 Public Health	9 19
XXXIII—Miscellaneous Departments	51	40 Agriculture	6 50
Total	14 30	41 Veterinary	2 00
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		42 Co-operation	1 02
XXXIX—Civil Works	2 72	43 Industries	2 56
Total	2 72	47 Miscellaneous Departments	96
J—Miscellaneous—		H—Public Improvements—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	00	50 Civil Works	61 13
XLV—Stationery and Printing	40	J—Miscellaneous—	
XLVI—Miscellaneous	4 03	54A—Famine Relief	50
Total	4 74	55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	23 60
		56 Stationery and Printing	
		57 Miscellaneous	

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Revenue in England— L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments— Y.L.V.—Grants in aid from Central Government	30 00	Expenditure in England— M—Extraordinary items— Extraordinary Charges	
L—Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments	3	Total expenditure from revenues	3 19 04
Total	30 03	Forest capital outlay	
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	3 94 22	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	2 40
1 Debt raised in India— Permanent debt	50 00	Payment of retrenched personnel	
Floating debt—Treasury Bills	65 00	Total	0 40
Other floating loans	20 00	Floating debt— Treasury Bills	1 16 00
Total	1 35 00	Other floating loans	30 00
2 Unfunded Debt— State Provident Funds	17 39	Total	1 45 00
3 Deposits not bearing interest— Sinking and depreciation Fund	2 60	Unfunded debt— State Provident funds	9 81
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme		Deposits not bearing interest— Fund for Jute propaganda scheme	
Fund for Co-operative training and education		Fund for Survey of jute areas	
Fund for Survey of jute areas		Fund for Co-operative Training and education	2 60
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	16 79	Sinking Fund Investment Account	
Ditto for control of Motor transport	23	Appropriation for redemption or avoidance of debt	
Fund for Economic Development of Rural Areas	9 30	Subvention from Road Development Fund	16 79
General Police Fund	12	Ditto for control of motor transport	23
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	12	Fund for Economic Development of Rural Areas	9 30
Total Deposits not bearing interest	29 16	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	19
4 Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds	38 50	General Police Fund	10
Other Funds	10 30	Total deposits not bearing interest	29 03
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	37 63	Deposit of Local Funds— District funds	38 50
Advances	9 63	Other funds	10 30
Suspense	60 10	Departmental and Judicial deposits	38 35
Civil Deposits		Advances	9 63
Total deposits of local funds	1 56 16	Suspense	60 10
5 Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	3 94	Civil Deposits	
Remittances— Remittances within India	1 61 30	Total deposits of local funds	1 56 16
6 Remittances within India	4 95 95	Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	3 67
Total Capital Revenues	8 20 17	Remittances— Remittances within India	1 61 30
Total Receipts	20 09	Total Capital Expenditure	5 01 31
Opening balance	8 40 76	Total Expenditure	8 20 65
Grand Total		Closing balance	20 21
Excess of revenue over expenditure from revenues	4 99	Grand Total	8 40 76
		Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	

Registrar Assam Secretariat (Civil) R N
 Chatterjee B A
 Registrar Assam Secretariat (P B D) Anath
 Pandhu Datta
 ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 The Honble Maulavi Sayid Sur Muhammad
 Sayidulla M A B I

Director of Agriculture Dr S K Mitra
 Director Veterinary Dept. Raj Bahadur S C
 Ghosh
 Conservator of Forests Assam C G M
 Mackinnon (Offg.)
 Commissioner of Excise Inspector of Joint Stock
 Company Assam Khau Lal adar Muhammad
 Chaudhuri B A

Secretary J P. Mills ICS
 Military Secretary Major F A Ise 2nd
 Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles
 Aide-de-Camp, Lieut A F C Robertson
 Chaplain

GOVERNORS
 Sir Nicholas Dodd Baronet I C S I C S I
 1911

Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department
 and Secretary to the Assam Legislative
 Council, H C Bloch, ICS

Sir Gilbert Isaacson B A ICS, C S I 1928
 Henry Joseph Twissam C S I, C L E, 1939
 Sir Robert Neil Reid K C S I, K C L E, ICS, 1930

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon Mr Basanta Kumar Das B L

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Maulvi Muhammad Amir ud Din

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Srijiut Jogendra Narayan Mandal B L	Dhubri (Central)
Srijiut Santosh Kumar Barua B A	Dhubri (South)
Kumar Ajit Narayan Dev	Dhubri (North)
Srijiut Payamananda Das	Goalpara (North-West)
Srijiut Jogendra Chandra Nath B A	Goalpara (South East)
Srijiut Ghanashyam Das B A	Darpeta (South)
Srijiut Kameswar Das M Sc B L	Darpeta (North)
Srijiut Gauri Kanta Talukdar B L	Nalbari
Srijiut Siddhi Nath Sarma B L	Kamrup Sadr (North)
Srijiut Bismaram Medhi M Sc B L	Kamrup Sadr (Central)
Srijiut Beli Ram Das B L (for reserved seat)	Kamrup Sadr (South)
The Hon ble Srijiut Roldul Kumar Chaudhury B L	Do
Srijiut Gopi Nath Bardoloi M A B L	Do
Srijiut Purandar Sarma M A B L	Mangaldai (South)
Srijiut Bipin Chandra Medhi B L	Mangaldai (North)
Srijiut Omoo Kumar Das B A	Tezpur (West)
Srijiut Mahadev Sarma	Tezpur (East)
Srijiut Haladhor Bhuyan	Nowgong (West)
Srijiut Mahi Chandra Bora B L	Nowgong (South East)
Srijiut Purna Chandra Sarma B L	Nowgong (North East)
The Hon ble Dr Malendra Nath Sainia L M P (for reserved seat)	Do.
Srijiut Rajendrapoth Barua B L	Golaghat (North)
Srijiut Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South)
Srijiut Krishna Nath Sarmah B Sc B L	Jorhat (South)
Srijiut Ramnath Das B L (for reserved seat)	Jorhat (North)
Srijiut Debeshwar Sarma B L	Do
Srijiut Bhuban Chandra Gogoi	Sibsagar (West)
Srijiut Jadav Prasad Chellia B Sc	Sibsagar (East)
Srijiut Laksheswar Borooah B L	Dibrugarh (Central)
Srijiut Joges Chandra Gohain B L	Dibrugarh (West)
Srijiut Rajani Kanta Larooh	Dibrugarh (East)
Srijiut Sarveswar Barua B L	North Lakhimpur
Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat)	Sunninganj
Babu Karuna Sishu Roy	Do
Babu Bipin Behari Das (for reserved seat)	Habiganj (North)
Babu Shobendra Chandra Biswas	Do
Babu Vinendra Nath Deb B L	Habiganj (South)
Babu Dakshina Manjan Gupta Chauhan M A B L	South Sylhet (West)
Babu Lalit Mohan Far	South Sylhet (East)
The Hon Mr Basanta Kumar Das B L	Sylhet Sadar (South)
Babu Harindra Narayan Chaulhury B A	Sylhet Sadar (North)
Babu Rabin Chandra Aditya M A B L	Karimganj (West)
Babu Balaram Bisar (for reserved seat)	Karimganj (East)
Babu Kamini Kumar Sen B L	Do

Names

Constituency by which elected.

The Hon ble Srijut Harendra Chandra Chakravarty B.A.
 Mr Arun Kumar Chanda Barrister-at Law
 Babu Kala Chand Roy (for reserved seat)
 Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed B.L.
 Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan
 Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed B.L.
 Maulvi Matior Rahman M.A.
 Maulvi Mohammad Amjad Ali B.A. LL.B.
 Maulvi Syed Abdur Rouf B.L.
 The Hon ble Sir Salyid Muhammad Saadulla M.A. B.L.
 Mr Fakiruddin Ali Ahmed Barrister-at Law
 Maulvi Shetkh Osman Ali Sadagar
 Maulvi Muhammad Amrullah
 Maulvi Badaruddin Ahmed B.L.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Keramat Ali
 The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sayidur Rahman M.A. B.L.
 Maulvi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Choudhury
 The Hon ble Maulvi Munawwar Ali B.A. LL.B.
 Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Akbar Chowdhury Vidyabode B.A.
 Maulvi Abdul Bari Chaudhury M.A. B.L.
 Maulvi Dewan Ali Raja
 The Hon ble Khan Sahib Mudabir Hussain Chaudhri B.L.
 Maulvi Asrafuddin Md Chaudhury B.A. LL.B.
 Maulvi Abdur Rahman
 Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed

Maulvi Md Abdu Salam B.A.
 Khan Bahadur Dewan Ekimur Rosa Chaudhury
 The Hon ble Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury B.L.

Mr Comfort Goldsmith B.A. B.T.
 The Hon ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma B.L.
 Srijut Rabi Ch. Kachari
 Srijut Karka Doley Miri
 Srijut Dhirsing Dey
 Mr Benjamin Chandra Nomin
 Mr Johang D. Marak
 Rev J. J. M. Nichols-Roy B.A.
 Rev L. Gathphol B.A.
 Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar

Hailakandi
 Silchar
 Do
 Dibrui (West)
 Dibrui (South)
 Dibrui (North)
 Goalpara (West)
 Goalpara (East)
 Narpeta
 Kamrup (South)
 Kamrup (North)
 Nowgong (West)
 Nowgong (East)
 Darrang
 Sibsagar
 Lakhimpur
 Sunamganj (West)
 Sunamganj (Central)
 Sunamganj (East)
 Sunamganj (South)
 Habiganj (North West)
 Habiganj (North East)
 Habiganj (South West)
 Habiganj (South East)
 South Sylhet (West)
 South Sylhet (Central)
 South Sylhet (East)
 Sylhet Sadar (Central)
 Sylhet Sadar (North)
 Sylhet Sadar (West)
 Sylhet Sadar (East)
 Sylhet Sadar (South)
 Karimganj (West)
 Karimganj (Central)
 Karimganj (South)
 Hailakandi
 Silchar
 Women's (Shillong)
 European
 Indian Christian
 Goalpara (Tribal)
 Kamrup (Tribal)
 Lakhimpur and Majuli (Tribal)
 Nowgong (Tribal)
 Garo Hills (North)
 Garo Hills (South)
 Shillong
 Jowai
 Mikir Hills

Names	Constituency by which elected
Mr A H Ball	European Planting
Mr A F Benfall	Do
Mr F W Blennerhassett	Do
Mr N Dawson	Do
Mr D B H Moore	Do
Mr C W Morley	Do
Mr P A Palmer	European Planting
Mr Naba Kumar Datta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley)
Mr Rajdyanath M Klerjee B A	Indian Planting (Surma Valley)
Mr William Richard Faulk	European Commerce and Industry
Mr Kedarnath Brahmachari B L	Indian Commerce and Industry
Srijiut B dechi Pan Tanti	Doon Dooma (District Lakhimpur)
Srijiut Bhaiyab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district)
Babu Binoda Kumar J Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district)
Mr P Parida	Silchar (District Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr Zaidul Akbar Pasha

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Rai Sahib Apurba Kumar Ghosh M A B L	Goalpara General
Babu Satyenra Mohan Lal B L	Kamrup
Babu Jatindra Chandra Maltra M A B L	Darrang
Rai Sahib Bal Baksh Agarwalla Honorary	Nowgon
Babu Gazanand Agarwalla	Sibsagar
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Saharia	Lakhimpur
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt B L	Cachar
Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West)
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East)
Maulvi Abdul Hai M Sc B L	Lower Assam Valley (Muhammadan)
Khan Sahib Maulavi Fakhunoddin Ahmed B L	Upper Assam Valley Do
Maulvi Md Asad Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (Fertile) Do
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Cousins Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury	Surma Valley (Central) Do
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Golam Mustafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North West) Do
Khan Sahib Maulavi Abdur Rahman Chaudhury B L	Surma Valley (South West) Do
H P Gray	Assam Valley (European)
H Embien	Surma Valley Do

NOMINATED

Mr Zaidul Akbar Pasha

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L

Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Barmati

Baluchistan.



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The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from

Administration

as the first of the British administration in the

Names	Constituency by which elected
Mr A H Ball	European Planting
Mr A I Fendall	Do
Mr F W Glennerhewett	Do
Mr N Dawson	Do
Mr D B H Moore	Do
Mr C W Morley	Do
Mr R. A Palmer	European Planting
Mr Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley)
Mr Baljyannath Mukherjee B A	Indian Planting (Surma Valley)
Mr William Richard Paul	European Commerce and Industry
Mr Ketarmal Erahmin B L	Indian Commerce and Industry
Sriyut Bideshi Pan Tanti	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur)
Sriyut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district)
Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district)
Mr P Larida	Silchar (District Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mrs. Zuleika Ataur Rahman

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
<p> <i>[Faint text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]</i> Rai Bahadur Nameswar Saharia Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt B L Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury Babu Suresh Chandra Das Maulvi Abdul Halim M Sc B L Khan Salib Maulvi Fukuojdin Ahmed, B L Maulvi M Asad Uddin Chaudhury Khan Bahadur Maulvi Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury Khan Bahadur Maulvi Gola Mustafa Chaudhury Khan Salib Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury B L H P Gray H Emblen </p>	<p> Goalpara General Kamrup Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur Cachar Hills Sylhet (West) Sylhet (East) Lower Assam Valley (Muhammadan) Upper Assam Valley Do Surma Valley (East) Do Surma Valley (Central) Do Surma Valley (North West) Do Surma Valley (South West) Do Assam Valley (European) Surma Valley Do </p>

NOMINATED

Mrs. Zuleika Ataur Rahman

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L.

Rai Salib Sonadhar Das Sonapati

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the colony. Climate.—The average temperature of the

Mr J. Taylor Lawrence M.A.

Lieut Colonel M. C. Lake

Commissioner—Major M. C. Sinclair OBE
at Trust and Settlements
M. H. C. E.
1917—R. P. Platt M.A.
Secretary—J. George M.A.
Archibald

of the Colony of Aden on
—Mr J. C. R. Buchanan
P. (1) P. M. & M. (1) M.

Drainage systems at Tawahl and Crater are
now in operation.

on deputation L. H. Howat, VRECB (L.
(Acting).

Co n oner of I l —Cap a I & I ke
I e or of I l t —J I Att t I M A
C I S rj —I r l I M rj l v (A t)
I l l o r — I L r l (A l e a l l l l l l q o I
I l l)
I o t I r —A J I l l l

Aden Protectorate—The Aden Protec
torate is an area of approximately

21 the pattern. The first consists of
the 11 districts the (left of which a
in protective treaty relations with H
Majesty's Government

11 I —I l l I l l n e s s t a n S i r A l l e
I a r l n I l l l k e m o k e t r s t a n
I a l e j w h o i s t h e p r e l i e r C h i e f o f t h e A d
l r o t e r a t e

R a t h —S n s I A l l l h C a p i t l

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s e i n C a p a l

I l n a l l t a

M u h i n b a

In 1901 an Anglo-Turkish Commission
delimited the frontiers between the Protec
torate and Turkish Yemen

In July 1913 during the Great War the
Turks occupied the Abdali Ha shbi and Amari
districts until the Armistice

Subsequent to the end of Turkish rule in

I a l C a p t Y e s h i n

L o r e r I l l g S u l t a n A d r u s b n A
C I l a l A l a r

I a n —S i r I S a l l b n H u s e i n C I l a
A n n q b

S u s a h —S i l l M u l a m m a d b n A l l t h
B l i n l S e k l S h e i l s M h a m m a d A

I S I and Hawwash bin Sa'd the A f

the Aullahi jistau

Division of Aden Protectorate—The Aden
Protectorate can be more conveniently de
scribed by dividing it into two areas the Western

The Mutri Sultanate of Qidn and Soc t
is the most easterly area in the Aden Protec
torate being bounded on the east by the Su ta
ate of Mascat and Oman the Sultan of Q s

* 1 Sultan Nasser bin Talb of Mir Ali Sultan Ali bin M s Walid of Bal a
now made and represented by his brother Abdulla bin Muh in

ad Socotra resides on the island of Socotra. The population of Socotra is about 10,000.

Population.—The population of Aden is about 100,000.

and the land

Communications.—There are no railways of any kind in the Western Aden. The only road is a single line of telegraph wire for wireless communication.

Physical character.—The physical character of Aden is described as follows:

1. The littoral belt of the coast is 4–40 miles wide.
2. The maritime range is the mountain range to the south of the coast.
3. The inframontane belt is the low-lying area between the coast and the mountains.
4. The highland plateau is the high-lying area to the north of the inframontane belt.
5. The interior is the high-lying area to the north of the highland plateau.

The valleys are very fertile and the soil is black. The valleys are separated by narrow ridges. The valleys are fertile with several deep valleys. The valleys of the Upper Yafa and the valleys of the Lower Yafa are particularly fertile.

Climate.—The climate is not uniform. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter.

In the mountains and in the interior the climate is very hot and dry.

1. The valleys are very fertile and the soil is black.
2. The valleys are separated by narrow ridges.
3. The valleys are fertile with several deep valleys.
4. The valleys of the Upper Yafa and the valleys of the Lower Yafa are particularly fertile.
5. The climate is not uniform.
6. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter.
7. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter.
8. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter.
9. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter.
10. The climate is hot and dry in the summer and cool and wet in the winter.

Political A D-C to the Secretary of State
 Lieut Col W G Neale CIE CVO
Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State C I M Hemmingsway
Private Secretary to Parly Under-Secretary
 W B Goodell

Heads of Departments

SECRETARIES

Permanent F E Grit CIE
 G H Laxter (Acting)
Public and Judicial A Dibdin
Military Gen Sir S F Muspratt KCB
 CSI CIE IRO
Personal Assistant Col C E F Friskine CIE
 DSO MC
Joint Secretary J A Simpson
Staff Officers attached Lt Col N L St P
 Junbury IRO Major I I Goodie Major
 I T Olinson
Field Col P J Patrick, CSI R T Peel CIE
 MC

Economical and Overseas W D Croft CIE CVO
Secretaries and General and Establishment Officers
 P W B Smith CIE
Reforms (India)
 Sir Vernon Dawson KCIF

Accountant-General Sidney Turner CBE FIA
Also Director of Funds and Official Agent to
Administrators-General in India

RECORD DEPARTMENT—*Superintendent of Records* R W Wright MBE
Auditor E L Ball

Miscellaneous Appointments

Government Director of Indian Railway Com-
pensation R Mowbray
Assistant to A T Williams
Librarian H V Landle MA DPhil
Assistant Librarian A J Arberry MA LittD

Assistant Under Secretary of State

D T Monteath CB CVO OBE

Secretary

W Johnston MC

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House Aldwych WC 2

The High Commissioner Malik Sir Feroz Khan
 Noon KCIE

Private Secretary N Husain

Deputy High Commissioner S Lal ICS

Chief Accounting Officer A J C Edwards FIA

Secretary General Department R E
 Moignon

Indian Trade Commissioner Sir David Meek
 KCIE OBE

Deputy to M Ibrahimullah

Secretary Education Department T Quayle
 MA D Litt (Lond)

Store Department Depot at Belvedere

Road Lambeth SE 1

Director General Lieut Col Sir Stanley Paddon
 CIE CIME

Director of Purchase J I Forsyth

Director of Inspection J R Acton FIC

Secretaries of State for India

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood Bart (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote Bart (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
	1878

	Devon	1880
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		1882
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		1885
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		1888
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		1889
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		1890
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	hampton	1894
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		1895
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	Heaton	1903
--	--------	------

		1905
--	--	------

	The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
--	------------------------------	------

	Anten Chamberlain	1915
--	-------------------	------

	E. S. Montagu	1917
--	---------------	------

	Viscount Peel	1918
--	---------------	------

	Lord Olivier	1919
--	--------------	------

	Lord Birkenhead	1919
--	-----------------	------

	Viscount Peel	1919
--	---------------	------

	W Wedgwood Benn	1920
--	-----------------	------

	Sir Samuel Hoare	1921
--	------------------	------

	Lord Zetland	1922
--	--------------	------

	L. E. Amery	1922
--	-------------	------

Major C O It-Cot R C Breadmore
 ONE
Major C O Major I Marti MC
Major C O Major R A M Tweed MC
Major C O Major M Marti (Lond)
Personal Assistant Major J B Hildon MBE

DUMA OFFICE

Secretary of State

The Lieut Hon. Mr L. S. Amery

Permanent Under Secretary of State

Sir Findlay Stewart GCB GCMC CSI
 LHD

dependants or servants, with respect to whom toniments exist in an Indian State, Jurisdic

AIDES-DE CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Major Gen the Maharaja of Jammu
and Kashmir

These were all A D Cs to King Edward VIII
and have been reappointed collectively

HYDERABAD AND BERAR

His Praet Highness the Nizam exercises Finance—Hyderabad State is by far the

revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice. The principal crops are millet and rice.

Mr
Niz
east

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except to the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharmapuri and Nellore in the respective Madras Districts.

The language of the State is Kannada.

Administration. The Government of Mysore is the responsibility of the State Government. The administration is divided into three parts: the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive is headed by the Governor, who is appointed by the British Government. The Legislative is represented by the Mysore Legislative Assembly, which is elected by the people. The Judicial is headed by the High Court of Mysore, which is also appointed by the British Government.

The Government of Mysore have been established at great cost in
 April 1900 the Government have been established at great cost in

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, spun silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, glass-making and vegetable oils. There

are 4,815 power installations, 39,370 lighting installations and 630 irrigation pumping installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified so far is 172.

Finances.—The total budgetted receipts and

The construction of a reservoir across the river

BARODA.

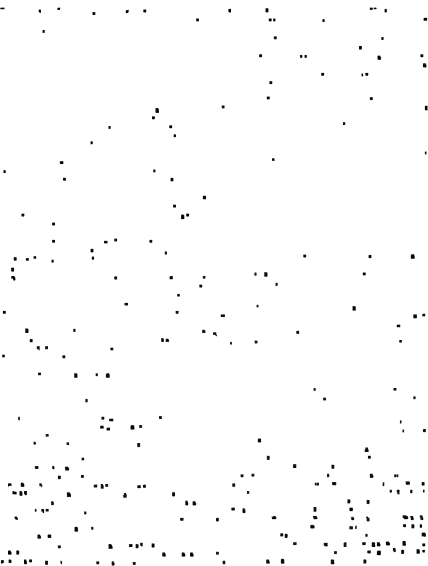
The State of Baroda is situated partly in Western and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Navsari, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mahesana;

and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Jamnathi, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; population 24,43,007, of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Nag

Empire The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State

GWALIOR.



BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Pass and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a

Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan which is not represented in the numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Rajputana State is the southernmost State

follows —

Name	Area in square miles
<i>In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana —</i>	
Bikaner	27,717
<i>Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency —</i>	
Udaipur	12,911
Banswara	1,599
Dungarpur	1,460
Partabgarh	889
Kushalnagar (Chiefship)	318
<i>Jaipur Residency —</i>	
Alwar	3,158
Jaipur	15,590
Kishangarh	849
Tonk	2,540
Shahpura	405
<i>Lawa (Pstate)</i>	20
<i>Western Rajputana States Residency —</i>	
Jodhpur	36,071
Jalantmer	10,047

The State is ruled by the Maharaja with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State.

Population of 1931 the
is 26,31,775. In 1921

Jaipur is the capital of the State.

on 24th March 1921. He is a member of the Rajawat House of Jaipur, and ascended the throne on the 7th September 1922, and was crowned in Jaipur in Rajputana is a separate chieftainship under the protection of the British Government.

General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806; Service Infantry served in East Africa and

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Dikaner State

General His Highness

Lajeshwar Narendra

Mri Ganga Singhji

CIX. 8870. 088.

is the 21st of a long

of distinguished rulers renowned

for bravery and statesmanship. He

on the 13th October, 1920, and

full ruling powers in December

he was awarded the first class Kalur-

Medal for his services and to look to

Risals and was mentioned in despatches and

Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Mahom

RAJPUTANA

See list in Rajputana—The

Lothian 081 CIP 103

4 RAJPUTANA STATES

N 8 Aln ton me

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

to treaty engagements with
 Government—Indore Phopal
 tin Dhar Dewa Seal r
 nor Brn cl 9 n int a d
 are Hindu except Phopal
 which are Mahomedan
 re 01 Minor States
 Incl line the Indore and
 the Mherp and Jalgarh
 rates are included into the

land as lies on this side and Central India East, comprising the former low-lying area and

and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders with a part of the army, rebelled against

very varied

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above—

the fact that the Treaty still regulates the relation between the Crown and the Maharaja of Indor

Maharaja's premature death in 1837

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
Indore	9 902	13,256	
Bhopal	6 514	10 21	
Lawa	13 000	10 87	
Orchha	2 090	3 146	
Datia	912	1 584	
Dhar	1 800	2 43	
Dewas Senior Branch	449	83	
Dewas Junior Branch	419	70	
Samthar	178	33	
Jaora	602	1 00	

Rao III
present
raj Rao
Ho
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C
t

spinning and weaving mills

The City has a well equipped Power house and

On the out break of the present War His

Bhopal—This principal Mahomedan State; Highness Nanivvash Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh

His Highness is assisted in the work of the | Dhar—This State in the Malwa Political

2nd Century B C and which were restored under | there are 13 feudatories and a number of
the direction of Sir John Marshall Sanchi | whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British
Government. The population of the State

Mu az n l l r s t zadā Mir N il
Al ed s l l (hours) / N t Mu n t
Kl s ā l l t (Al) / / /
S t z d M l ul / / Al t s l b
(I ha bur Rel l l / /) M u

game slot and has bagged more than 1
t crs

Orchha State—The Rulers of this State are 1 noble Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Galwaras of Benares.

New Appar nt—Mal araj I umar Lokendra Singh born 14th November 19 7

Dress.—Rao Subodh Chandra I M S) 1000 Rs.

* Major Chin of 25th Airborne Division

Major M. V. Z. 1st Lt. R. A. Howe 3rd Lt. R.

C. PHILIP S. SIKH, M.A., LL.B. *Legal & Judicial Officer*

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east | The State was previously under the Government

Officer in Sikkim — B. J. Gould

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately | to its external relations while the British

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

Feroz Khan
and Darband

ing territories.—
which lies

Amb State—Area 225 square miles including trans border territory population 36 (AM) | a few miles on the right bank of the River, opposite the extreme north west corner

Capit
ital
the
ced

-bout

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

rate was and that by which the Treasury Department. The nationalization of motor

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a screen displaying a target (a red dot) and a starting point (a green dot). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point, and the target is located at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The screen is positioned at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point, and the target is located at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point. The subject is instructed to move their hand from the starting point to the target. The screen is positioned at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

Western India States Agency—Kathlawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is

for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows:—

Resident for the States of Western India: The

States of Western

CS

esident: Major

M. Worth I P &

along with the Porbandar State Railway, and a tribute of Rs 28,394 annually to the Para-

its people, their peculiar dialect, and their] Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area

Vijaynagar—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 8 491 and an average revenue of Rs. 14 04 597. The State is a hilly country, with a stony soil watered by several streams, of which the Ajli is perennial.

Rajkot—Centrally situated in the Western India States Agency, Rajkot State has an area of 243 square miles and a population of 75 540. Revenue on an average Rs. 14 04 597. The late His Highness Shree Dharmendra Singh, the late Talpore Sahib died in May, 1940, and is succeeded by his brother, His Highness K. S. Pradumansinhji.

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 11,29,000. The Janjira The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mobomme.

Surgans—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District

Political Agent—Capt F C L. Chauncy
Deputy Political Agent for Rewa Kantha

Agent of this Agency, consist of —

members of the Chamber of Princes

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency —

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government
				Rs	Rs
Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja or	498	92 605	6 51 000	24 195
Aundh	Raja Shrimant Bhavandrao Shrinivasrao alias Raja saheb Pant Pratidhi Raja of	501	76 507	3,18 000	No tribute
Bhor	Raja Shrimant Raghunath rao Shankarrao alias Baba saheb Pand t Pant Sachiv Raja of	910	1 41 546	5 36 000	4 654
Jamkhandi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Paraburamrao alias Appa saheb Patwardhan, Raja of	524	1 14 782	9 28 000	20 841
Janjira	H H Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan Nawab of Janjira	379	1 10 368	11 02 000	No tribute
Jath	Lt Raja Shrimant Vijayashrao Ramrao alias Babasaheb Dasse Raja of	980 8	91 102	3 09 000	11,247
Kolhapur	Colonel H H Shri Sir Raja ram Chhatrapati Maharaj GCSI, GCIz Maharaja of	3,217 1	9 57 137	50 31 000	No tribute

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd*

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government
				Rs	Rs
undwad enior)	Shriment Chintamanrao Bhalchandrao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of	18" 5	44 "04	" 38 000	9 619
undwad unior)	(1) Raja Shriment Ganpat rao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapasaheb Patwardhan Raja of				
	(2) Shriment Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Taty saheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of	116 0	39 583	1 59 000	No tribute
aj enior)	Raja Shriment Narayanrao Gangadharrao <i>alias</i> Jajya saheb Patwardhan K.C.I.R. Raja of	342	93 957	4 54 000	12,558
aj junior)	Raja Shriment Sir Madhavrao Haribar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.R. Raja of	196½	40 680	3 17 000	7 389
dhol	Raja Shriment Bhairavsingh Maloji Rao Raja Ghorpade Raja of (minor)	368	6" 860	3 18 000	2,671 14
utan	Major Raja Shriment Malo ji Rao Mudhoji Rao <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb Asik Nimbai kar Raja of	397	58 761	7 76 000	9 600
mdarg	Raja Shriment Ramrao Venkatrao <i>alias</i> Raoasaheb Bhave Raja of	169	35 401	1 76 000	No tribute,
gli	Capt H H Raja Shriment Sir Chintamanrao Dhundi rao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Pat wardhan K.C.I.R. Raja of	1 136	2 58 44"	15 80 000	Do
ranivadi	H H Raja Bahadur Shri mant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle Raja of (minor)	930	20 30 569	6 68 000	Do
ranur	Major Nawab Abdul Majid khan Saheb Dair Jung Bahadur Nawab of	73	20 3"0	2 13 000	Do
di Estate	Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga dharrao <i>alias</i> Dajasaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar	12	1 "04	8 "54	Do

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

and the total population 80 82,052 Revenue

Kharsawan and Serakela.—The Ruler

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera largely of hills covered has an area of 4116 population of 392450 the state is Rs 28.

Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangga

stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj, and a Rajput of Mohammadian freebooters. The Bhonslas origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastra Narsinghpur, Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigris in the 18th century which is now paid to the

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Mantour.—The only State of importance history was the intervention of the British in

usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, treaties or engagements with the British

**UNDER THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF
RAMPUR AND BENARES.**

jurisdiction was established. The local laws and enactments were completely overhauled and important laws prevailing in British India were introduced and enforced in the State.

mechanical manures. Raza and Buland Sugar factories have been crushing about 70 lakhs of maunds of sugarcane annually, and employ more than a thousand residents of Rampur.

the State. Special attention is being given to the cultivation and development of sugarcane. The cultivation of improved Virginia Tobacco is being developed. A scheme has been evolved for large scale distribution of fertilisers and

with lime. The present ruler is H. H. Bibh Singh. Born on November 5, 1907, adopted by His late Highness and succeeded to the throne in 1933.

PUNJAB STATES

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative through the Honble the Resident for the Punjab States. These Headquarters are at Lahore.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Sales in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
1	Patiala	Captain His Highness Maharaja Darya Yadvindra Singh	7-1-1913	2,912	1,65,520	Q 19	3-1-1938	Rs 1,41,82,000
2	Bahawalpur	Major His Highness Nawab Al Hujjar Sir Sadat Muhammad Khan Bahadur GCSI KCML	20-9-04	16,424	981,610	17	6-3-1907	43,74,000
3	Khalapur	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Bahadur	4-1-13	6,050	2,07,183	15½ local	9-1-1935	23,65,000
4	Jind	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur GCSI GCIE	11-10-9	1,039	324,860	Q 16	7-3-1887	25,63,000
5	Nabha	His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh Malvendra Bahadur	21-9-19	94	37,540	13½ Local	19-10-1908 (A minor The State is under Administration)	28,31,000
6	Kapurthala	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagat Singh Bahadur GCSI GCIE	24-11-0	599	316,570	Q 15	5-9-1877	32,83,000 (including Audh estate)
7	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Singh Bahadur GCSI	3-8-98	4,500	4,01,020	11	15-4-1913	20,00,000
8	Mandi	Major His Highness Raja Sir Jagindar Sen Bahadur GCSI	20-8-04	1,159	2,07,460	11	23-4-1913	11,81,000
9	Sirmur (Nahan)	Lt His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash Bahadur	10-1-13	1,046	1,44,630	11	13-8-1933	7,55,000
10	Bhawalpur (Kahur)	His Highness Raja Anand Chand	26-1-13	453	1,00,904	11	18-11-1907	98,000

PUNJAB STATES.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns (personal)	Date of succession	Approximate revenue.
11	Ludhiana	Raja Ladun Singh, C.S.I.	1873	4,439	100,102	9	5-8-1914	4,25,000
12	Malerkotla	It Gul His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur Sherwani K.C.I.E.	10-9-81	165	83,072	11	23-8-1903	8,60,000
13	Nagarh (Hindur)	Raja Joginder Singh	1870	276	50,015		18-9-1911	2,10,000
14	Koonthal (Junga)	Raja Hemendra Sen C.S.I.	21 1 05	186	25,600		2 2 1916	1,70,000
15	Faridkot	His Highness Raja Harinder Singh Bahadur	29-1-15	638	164,364	11	23-12-1918	17,39,000
16	Chamba	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh a minor the State is under Administration	8-12-24	3,127	246,870	11	7 12-1935	9,41,000
17	Amrit	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	1894	392	58,408	11	13-10-1919	2,59,000
18	Kaithi	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-02	192	59,848		25-7-1908	3,70,000
19	Patnauli	Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur	17-3-10	53	18,873		30-11 1917	1,37,000
20	Loharo	(s) Nawab Mirza Amin ud Din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Ishhar ud daula	23-3-11	226	23,288	9	30-10-1926	1,29,000
21	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqbal Ali Khan, Bahadur	20-11 12	100	28,216		21-7-1925	1,53,000
22	Tuchel	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-09	120	56,352		4-10-1922	91,000
23	Jalwal	Rana Sir Bhagat Chand, K.C.S.I., Raja of	12 10 1889	274	26,021		29-4-1910	7,00,000
24	Baghat (V. Rao)	Raja Durga Singh C.S.I.	15-9-01	35	9,725		30-12 1911	1,50,000
25	Kumharwal	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	1895	84	12,781		24 8-1914	64,000
26	Rhaja (Suni)	Rana Birpal Singh	19-4-06	94	15,413		9-5-1913	77,000
	Wahlog (Patta)	Thakur Narindra Chand	5-10-21	49	8,155		17-12-1934	44,000

PUNJAB STATES—contd

Serial No.	Name of State or State	Title and Name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
28	Balsam	Rana Man Dehedar Singh Jandali	Jan 1905	57	6864		20-5-1936	90 000
29	Dhami (Halog)	Rana Dalip Singh	6-11-08	78	5232		4-1-1900	30 000
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand	23 8-05	71	3760		4 10-1923	50 000
31	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh	26-8-98	7	7061		10 1905	17 000
32	Margal	Rana Shree Singh	1888	14	1748		15-1900	3 600
33	Paia	Thakur Lakshmi Chand	21 3 10	5	904		20-0-1905	13 000
34	Darloti	Rana Haghwanth Singh	1888	5	531		24 9-1918	1700
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	4 7 87	89	4568		4-1902	60 000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghuir Singh	27 11 08	21	3497		10-5-27	15 000
37	*Khaneti	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	21	797		2 2 1916	
38	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	1878	8	1400		1929	
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti)	Rana Raghubir Chand	1865	44	885		10-91	
40	Theog	Thakur Padam Chand	1886	31	6912		1909	
41	Madhan	Thakur Randhir Chand	1887	23	4315		31 12-05	
42	Ghundi			9	1983			
43	Batech	Thakur Shamsher Singh	1903	2	555			
44	† Rawin (Ralingarb)	Thakur Kider Sing	1877	16	859		18 8-04	
45	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh	1888	7	212		16-10-05	

* Tributaries of Bahawal

† Tributaries of Keonthal

‡ Tributaries of Jubbah

Q Inclusive of two personal

States Nos 7 11 13 14 18 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Honble the Resident for the Punjab States on the 1st October 1938

Patials.—This is the largest of the Pothoharian States and the premier State in the Punjab and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and main-

14. The house was founded in the middle of

the seventeenth century. The present ruler Jamsang was the Maharaja of Khamti and died in 1914. His daughter is a Harinder Singh Jamsang. The state was born on the 10th January 1913 succeeded to the throne in 1914 and was invaded with the aid of British troops in October 1914. His daughter's marriage with the state assisted by the British India of Kanwar Maharaja of the Jamsang and an official cabinet of three members headed by Maharaja Jamsang Maharaja of the 17th Secretary. The state comprises an area of 60 square miles with a population of 16,000. It has a gross revenue of Rs. 100,000. The ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The state is composed of a civil company, Pappers and Miners, all under a deputy and a revenue official. The ruler is the Lord General. The capital town is in the main Jamsang. The state is in the North Western India.

Chamba—The state is enclosed on the west and north by Khamti, on the east by south by the British districts of Kangra and Garhwal and is shut in on almost every side by high hills ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort for sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which chronicles have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century, Marata Surajmal Rajput who died in 1740, the modern Chamba was

extended by Meer Varna (1740) and the town of Chamba was built by Akhil Varna about 1770. The state maintained its independence, until the British conquest of India.

Under the Marathas it became tributary to the empire. But its internal administration was not interfered with and it escaped almost unscathed from British aggression. The state first came under British influence in 1846. The

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant

Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

able for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898 the

Karenni.

they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in harvest belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karami Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federal on though very considerable

advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in forest timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State is situated in the north-western

limb of the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace in the valley.

one of the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas: the upper comprising the area drained by the Jhelum, Indus and Ravi.

succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the gulf of the late Maharaja, the administration was carried on by a

valuable forest lie in Kishtwar, Baramulla, an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and

mountain roads in the world.

As signs of constitutional progress of the State

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar,

the 16th of February 1953 by a proclamation, the main features of which have been set out in an elected

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narenda Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr Montague, Secretary of State for India.

Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of

The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 5th Febru-

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These recommendations were considered at a Conference of the Chamber of Princes at Bombay on the 11th of the month. The resolution of the Chamber of Princes on the 11th of the month of the year 1884 was as follows:—

at 11 AM would continue

His Highness the Jam Sahel, Chancellor in
review of princely India since the war of

Subject to certain reservations and safeguards
of a nature already pressed by the Rulers in

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments varying in amount according to the size of the population of each.

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty

	Ra	Pangal	Ra
Jalpur	Rs 60 000	Cooch Behar	67 "01
Kotah	4 34 "20		
(of this sum		United Provinces	
Rs 2 00 00 0		Benares	2,19 000
has been			
suspended)		Juniab	
		Mandi	1 00 000
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1 200	Other States	12 307
Jodhpur	= 13 000		
(of this a		Madras	
sum of		Tirunelveli	7,56 430
Rs 1 15 00 0			
has been		Mysore	24 50 00 0
suspended)		Cochin	2,00 000
Fumil	1 " 00 0		
Udaipur (Mewar)	= 26 000	Western India States	
(incl des		Those paying cash contribution	
contribution		to His Majesty include —	
to him)		Dharwar	1,28 000
over)		Cutch	67,254
		Likiep	67 "1
Other Rajputana States ..	1 11 3 "1	Singapore	26 1 "6
State	1 3 " 12 "	Sumatra	20 3 "6
		Nepal	6, 318
Assam		Portugal	11,500
		Laos	-
Manipur	1 000		
Baminal	110		

It was assumed at the termination hearing of 1911 that there would be future be-
havioral progress to be commensurate.

Foreign Possessions in India.

GOA

The People

rule the worship of Hindu gods to public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the new bridges easy inter a cheap bus at regular commences enabled the port a larger vegetable les

was the chief

The Country

A little over one third of the

A line of railway connects Mormura with the Malras and Southern Mahratta Railway its length from Mormura to Castle Rock above the

increased traffic and has yielded handsome profits but not only to pay the guaranteed

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most isolated villages of the interior into intimate connection with the cities and towns. It is not to exaggerate the importance of this change in the

Taxes and Tariffs

The Finance of the country is based on the land tax and the salt tax. The land tax is assessed

even more effective

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues

Panjin has been undergoing in recent many remarkable improvements. The elect supply of the country has been reorganised in the auspices of the Municipality and a b

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

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DYNAM.

The settlement of Iaman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Iaman about 100 miles north of Iquitos. It is composed of two sections namely Iaman proper lying on the coast and the detached pargana of Sagar Avell separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. N. & C. I. Rail way. Iaman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and a village and has a popu-

territory is under a flag. The principal crops are rice wheat the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are state forests in Nagar Avdi and almost two-thirds of them consist of teak but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Indian
" an extensive commerce especially
" = east coast of Africa. In those days
was a for its drying and weaving

[illegible]

DILL

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into

Christians

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

oil seeds at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1934-35 the imports amounted to 15,723 tons and the exports to 15,723 tons. In these two ports in 1934-35 1,234 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage 4,414. Pondicherry is

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures mentioned in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to 1 March 1935.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and the capital in the local quarters of their Government. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast 135 miles from Madras by road and 177 by the V. O. S. S. Railway. The area of the Settlement is 113 square miles and its population in 1936 was 14,400. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under François Martin. In 1693 it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1697. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1746 was unsuccessful. The second under Eyre Coote in 1761 resulted in the capture of the place which was restored in 1763. It was again besieged and captured in 1782 by Sir Hector Munro and the fortifications were demolished in 1783. The place was again restored in 1783 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the

British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea.

At Pondicherry there is a British Consul General accredited to the French Government who is an officer of the Indian Political Department. The town is compact and is divided by a canal into two parts the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance the streets being laid at right angles to one another and the houses being constructed with court yards and embellished with green verandahs. All the cross streets lead down to the shore where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw pile pier which serves when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry, ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1936) 31,250. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1694 though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not however rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the Collège Duplex formerly called St. Mary's institution founded in 1632 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1936) 31,250. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1694 though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not however rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

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The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view
the
the
the

several tribal disturbances
the western declaration of war

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The earliest policy aimed and flowed between the forward school which would have accepted as dogma that the whole frontier up to the Durand line that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School which would have us ten miles out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a reaction in the early 1890s, when it was found that the frontier posts were in many cases inadequately held and

Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important towns like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia recruited from the tribesmen themselves and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal afterwards developed into the Great Canal (for irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole borderline.

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were temporary interruption of their influence at rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. Constantino, the Germans pressed forward until Russia was chastened on of Manchuria by Japan and d sea power in the decisive battle that an atmosphere was even to the conclusion of an Ag embraced the whole frontier so many unsatisfactory features in especially in regard to Syria had to pay a considerable price

mentally the case

German Influence—As a vacuum so in the case of Sta

to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a

munition. We can find no more definite
 proof in it than a general pin pricking policy,
 to play the part of Russia, and perhaps
 source of annoyance to Great Britain which

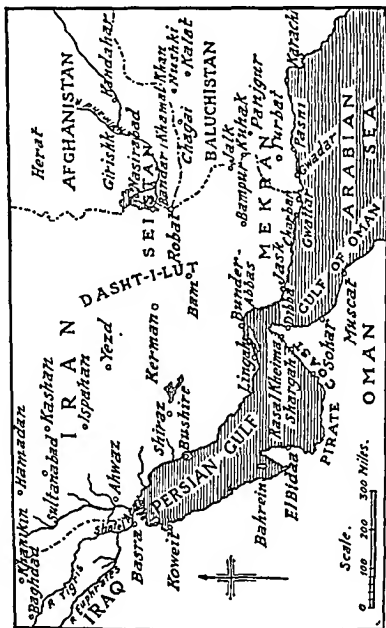
communications, aerial operations and easy
 propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of
 new attention is necessarily being directed to
 local aspects of the general problem. The

troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions, and that the only solution of the question was the

was pushed forward beyond Razmak toward the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Afghanistan in his struggle against the British.

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has been said before it will be seen, frontier with weapons of precision and quantile



during his early travels and incorporated a number of other

1844 to 1845. An interesting new book for
pp 178 183. The edition of
in 1941 was the edition of

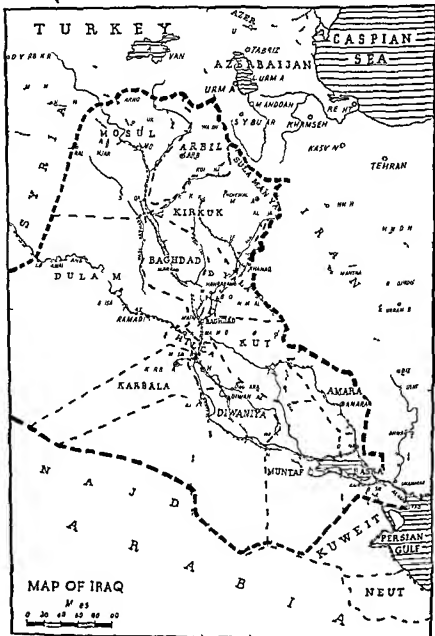
Koweit.

legend. When the Great War was over we found ourselves committed to immense un-

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the

The announcement is as follows —

It will be remembered that in the autumn



of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present

Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of

Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

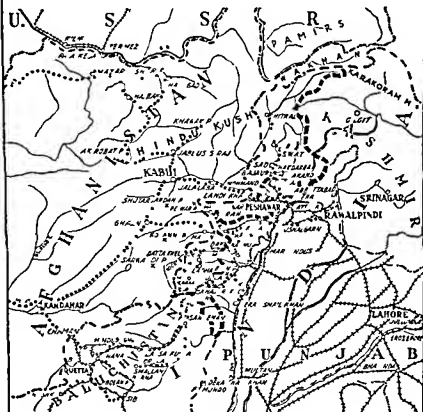
The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in interval, His Britannic Majesty will support candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that rate agreements superseding those of 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the the were two principles on which Iraq's foreign

II—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the sea at Gwattur it marches on its eastern

MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.



REFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
ADMINISTRATIVE BORDER	RAILWAYS
MAJIN ROADS	

SCALE OF MILES

MILES 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150 MILES

the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built the temptation to extend it through Selistan would

The natural conditions which give to Selistan this strategic importance persist. For a time British influence increased in substance through the Selistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Selistan border at Killa Bobat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was

III—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the

To provide a loan for these purposes;

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport

Both Governments agreed to the appointment

Western Iran they exercised a strong influence

The Present Position—We have given

to respect Persian integrity,

To supply experts for Persian administration,

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the Great War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern, if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look of the administration, and many projects are

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British (over have utilised from time immemorial, the

effect to this policy. The main foundations failed to give timely support to the advan-



WAZIRISTAN

tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs, or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area,

Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of

inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darwezhkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs.

Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately and inter marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy—The policy of the British was at first

tribes are trans frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are dis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys Dext referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily

June 27, 1923, when Sir Denys Dext, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 6th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day were essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt was in fact, within India. "It is boundary pillars that mark off Wazir. It is boundary pillars in India. We are dependent territory, point of view of our

a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification through civilization of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads were policed by the
Tori Khel re
them, proved
open hos
the pres
its of Go
h at the

near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good moment of a campaign over the same country

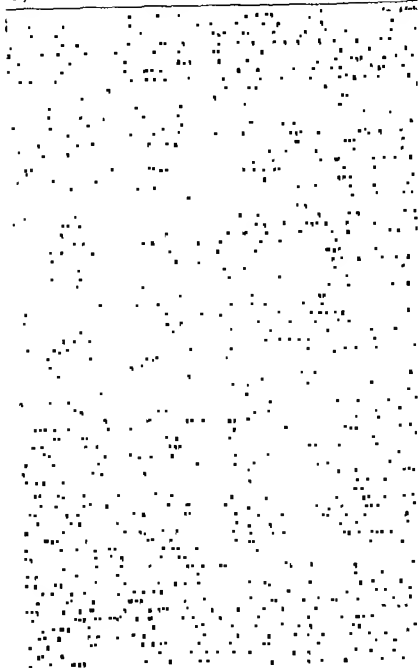
maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, fighting the authorities and others connived such acts. Not until the fall of winter toward the end of 1937 were the Tori, Khel and f

tion of road maintenance contracts and their notorious outlaws continued to keep Waziristan

VI—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations

the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first-class military road sometimes double sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and



This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book 1923, pp 197-199.

Afghanistan after the Great War—Since the war the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help. The

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out, friends of the Afghans were asking

eyes opened

at supplies and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was

Russo Afghan Treaty—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia which was signed on August 31st 1926.

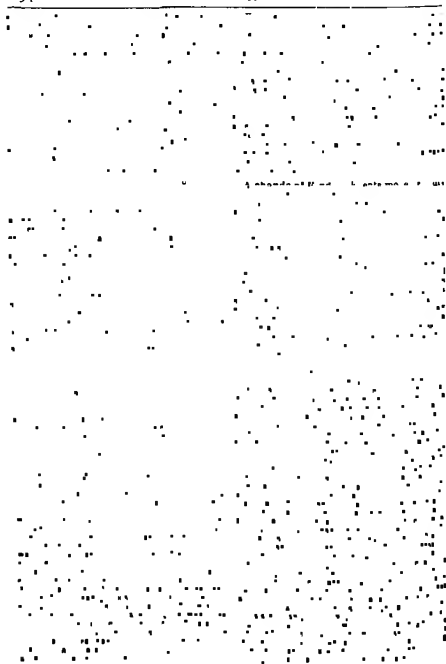
Law which was previously in force

Bolshevik Penetration—Taking a long view a much more serious danger to the policies of Afghanistan at the present time is the foregoing notes apply was the the Bolsheviks. These states have converted the former Trans Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foisted by the vigour of the Sipar Salah Raza Khan since declared Shah in China.

Clause 1—In the event of war or hostile

Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will

articles



her maintain internal peace when she had : mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with a view to settling the question of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet had been at length examined. It was asserted that the

Home Government intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer,

force was moving on Lhasa so alarmingly that the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops.

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VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

Assam and Burma.

There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Daffas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis.

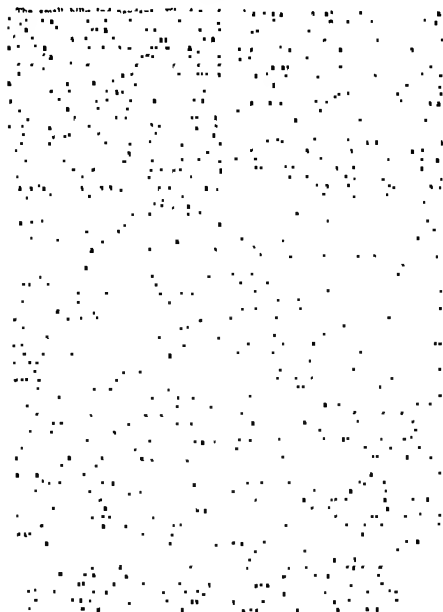
Mishmis.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhama. On the Eastern frontier of Burma is the Shan States with an area of fifty thousand

missions were sent to the Mishmis and Miris. — — — — — from contact with these forest dwellers.

With the Japanese occupation of the Chinese seaboard however a direct road is

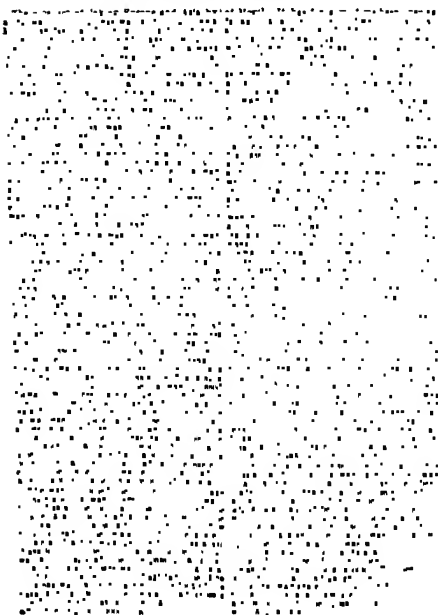
NEPAL.



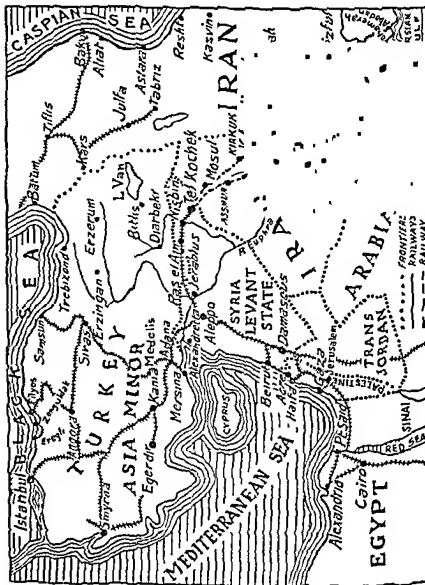
thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an

of H.M. the King-Emperor. Thus the present regime though still young, has been fruitful

Railways to India.



Britain's special interest in Iranian communications has mainly been associated with inland from the Persian the old mule routes since has for many years the provision of a railway



The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards known as the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two. In Bengal, regiments were of ten existing battalions of ten with large establishments of The Madras and Bombay at the same time reorganised on cavalry and artillery com-

Baron Wellesley arrived as a firmly imbued with the necessity of the last vestiges of French influence of this policy he where Tipu was intriguing

and discipline of his Indian force, and the firm footing

several import-

place in which distinguished in leading the The Gurkhas after offering a

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and In 1817, hostilities again broke out with Mahrattas, who rose against the British and the progress of operations against the. Practically the whole army took the field all India was turned into a vast camp.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars—
In 1839 a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Kabul. There followed

was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long

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The Indian Mutiny—On the eve of the

1857, when the Second Afghan War was
there were many minor campaigns including

Reorganisation after the Mutiny—In 1817 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras. The total strength being 25,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1825 the next large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme—This system

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to District Commissioners, the system of

the main recommendations of the Committee Report.

of the equipment—The Committee

follows—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regt.

of the equipment—The Committee

follows—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regt.

of the equipment—The Committee

follows—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regt.

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British and Indian Cavalry light tank regt.

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British and Indian Cavalry light tank regt.

of the equipment—The Committee

follows—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regt.

of the equipment—The Committee

istration of Defence, the formulation and exe-

mands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Western Independent District under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that commands comprise 11 districts, 2 Independent Brigade Areas and 23 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and Kashmir Provinces.

The Defence Department—The Department is administered by a Secretary who like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy; he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 25 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (36 Vict. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in an Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1916.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It is also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical Affairs. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President and the following members, namely: The Chief of

Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view it has been decided that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (a) Frontier Defence, (b) Internal Security, (c) Coast Defence and (d) External Defence Troops.

The role of the Frontier Defence is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and in the event of major operations to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed.

Army Headquarters

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory is divided into three com-

Plan Showing Chain of Command.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels GCB, CSI DSO, 1st Army

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command—Commander Western Independent District —
(1st class)—Commander Waziristan District —
(2nd class)—Commander Lahore District —
(1st class)—Commander Rawalpindi District —
(1st class)—Commander Kohat District —
(2nd class)—Commander, Peshawar District —
(1st class)

—Commander, Quetta Brigade

—Commander, Kbojak Brigade

—Commander, Zhob Brigade

—Commander, Sindh Brigade Area

—Commander, Razmak Brigade

—Commander, Bannu Brigade

—Commander Wana Brigade

—Commander, Shalkot Brigade Area

—Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area

—Comdr, Jullunder Brigade Area

—Comdr, Lahore Brigade Area

—Comdr, Ambala Brigade Area

—Commander 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade

—Commander 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade

—Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade

—Commander, Thal Brigade

—Commander, Kohat Brigade

—Commander 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade

—Commander, Landikotal Brigade

—Commander, Peshawar Brigade

—Commander, Nowshera Brigade

Quarter Master Generals Branch — directly subordinate to any of the four Principal

ARMY SECRETARY'S BRANCH — The

- (ii) Armaments and mechanisation
- (iii) Ordnance Services
- (ii) Contracts

In addition to the above the Army Head
 of the Ordnance Branch is assisted by several advisers

(i) The Directorate of Ordnance Factories administers the army factories in India and assists the development of manufacture in India by private manufacture

Board of Examiners

The duties of the Inspector of Physical Training

and General stores

are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required in the peace

Army — the normal establishment of a infantry regiment is 27 officers and

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Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

Present Organisation.—After a change introduced in 1924 the Royal Artillery which formerly comprised two corps viz., (1) The Royal Horse and (2) The Royal Field Artillery, is now divided into three corps viz., (1) The Royal Horse, (2) The Royal Field and (3) The Royal Artillery.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre at

R. A. Boys Depot at Bangalore

Engineer Services.

The Engineer in Chief.—The head of the

Field Troops are mounted units trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out heavy bridging, demolition and water supply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy, and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders in each of these two areas of the Governor and Agent to the Governor General respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer in Chief is assisted by a Deputy

keepers

Air Forces in India

Each Corps is commanded by a

Chief Colonel who is assisted by a Deputy Chief Colonel and a Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer is assisted by a Deputy Chief Engineer and a Chief Engineer.

The following are the units of the Air Forces —

Headquarters, Air Forces in India

Group headquarters

Wing headquarters

Station headquarters

Bomber Squadrons Royal Air Force

Army co operation squadrons, Royal Air Force

Armoy
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only

His Majesty's Government have provided
approximately £1,000,000 in accordance with the

SECTION

Mechanical Transport Repair Section is responsible for the repair and overhaul of all Air Forces motor transport vehicles and the supply of M T spares, etc., to units

Composition of Establishments — The personnel of the Air Forces in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R A F, of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, who are employed

The Royal Air Force Medical Services — In India as in the United

mental and physical to study also the

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises

14 British officers

19 Indian officers.

492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men

102 Followers

Indian Infantry.—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows

	Battalions
18 Infantry Regiments consisting of	93
3 Regiments of Sappers and Miners	3
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of	0
Total	116

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
1st Battalion	14	19	492
2nd Battalion	14	19	492
3rd Battalion	14	19	492
4th Battalion	14	19	492
5th Battalion	14	19	492
6th Battalion	14	19	492
7th Battalion	14	19	492
8th Battalion	14	19	492
9th Battalion	14	19	492
10th Battalion	14	19	492
11th Battalion	14	19	492
12th Battalion	14	19	492
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93rd Battalion	14	19	492
94th Battalion	14	19	492
95th Battalion	14	19	492
96th Battalion	14	19	492
97th Battalion	14	19	492
98th Battalion	14	19	492
99th Battalion	14	19	492
100th Battalion	14	19	492

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed (e.g., road making etc.) were now generally performed by labour. The whole organisation has therefore been disbanded and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserve.—The conditions of the reserve are as follows:—

The reserve is divided into two classes:—

(a) **First Class Reserve.**—This class is composed of officers who have been in the Indian Army for not less than 10 years and who have been in the Indian Cavalry or Indian Infantry for not less than 5 years. They are entitled to be promoted to the rank of Major-General on the death of a Major-General in the Indian Army.

(b) **Second Class Reserve.**—This class is composed of officers who have been in the Indian Army for not less than 10 years and who have been in the Indian Cavalry or Indian Infantry for not less than 5 years. They are entitled to be promoted to the rank of Major-General on the death of a Major-General in the Indian Army.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially.

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment, in the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows:—

Cavalry	1940
Artillery	2432
Engineers	2350
Indian Signal Corps	675
Infantry	21360
Gurkhas	2000
Railway Nucleus Reserve	650
Indian Supplementary Reserve	235
Total	31902

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner.

The Indian Signal Corps is divided into two classes:—

(a) **First Class Reserve.**—This class is composed of officers who have been in the Indian Army for not less than 10 years and who have been in the Indian Cavalry or Indian Infantry for not less than 5 years. They are entitled to be promoted to the rank of Major-General on the death of a Major-General in the Indian Army.

(b) **Second Class Reserve.**—This class is composed of officers who have been in the Indian Army for not less than 10 years and who have been in the Indian Cavalry or Indian Infantry for not less than 5 years. They are entitled to be promoted to the rank of Major-General on the death of a Major-General in the Indian Army.

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jabulpore and is commanded by a Lieut Colonel assisted by a staff of British and Indian personnel organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

There is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signal.

The Army Signal School is located at Jabulpore and is commanded by a Lieut Colonel assisted by a staff of British and Indian personnel organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Units of the Royal Tank Corps in India are being gradually disbanded in conjunction with the reorganisation of British Cavalry regts.

Medical Services—The military services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate stations —

- (a) Officers and other ranks of the Army Medical Corps serving in India
- (b) Officers of the Indian Medical in military employment
- (c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons
- (d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service
- (e) The Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service for India
- (f) The Army Dental Corps
- (g) The Indian Military Nurses
- (h) The Indian Hospital Corps

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of

Awart from units and vehicles employed in
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also provides motor
hospitals and field
for other miscel
laneous purposes.

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The Ordnance Services which are under the *J & O* may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms guns, machine guns, etc., and the development of a technical staff to maintain the equipment.

Army Remount Department—The following are among the most important duties

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The department is organized to respond to the remount service in the

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Training Institutions

owing institutions exist in India for training of military personnel and education of instructors for units —

1. College, Quetta

Senior Officers School, Belgaum.

School of Artillery, Kakul.

Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms School (India), Pichmarhi Small Arms and Mechanization School (India) Ahmednagar.

Army School of Physical Training Ambala. Army Signal School, Poona.

Army School of Education, Belgaum.

Chemical Warfare School, Belgaum

Army School of Cookery, Poona

Army Veterinary Schools Ambala and Poona

Royal Indian Army Service Corps Training School of

process of expanding the need of change and improving the quality and quantity of the candidate for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion

The Kings Indian Orderly Officers —

cavalry,

(1) For Officers who having held King's comm.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category Medical (Includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical

doctors, good and gallant soldiers who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of

The Fighting Races --The Fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

As regards all the units they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier.

in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see *The Indian Year-Book, 1920* on p 152, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	Accounts 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Revised 1939-40	Budget 1940-41
EXPENDITURE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
58—Defence Services—Effective				
1 Normal cost of Defence Services—Effective	43,74,44.60	46,27,85,000	(a)36,76,63,000	(a)36,76,63,000
2 Lump provision for increase in prices			(a)5,00,000	(a)5,00,000
3 War Emergency 1939			5,85,91,000	6,59,29,000
Total	43,74,44.60	46,22,85,000	40,87,54,000	45,35,81,000
59—Defence Services—Non Effective				
1 Army	8,41,46.33	8,46,68,000	8,91,04,000	8,47,81,000
2 Air Forces	5,33,498	5,85,000	79,000	5,19,000
3 Royal Indian Navy	10,04,809	10,35,000	9,95,000	10,14,000
Total	8,56,84,194	8,62,84,000	9,04,78,000	8,61,14,000
60—Transfers to or from Defence Reserve Fund	—24,42,641	—92,47,000		
Total Expenditure	5,06,90,155	53,93,26,000	49,92,32,000	53,96,95,000
RECEIPTS				
XLVII—Defence services—Effective	5,43,10,794	8,29,89,000		
XLVIII—Defence Services—Non Effective	45,73,861	45,37,000	63,41,000	44,77,000
Total Receipts	5,88,90,155	8,75,26,000	63,41,000	44,77,000
Net Expenditure	46,18,04,000	45,18,00,000	49,28,91,000	53,52,18,000

(a) Net lump sum provision

Note—The details in this statement do not agree with those given in the Budget Statements as the figures have been recast in a different form

Cost of the Army--A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the equipping and training of British soldiers in India. A capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of £100 million.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD

service, the education of the population for business provinces

To assist an absent soldier's family in the

- (c) To ascertain and intimate the where obtaining employment, residue of the war fund, known as the Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it

(d)

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following —

going out to his Adjutant and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter.

Nauck Shahamad Khan, 80th Punjabis—For

Rifeman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd

Bessaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, {

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin | During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian

II At Indian Navy

1857-1858

1857-1858

within limited lines. His scheme however was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

ments and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title it was re-

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the

The Royal Indian Navy, which has been

list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Govern-

- (A) Four Bittern class escort vessels
(B) Four Mustin class escort vessels

Personnel 1940

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy and P S T O India

Naval Secretary

Flag Lieutenant Comdr and Staff Officer (Operations)

Vice-Admiral H Fitzherbert C B C M G

Paymaster Commander P R Maurice R N

Lieut Comdr J Lawrence

Chief of the Staff

Captain of the Fleet

Captain Superintendent

Engineer Captain

Staff Officer (Intelligence)

Staff Officer (Plans)

Commander of the Dockyard

Staff Officer (Gunbery)

Staff Officer (Signals)

Financial Adviser

Chief Superintendent

Captain T M S Milne-Henderson O B E

Captain J N Metcalfe, O B E D S O

Captain C J Nicoll D S C

Engineer Captain G L Annett

Commander W R Shewring

Commander J Ryland

Lt-Comdr J W Jefford

Lieut. A W Deaton

Lieut H C Bird

.. J. S. Krishnaswami, M A B L

. V G Rose M R E

Agriculture.

non-credit activities, e.g. purchase and sale societies, "better farming" societies etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption etc. will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart

Cultivation and Tillage—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and

Agriculture.

Are few soils in the world more suited to the

non-credit activities, e.g., purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies

Cultivation and Tillage—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of food crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall there is much room for

about

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and

property

Implements—In general cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are

The main object of tillage methods for tall

other types of better implements to the cultivation agencies.

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tribution
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..... the highest dam in India which
.....

crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now approximately 4 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing

the Minets. These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various

from Siam and French Indo-China

Wheat.—Wheat is grown in Northern India as well as in the Provinces and the two-thirds of the three-quarters of

the Minets. These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various

the Minets. These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various

most Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and

or afterwards. In some provinces wheat is also an important crop; it is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are common in India in great variety and are the backbone of the agriculture, present modern methods of

could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs each.)

Cotton—Is one of the most important

Countries	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
					193
					49
					14
					most
					and
					ing
					Jan
					1940

43

63

47

69

22

64

15

52

64

44

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

has increased from 137 to 140 Imports of *chorus odoratus* The conditions required for
 during 1937-38 were 14 382 tons as com Jute cultivation are (a) high temperature (b)
 pared with 19 149 tons in 1936-37 These deep soil of fairly fine texture, (c) rainfall of

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and | The annual world consumption of the fibre

36 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000), the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar

endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land owners of India could render greater service

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in

Cattle Improvement.—India possesses some

on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the

to be made in the organizing of milk to be produced in the country under natural conditions rather than the present wasteful method of milk production in large cities. India is

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years. In India the sale of good quality butter in cartons is on the increase. In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are

In addition to research, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manu-

are assuming greater importance than in the the application of strict hygienic measures as

Indian
contagious
disease is
have serio
industry,
or prophy

which the
action with

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress.—The historical aspect (In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agricul
of agricultural development in India has ture was appointed and in the same year as

possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa

the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most

had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate

Rs. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council of Bihar, Sir Geoffrey Burton, K.C.L.E., I.C.S.,

Personnel—In addition to the 21 *ex-officio* members including 7 nominees of Indian States, the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1939 the following gentlemen—

The Hon'ble Mr Husain Imam, elected by the Council of State, Pt. Sri Krishna Dutta

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India—Mr F. Ware, C.L.E., F.R.C.V.S., L.V.S.

Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India—Dr W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), C.L.E., I.A.S.

Agricultural Marketing Advisor—Major

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

the [unclear] and [unclear] of the

Experimental grading stations were established |

desirable to arrange for the supply of pure vanaspathi as such to those consumers who showed preference for it and this object could best be attained by applying the Agmark to tins of vanaspathi graded according to accepted standards. All the important manufacturers who were consulted at the meeting held in

While the terms of the Standard Contracts for linseed and wheat were finally agreed to even in 1933 and several associations had commenced trading on that basis, similar terms for ground-nuts were finally settled at an informal conference convened for the purpose at Bombay in January, 1939. The meeting was held at the

Guntur exported 205 bales of graded Virginia, flue-cured cigarette tobacco valued at Rs 15,000 during the 1939 season. Grading of country

Illustrative purposes

The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing

of buffaloes and cows in the cattle markets of London. Information relating to marketing

agricultural exhibitions in the provinces and States. Public demonstrations were given of the above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staffs. The detailed accounts given in the published annual reports

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States —

A — Central Marketing Staff

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India — Major A. McD. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers — A. M. Thomson, D. N. Khurody, L.D.D. (Hons.), (Post vacant at present)

Marketing Officers — B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A. M. Inel B.E., Nasir Ahmad, L. Ag., Mukmat Khan, B.Sc. (Agr.), A.I.C.O.

Marketing Officer (Sugar) — Tiryugi Prasad M.A., LL.B.

United Provinces — J. A. Manawar, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), M.S.A. (Texas)

Bihar — B. N. Sarkar, L. Ag.

Orissa — K. Gopalan, M.A., Dip. (Econ.), C.M.D., B.Com. (Manchester), F.R. Econ.S.

Central Provinces — R. H. Hill, M.A. (Canlab), L.A.S.

Azam — L. K. Handique, B.Sc. (Agr.) (Edin.)

North West Frontier Province — Chaudhri Ghulam Qadir, O.P.V.S. (Hons.), P.V.S.

Sind — Dr. L. M. Hira, B.Sc., A.R. (Lond.), B.N. Gidwani, B.A., D. K. Mahbubani, B.A.

Burma — F. D. Odell, M.A., L.A.S.

C. Minor Administrations.

Baluchistan — H. R. Kidwai, M.Sc.

D. Indian States Marketing Officers.

H. S. Lodi, B.A.; O. L. (Post vacant at present)

B — Provincial Marketing Staff

Madras — Rao Bahadur A. Gopalan, B.A., L.A.S.

Bombay — Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R. Econ.S.

Bengal — A. R. Malik, M.A., B.Sc.

Punjab — Harinar Singh, L. Ag., B.Sc. (Agr.), B.D. (Breeding)

Cashmir — B. S. Aurora, B.Sc., N. S. Apte, B.A. (Bom.), N. D. Gupta.

Travancore — S. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, B.A., B.A., O. I. Kovoor B.Sc. (Wales)

Kashmir — President, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board Srinagar

Jodhpur — R. C. Sinha

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sugar Committee and started

The administration of the Institute was vested in the Imperial Council of Agricultural

- (a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of the sugar factories in India in particular.
 (b) The utilisation of the by products of the industry.
 (c) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane

of study —

- 1 Fellowship in Sugar Technology
- 2 Engineering
- 3 Associatehip, Technology
- 4 Engineering
- 5 Sugar Bolders Certificate Course

are also provided in the following
 employed in factories and
 able technical and academic

Control,
 ng
 Boiler Control,
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 guage
 language

AREA CULTIVATED AND USCULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	Area according to survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1 770 971		1 770 971	1 770 971
Assam	43 375 360	7,890 560	35 484 800	35 484 800
Bengal	49 324 351		49,324,351	49 3 4,351
Bihar	44,314 721		44,314 721	44 314 721
Bombay	49 721 975		49 721 975	48 721 975
Central Provinces and Berar	63 004 800		63 004 800	63 001,831
Coorg	1 012,264		1 012,264	1,012,264
Delhi	368 412		368 412	368 412
Madras	79,808 607		79,808 607	79,803
North West Frontier Province	8 437 582		8 437,582	8 576
Orissa	20,582,576		20,582,576	20 604,
Punjab	61,001 600		61 001 600	60
Sind	30 179 456		30 179 456	30
United Provinces	67,848,920		67,848,920	67
Total	519 751,525	7,890,560	511,860,965	

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province.	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests.
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallow	Not available for cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	337 153	174 690	263 165	899,251	96,5
Assam	6 995 796	1 601 627	18 856 570	4 577 400	4 153 43
Bengal	24 7 9 100	4 976 500	5 753 822	9 433 039	4 487 930
Bihar	19 323 400	6 966 506	5 173 672	6 964,249	6 606 945
Bombay	23 715,213	5 059 224	853 388	5 722,961	8 534 159
Central Provinces & Berar	24 537,804	3 805 214	13 997 370	4 899 410	15 837 033
Coorg	144 673	164 667	11 690	359 474	331 60
Delhi	213 444	11 161	65,305	78,500	
Madras	37,032,814	9 450 303	10 537 675	14 604 710	13,1 8,241
North-West Frontier Province	2 109,079	576 056	2 851 700	2 687 057	352,957
Punjab	27 317 5 8	3 695 787	14 164 936	13 021 910	1 9 5 219
United Provinces	26 171 073	2,637 755	9 988 955	9 837 964	9 274 595
Orissa	6 447 555	1 736 964	3 571 049	6 711 433	7 65 753
Sind	5 140 4 9	4 873 248	5 899 512	13 548,576	717 671
Total	713 514 091	45 679 567	91 968 759	97 225 430	63 001 39

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	AREA IRRIGATED					
	By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated
	Government	Private				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara			24 349	97 732	851	12° 93°
Assam	249	349 414	1 431		303 196	654 281
Bengal	197 652	246 °16	1 044 696	50 039	501 770	2 040 373
Bihar	61° 142	771 097	1 441 697	507 46°	942 6°3	4 275 028
Bombay	264 037	72 995	113 393	604 789	40 175	1 095 370
Central Provinces & Berar	†	1 044,556	†	154 660	65 145	1,264 351
Coorg	2 411		1 667			4 078
Delhi	31 169		1 395	27 04°		59 806
Madras	3 750 214	163 °79	3 191 745	1 358 657	281 464	8 745 359
North West Frontier Province	439 404	43°,296		8° 616	70 635	1 024 981
Punjab	11,203,288	426 081	35 705	4 346 199	128 670	16 139 913
United Provinces	3 8°7 728	41 460	99 483	5 903 653	2 325 169	11 597 493
Orissa	304 407	54 004	294 902	8 335	700 7°0	1,362,363
Sind	4 0°3 717	9 575		27 939	435 545	4 496 776
Total	24 656 416	3 610,963	6,250 463	1°,589 153	5 795,963	

† Included under Private canals

Province	CROPS IRRIGATED* IN 1937-38				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajri
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	30	14 389	30 788	1 905	2,501
Assam	6 2 500				
Bengal	1 8 8 557	10 904	3 431	65	114
Bihar	2 804 5 2	264 880	130 680	20 0	15.3
Bombay	206 803	201 464	8 914	236 353	63 997
Central Provinces & Berar	1 073,811	63 160	1 474	135	9
Coorg	4 078				
Delhi	25	28 080	3 308	765	839
Madras	7 9 5 580	3 157	7	308,806	310 806
North-West Frontier Province	39 035	366 460	60 608	19,288	6 766
Punjab	869 250	6 567 547	296 975	1 9 759	3 6 891
United Provinces	575 160	4 344 138	1 901 296	69 953	21 543
Orissa	1 237,501	8 0			
Sind	1 231 346	1 153 914	18 304	431 439	260 364
Total	184 0 590	10 011 169	2 547 814	1 330 7 8	987 411

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	CROPS IRRIGATED						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	30 044	20 62	390	11 307	24 108	5 146	153 150
Assam		1 092		11 810		11 8 9	654 281
Bengal	4 615	49 907	34 154	104 146	702	16 077	2 0 3 667
Bihar	74 031	637 704	100 378	707 174	1 031	59 911	4 7 5 073
Bombay	24 003	82 676	67 611	1 8 058	41 847	171 986	1 781 907
Central Provinces and Berar	189	8 915	30 009	84 753	153	12 159	1 264 361
Coorg							4 0 3
Delhi	1 028	3 274	4 677	6 289	1 171	9 978	59 606
Madras	4 337	976 5 0	97 396	334 509	295 150	555 142	10 899 480
North West Frontier Province	252 487	34 651	70 001	39 8 6	15 531	147 640	1 047 540
Punjab	535 158	1 734 937	419 119	296 488	7 885 250	3,745 106	16 406 460
United Provinces	4 0343	2 783 969	1,3 0 371	391 956	319 6 5	393 177	12 671 66
Orissa	1 0	214 849	31 346	20 353	216	19 794	1,576,199
Sind	2,457	508 192	7 010	56 093	9 0 174	338 807	5 063 095
Total	1,360 137	6,628,307	2,578 557	1 737,317	4 555,840	5 481 737	

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholam (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	491	23 669	51 003	78 753	27,544
Assam	5 006 823				
Bengal	2 200 500	160 900	95 000	5,800	2 000
Bihar	9 512 700	1 098 000	1 301 000	61 800	6° 400
Bombay	2 036 984	1 831 331	14 77°	8 07° 757	4 0° 9 813
Central Provinces & Berar	5 783 539	3 357 358	14 769	4 247 787	100 953
Coorg	84 605				
Delhi	40	58 031	15 121	14 065	43 767
Madras	10 140 831	15 °07	" 634	4 599 444	2 571 938
North West Frontier Province	39 295	1 0° 7 934	179 016	89 048	94 439
Punjab	1 086 40	9 944 673	776 80	837 967	2 615,391
United Provinces	7 153 654	7 958 80	8 843 6° 0	2 231 601	2 098 009
Orissa	5 143 734	3 5 2	250	43 497	6 888
Sind	1 °31 346	1 155 388	18 304	439 146	841 533
Total	69 455 °82	26 63° 810	6 311 249	20 01 665	12 497,5 5

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or naga (Millet)	Maize	Gram (Pulse)	Other food grains and Pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	107	50 978	21 535	47 120	301 255
Assam			(a)	244 52	5 301 0 °
Bengal	4 500	73 900	279 500	1 195 900	24 018 000
Bihar	63° 600	1 55° 700	1 385 700	4 100 600	19 657 400
Bombay	645 9° 5	163 760	673 939	2 71° 101	20 181 387
Central Provinces & Berar	9 654	152 237	1 191 059	5 027 041	19 864 397
Coorg	3 479		(a)	1 005	89 089
Delhi		° 489	55 608	9 789	201 000
Madras	1 618 118	72 0° 6	52 240	6 027 266	25 099 754
North West Frontier Province		471 29°	14° 043	89 856	° 11° 9 3
Punjab	19 078	1 103 091	3 764 695	1 273 203	21 411 088
United Provinces	251 339	1 957 116	5 757 002	6 816 7° 7	35 064 875
Orissa	290 085	31 050	5 323	603 000	6 132 154
Sind	236	2 457	363 301	244 500	4 296 °11
Total	3 475 181	5 633 096	13 661 951	28 39° 765	186 761 514

(a) Included under Other food grains and pulses

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	OILSEEDS							
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or linilla)	Rape and mustard	Ground nut	Cocosnut	Castor	Other oil seeds	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara		23 051	744	1				23 796
Assam	7 060	20,291	397 159			2 916		427 456
Bengal	137 000	209 700	770 700	2 000	18 300	100	27 300	1 160 800
Bihar	596 700	113 800	517 800			34 000	299 900	1 551,200
Bombay	111 894	165 884	20 036	1 343 980	27 606	42 126	677 094	2 589 720
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	1,236 703	482 840	72 693	2 3 513		34 111	379 463	2 479 313
Delhi	2	6	8 131				86	8 255
Madras	1,878	94 875	1 760	4 657,596	586 130	246 718	64 426	6,353 393
North West Frontier Province	5	4 799	88,608				237	91 739
Punjab	31 403	93 237	739 649	34 163		27	3 075	901,554
United Provinces	318 303	367 637	213 975	13 331		13 412	28 069	1 073 727
Orissa	8 119	128 000	25 450	13 873	30 132	20 789	84 471	305 334
Sind	64	3 845	146 094	9	17	6 717	27 766	213 612
Total	2 499 131	2 437 665	3 000 884	6 408 166	657 185	400 446	1 591 787	16 985 264

Provinces	Condiments and spices	SUGAR		FIBRES			
		Sugar cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Other fibres	Total fibres
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	3 460	390		37 376		233	37 559
Assam		39 197		44,895	219 122		264 017
Bengal	174 500	290 100	63 000	58 000	160 900	41 400	2 260 300
Bihar	89 400	360 500		43 200	445 000	11 300	499 600
Bombay	201 288	70 571	1 465	3 86 349		78 495	3 940,834
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	115 068	33 610		4 047 004		86 685	4 133 909
Delhi	193	5 736		1 602		288	1 910
Madras	601,571	97 965	92 622	2 546 438		234,329	2 780 767
North West Frontier Province	3 942	70 094		22 195		1 282	23 477
Punjab	36 020	510 014		3 135 631		43 454	3 178 955
United Provinces	1 93 837	2 161 074		581 614	6 699	231,322	819 535
Orissa	23 410	34 834	243	8 251	15 610	9 260	33 121
Sind	4 943	7 010	410	970 174		313	9 0487
Total	1 343 057	3 701 131	157,740	15 358 719	2,847 351	739 351	18 944 601

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane

ARMA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	Dyes and Tan ning materials		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Nar- cotics (a)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara						44		18
Assam				439 801		12 361		
Bengal				51 900		313 300	3 700	103 9
Bihar	1 403	9		4 000		125 100		36
Bombay				17	4	169 710	26 950	2 490.9
Central Provinces and Berar	10	103				12 837	1 175	500 9
Coorg				103	41 109	10		
Delhi		7				1 246		41 1
Madras	23 167	1 305		76 718	56 771	294 232	150 418	4131
North West Frontier Province		88				13 843	3	139 2
Punjab	11 830	10 906	1 390	9 443		71 190	1 006	503 6
United Provinces	2 552	775	7 868	6 608		89 409	2 245	1 450 6
Orissa		1 0 5			130	30 850	736	001
Sind		612				4 998	115	161 4
Total	38 461	10 013	9 263	738 530	98 034	1 138 108	186 378	10 4101

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown
		Food	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1 905	12 668	3 652	390 867	85 434	337
Assam	460 609	(b)	13 021	7 041 537	785 741	6 095
Bengal	815 600	235 900	9 000	29 718 600	4 991 500	24 728
Bihar	434 400	727 000	306 500	23 810 000	4 486 600	19 303
Bombay	202 617	2 076	7 159	9 693 604	968 411	23 715
Central Provinces and Berar	139 955	3 207	1 057	27 285 094	2 747 290	24 537
Coorg	9 900			145 394	721	144
Delhi	5 685	1 263	259	267 611	54 167	213
Madras	691 506	39 801	140 934	36 919 071	4 886 257	32 032
North West Frontier Province	38 741	27 300	(c)	2 519 406	410 397	2 109
Punjab	240 3 1	145 890	11 454	31 672 607	4 255 009	27 317
United Provinces	578 874	241 673	98 003	41 771 706	8 600 633	36 171
Orissa	150 2 2	62 382	188 674	6 982 795	535 240	6 447
Sind	43 26	2 655	1 346	5 712 457	5 2 008	5 140
Total	3 816 061	1 501 834	978 109	246 863 519	33 349 428	13 514

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also (b) Included under Miscellaneous food crops (c) Included under Miscellaneous food crops

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Source — Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1937-38

The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1937-38 —

Provinces	Rice (000 tons)	Wheat (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gir) (000 tons)	Tea* (000 lbs) (of 400 lbs each)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute* 000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed (000 tons)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum (000 tons)	Castor Seed (000 tons)	Ground nut (Unshell ed) (000 tons)	Barley (000 tons)
Ajmer Merwara		7			16					1		16
Assam	1 745		40	241 527	24	6 50		59				20
Bengal	9 034	45	483	104 065	23	6 975	2	157	40			462
Bihar	3 144	437	5 56	1 700	8	800	8	11	1	1		
Orissa	1 623	1	63		1	23	1	1	1	2		4
Bombay	860	30	1 70		734		9	4	17	5		2
C P & Berar	1 552	673	50		711		103	1 5	4	6		5
Delhi		20	4		1							
Coorg	51			16								
Madras	4 8 0		279	3 415	504					20	2 059	(a)
N W Frontier Pro- vince		268	75		4			11				55
Malaj		3 24	363	2 779	1 140		2	10				208
Sind	119	380	11		3 54			11	2			4
United Provinces	2 01	2 77	3 101	2 013	103		177	51	3	4		1 301
Total	15 390	8 641	5 008	291 519	3 712	8 50	387	1 000	2 5	44	2 570	2 046

* a) Not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1928-29	19-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38
Area by professional survey	670 047	669 816	669 345	668 859	669 045	668 010	668 061	667 701	670 482	611 861
Area according to village papers	697 656	667 616	667 652	667 058	667 732	667 571	667 694	666 771	670 062	611 849
Area under forest	87,224	87,277	87 952	88 566	88 803	89 067	89 210	89 461	83 173	68 001
Area not available for cultivation	149 034	146 873	146 810	145 614	145 580	144 922	144 817	144 042	155 001	92 225
Culturable waste other than fallow	154 680	165 491	164 017	165 000	154 610	153 127	164 260	153 593	164 301	91 960
Fallow land	48 432	49 714	49 818	49 031	50 033	47 033	62 207	61 005	48 038	45 080
Net area sown	223 166	228 161	229 115	228 836	229 026	232 246	226 081	7 8 0	231 885	213 514
Area irrigated	43 762	61 010	49 697	48 729	49 852	50 508	50 514	51 317	51 030	62 883
Area under Food crops—										
Rice	81 132	79 474	80 632	81 288	79 928	80 425	79 520	79 848	81 678	69 455
Wheat	24 926	24 731	24 797	25 320	25 014	27 698	25 655	25 160	25 560	26 633
Barley	7 533	7 027	6 893	6 495	6 405	6 724	6 597	6 178	6,531	6 311
Jowar	20 534	23 241	22 808	21 603	21 425	21 401	21 853	21 540	21 013	20 702
Bajra	12 952	13 291	13 698	13 942	14 007	13 133	13 102	13 069	11 451	12 438
Ragi	3 904	4 000	3 973	3 871	3 826	3 752	3 738	3 635	3 585	3 476
Mahs	6 012	6 552	6 458	6 109	6 207	6 049	6 185	6 211	5 955	5 632
Gram	13 625	11 458	13 644	15 032	13 928	16 646	13 732	14 873	15 796	13 662
Other food grains and pulses	29 651	30 294	30 033	30 449	30 588	30 610	30 263	29 816	29 177	28 393
Total Food-grains	200 269	200 018	202 736	205 014	201 463	206 223	200 635	200 260	201 036	186 762
Sugar	2 675	2,582	2 569	3 041	3 367	3 384	3 124	4 039	4 172	3 859
Area under other food crops (in cluding fruits, vegetables, con- diments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops)	7 652	7 898	8 241	8 359	8 301	8 078	8 495	8 308	8 181	6 701
Total Food crops	210 196	210 400	213 846	216 414	213 131	217 805	212 644	212 606	210 659	197,372

* Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(in the sands of acres)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Area under non food crops—										
Lined	2 092	1 967	1 909	2 017	2 161	2 067	2 118	2 121	2 312	2 499
Seamum (oil)	3 668	3 566	3 538	3 712	4 417	4 302	5 303	5 673	3 729	4 438
Rape and Mustard	4 297	3 554	3 507	3 507	3 544	3 502	3 855	2 911	3 319	3 319
Other Oilseeds	7 839	7 093	7 524	6 446	7 763	8 195	6 107	6 917	8 405	9 057
Total Oilseeds	17 880	16 330	16 458	15 882	17 695	17 94	14 543	15 662	17 704	16 985
Area under—										
Cotton	16 607	16 141	14 701	14 487	13 120	14 409	14 485	15 61	15 39	15 359
Jute	3 082	2 268	3 402	1 845	1 877	2 494	2 476	1 936	2 640	2 847
Other fibres	6 7	666	719	686	669	632	637	770	738	738
Indigo	81	71	64	53	51	62	60	40	43	24
Opium	49	41	43	42	31	18	9	10	10	9
Coffee	87	91	92	92	93	95	96	97	99	98
Tea	780	766	775	775	775	779	83	87	704	732
Tobacco	1 173	1 173	1 112	1 150	1 117	1 085	1 57	1 30	1 151	1 139
Food crops	9 177	9 341	9 300	9 675	9 989	10 207	10 308	10 91	10 702	10 411
Other non food crops	1 3	1 931	1 903	1 850	1 832	1 819	1 831	1 453	1 507	1 180
Total non food crops	51 189	49 839	48 087	46 457	47 260	49 495	40 475	48 512	50 847	49 542

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA—(Yields in thousands of —)

Crop	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Yields in thousands of—										
Rice	3 150	3 132	3 189	33 001	31 114	30 907	30 235	29 411	27 876	26 737
Wheat	8 592	10 409	9 309	9 024	9 435	9 370	9 729	9 438	9 752	10 794
Coffee	7 767	39 424	32 973	33 614	33 031	32 776	32 776	41 173	34 008	34 008
Tea	401 153	432 840	391 03	394 093	433 069	393 074	399 251	394 459	395 181	430 240
Cotton	5 78	6 243	5 216	4 007	4 637	5 108	4 857	5 918	6 180	5 060
Jute	9 908	10 335	11 205	5 542	7 072	7 987	8 510	7 216	9 611	8 656
Indigo	322	390	377	416	406	376	400	388	430	457
Opium	910	1 025	988	1 025	1 012	988	1 000	937	961	1 021
Rape and Mustard	405	435	359	476	551	541	405	463	439	449
Seamum (oil)	2 778	2 302	2 766	2 265	2 997	3 330	1 894	2 58	2 714	3 436
Groundnut	113	116	146	146	151	143	103	121	128	104
Custard seed	15	14	13	10	11	8	10	7	7	7
Indigo	2 704	2 752	3 223	3 975	4 676	4 896	5 140	5 931	6 476	5 307
Cane-sugar (Gmt)	20 839	20 503	21 531	20 117	(b) 6 381	12 915	37 16	48 545	30 448	32 207
Rubber*										

4a.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.
 * The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. The figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.
 † Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
 ‡ Exclusive of Burma.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall assistance in Northern India, upon the

drought. Government control range from small to large

annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at and often upon the several canals in a single

in the Punjab with a province in which 100,000 acres were irrigated during the year excluding

The return on capital invested in productive irrigation works was highest in the Punjab where the canals yielded 145 per cent. The return was 113 per cent in the North West Frontier Province 94 per cent in Bombay

required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment

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Central Bureau of Irrigation—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	7 454 466	7 443,147
Bombay (Deccan)	38° 729	38° 800
Sind	3 690 000	4 °25 031
Bengal	63 740	127,809
United Provinces	3 605 °05	3 977 404
Punjab	10 995 258	11 00 776
Burma	° 076 435	2 105 334
Bihar and Orissa	886 834	837 408
Central Provinces	405 184	33° 500
North West Frontier Province	325 089	431 133
Rajputana	25 098	26 446
Baluchistan	21 430	20 760
Total	30 31 458	30 9 ° 799

Productive Works —Taking productive works only a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two million more than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	3 8 5 277	3,83° 29
Bombay Deccan	6 089	5 148
Sind	2 705 647	4 09° 675
United Provinces	3 508 892	3 583 062
Punjab	10 314 031	10 °95 °50
Burma	1 446 121	1 461 310
Bengal	N	4 313
Behar and Orissa	N	303 17
North West Frontier Province	°03 °35	°31 °31
Total	2° 009 295	24 0°0 880

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Unproductive Works—Turning now to the unproductive works the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Province	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1933-36
Madras	61 674	396 774
Bombay Deccan	204 15	209 00
Sind	834 305	104 594
Bengal	39 548	631
United Provinces	274 565	334 587
Punjab	681 727	712 546
Burma	562 169	577 197
Bihar and Orissa	834 350	490 849
Central Provinces	374 556	30 567
North West Frontier Province	121 8 0	199 891
Rajputana	25 098	76 646
Baluchistan	71 430	70 700
Total	4 450 437	3 445 686

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	3 97 565	7 168 693
Bombay Deccan	171 9 5	168 907
Sind	67 63	27 63
Bengal	71 179	30 860
United Provinces	71 748	9 57
Burma	68 145	1 87
Bihar and Orissa	2,454	1 38
Central Provinces	30 6 3	76 939
Total	3 673 311	7 673 311

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1931-32 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the seven provinces is given below —

Provinces	Net area cropped Acres	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works Acres	Percentage of Area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & navigation works to end of 1931-32 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
Madras	36 628,827	7,552 515	20 80	2,054	2 232
Bombay Deccan	26 375 991	272 559	1 41	1 072	192
Sind	4 808,308	4 318 052	89 76	3,084	776
Bengal	27,691,300	203 521	0 74	537	94
United Provinces	35 278 077	4,310 137	12 2	2 712 1	2 210
Punjab	31,840,814	11,105 537	35 15	3 469	3 900
Burma	18 210 000	2,153 000	11 8	196	6
Bihar and Orissa	28 075,500	940 248	3 3	628	865
C P (excluding Berar)	20 352 215	323 000	1 5	679	96
N W F Province	2 242 811	431 000	19 22	315	150
Rajputana	436 598	23 950	5 48	35	8
Baluchistan	421 246	20 850	4 95	36	8
Total	232 376 287	31,853,377	13 7	15,318	10 032

* In addition 661 347 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals

† Includes Rs 219 lakhs on Hydro Electric works and Rs 45 lakhs on State tube wells

New Works—The major works of excep- in 1921-22. It falls into four natural group

is 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of Cauvery

[*Editorial Note* —The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press.]

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irri- pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts
gation schemes. They are essentially exotic, have been made, particularly in Madras, to

Meteorology.

It is a well-known fact that the conductivity of a material is a function of its temperature. The conductivity of a material increases with increasing temperature. This is because the thermal energy increases the mobility of the charge carriers, which in turn increases the conductivity.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North west India, in the 1st week of May or first of June, India has come the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole

over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course

of the monsoon the influence circulation, the monsoon current over the southern

of the monsoon the influence circulation, the monsoon current over the southern

To the south of this easterly Bay current and to the north

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists;

Jan Feb Mar Apr May



The month to month distribution for the whole of India including Burma is —

May	3.1	inches
June	7.9	
July	11.2	
August	10.3	
September	7.0	
October	3.3	

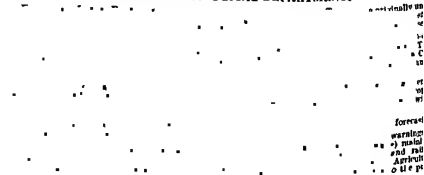
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The distribution throughout the season period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to other part of the country. Cases of this occur every year.

About the middle of September the fresh weather begins to appear in the north.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	
Bay of Bengal			1	4	13	29	procession with the numerous variations.
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself after year
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22	8	

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.



forecast
warning
of
rain
and
drought
of
the
pe

(1) The study of temperature and moisture

(2) The training and examination in meteorology — extracts from the latest official weather reports and also notes on the latest methods regarding and

(3) Maintenance of seismological instruments — Service to agriculturists and engineers — at various centres

dealing with long term averages. These re
 sults are to be used in the analysis

DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY

Service for aviation.—In India,

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

A

* (Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1932 was distributed as follows—

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Number	14	199	24	19	23	24	311

to the office

Meteorological Office Calcutta (F P W : S T)—The Alipore Office is responsible for

Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W T M)—These observatories specialise in physics particularly terrestrial magnetism.

P.A.)—This office was established primarily as a
a meeting centre for aviation. It is res.

Meteorological Offices at Peshawar &
Quetta (F W & P A).—Officers in-charge of

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
AS ON 1ST AUGUST, 1940

Meteorological Office Poona

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(Calcutta) 1940
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(Calcutta) 1940

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and 1) Meteorology

**List of Officers in the India Meteorological Department
as on 1st August 1940—contd**

Upper Air Observatory, Agra

Natterji Gouripati Rai Bahadur M Sc (Calcutta) Superintending Meteorologist

Nabraj Kackushro Jehangir B A (Hons), B Sc (Bombay) M Sc & Ph D (Lond) Meteorologist

Meteorological Office Bombay

Savur Srinivasa Rao M A (Madras) I N D (Lond) Meteorologist

Pendse Chandrakant Cajanani M A Ph D (Cantab) Special Officer for Meteorological Research (Temporary)

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.

Framank Sushil Kumar M Sc (Lucknow) I N D (Lond) D I C Meteorologist

Roy Bijoy Krishna M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist

Sen Gupta Prabhat Kumar D Sc (Allahabad) Assistant Meteorologist (on probation)

Ananthakrishnan Ramakrishna Ayyar M A D Sc Assistant Meteorologist (on probation)

Meteorological Office Karachi.

Sen Sachindra Nath M Sc (Cal & Lond) Ph D (Lond) Meteorologist

Sreenivasalah Bettadapur Narasimhalah M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist

Mahurkar Sreenivas Laxminarasimha B Sc (Mys) M Sc (Cantab) Assistant Meteorologist (on leave)

Puri Hans Raj M Sc (Punjab) Assistant Meteorologist

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.

Narayan Appadwedula Lakshmi M A D Sc (Madras) Director

Das Anil Kumar M Sc (Calcutta) D Sc (Paris) Meteorologist

Meteorological Office and Forecasting Centre New Delhi

Basu Saradindu M Sc (Allahabad) Meteorologist

Venkiteswaran Sekharipuram Padmanathan Iyer B A (Hons) (Madras) Assistant Meteorologist

Agricultural Meteorology Branch

Ramdas Lakshminarayanaapuram Anantha Krishnan M A I N D (Calcutta) Meteorologist

Mallick Akshoy Kumar M Sc B Sc (Ag) Assoc I A R I Asst Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary)

Meteorologist with the Royal Air Force, Karachi

Krishna Rao Pamadi Raghavenirao B Sc (Mysore) Meteorologist (Temporary) with the Royal Air Force (on leave)

Malhotra M Sc (Benares) Ph D (Lond) D I C & R Met Soc Meteorologist (Offg)

On Deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.

Roy Sures Chandra M Sc (Calcutta) D Sc (Lond) Meteorologist

Das Santosh Kumar M Sc (Dacca and Lond) D I C (Lond) A Inst I & R Met Soc (Lond) Assistant Director

Lal Shyam Saran M Sc (Lucknow & Lond) D I C A Inst I & R Met Soc Assistant Director

Ghosh Upendra Narayan M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Director

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Station	Febr con in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
INLAND STATIONS														
Chandigarh	401	60.0	60.6	70.0	3.3	74.0	74.4	75.3	74.0	74.4	71.4	68.0	61.6	69.0
Delhi	743	47.4	47.8	50.0	60.8	6.6	64.7	6.5	65.0	61.3	61.4	55.8	50.3	58.4
Jaipur	7.4	47.5	48.4	50.6	60.3	3.6	0	71.3	69.7	69.7	64.4	58.4	50.1	60.4
Meerut	708	43.5	44.1	5.3	63.1	8	8.4	73.8	0.8	6.0	65.5	7.0	48.7	61.7
Simla	5.0	40.8	43.5	56	60.6	77	85.4	87.3	80.0	83.3	74.0	63.3	47.0	6.7
Shimla	3913	60.0	67.8	6.7	84.3	88.0	81.4	75.4	72.1	75.0	79.0	3.6	68.2	75.8
Amritsar	7.64	65.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.0	64.3	62.1	6.0	61.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0
Kodaikanal	7688	0.0	64.1	66.1	68	67.0	64.2	61.0	6.4	6.1	61.8	60.7	61.0	63.6
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	13	6	77.3	8	85.5	84.8	80.5	84.5	85.7	85.8	87.0	84.0	8.0	84.0
Rawalpindi	19	81.0	81.5	84.8	85.0	80.2	86.1	83.8	8.3	83.5	88.7	89.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	37	8.0	80.0	85.8	88.6	80.8	88.3	85.4	84.0	85.3	88.7	89.2	86.4	86.0
Madras	207	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	86.7	83.9	83.0	84.1	88.1	90.0	89.0	87.2
Calcutta	2	80.2	86.6	90.1	91	91.3	85.3	83.0	83.7	84.5	80.1	83.2	89.3	87.7
Chennai	97	87.2	89.1	90.8	90.8	80.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.0	86.4
Coimbatore	31	80.5	85.1	89.0	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.0	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.8	82.1	80.2
Madras	12	85.2	87.1	89.5	92.4	97.0	94.3	93.3	93.7	9.7	80.6	86.7	83.0	80.0
Madurai	10	83.4	86.6	91.0	94.6	93.7	93.1	90.7	91.6	90.6	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Goa	50	80.3	83.3	85.8	87.0	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.0	86.1
Bangalore	18	88.6	92.3	95.0	98.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations														
Station	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tinnevely	154	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.3	93.7	80.0	86.9	86.8	80.0	80.8	86.8	83.1	82.0
Mandlay	52	81.7	87.8	100.7	100.7	98.3	93.5	93.0	91.8	91.3	89.3	84.5	80.4	83.7
Madras	96	77.9	80.5	84.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.6	85.0	83.6	85.0	79.6	86.1
Calcutta	91	9.3	83.5	11.9	16.3	95.0	9.0	53.3	83.7	89.4	88.9	83.8	78.0	83.0
Bombay	106	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.8
Patna	173	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.4	89.5	90.5	81.7	74.1	87.3
Bombay	202	74.3	79.5	91.6	100.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.5	8.8	75.1	89.5
Aligarh	202	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	108.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Fakir	3.1	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	90.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.4	76.6	89.7
Amritsar	534	73.5	77.4	89.5	100.6	106.6	101.7	94.3	91.1	91.8	91.5	84.0	72.9	87.8
Meerut	23	69.9	74.3	83.9	97.7	102.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	91.0	81.6	72.9	88.6
Delhi	718	70.0	74.6	89.0	97.9	104.0	103.3	94.9	93.7	93.0	91.0	8.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore	70	68.9	72.4	87.9	93.3	103.0	106.2	93.9	97.3	97.3	94.6	83.4	77.0	80.6
Multan	413	64.4	72.6	83.8	95.4	104.6	108.0	11.0	94.7	98.3	94.0	8.8	71.5	89.8
Jalandhar	106	73.2	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	103.7	104.6	104.0	99.1	87.4	78.2	95.7
Hydrabad (plain)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.0	93.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Punjab	702	72.0	78.3	89.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.0	96.1	85.4	75.2	90.1
Bahawal	43	83.8	86.5	94.9	101.7	105.1	107.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	80.9	85.0	92.9
Aligarh	109	81.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	92.9	86.4	94.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Aligarh	9.3	85.8	90.5	93.8	105.6	109.0	93.8	89.4	87.2	80.5	90.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jodhpur	149	77.2	81.2	91.5	100.8	105.7	97.8	89.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	82.0	87.7	89.2
Nagpur	1017	83.5	84.4	90.0	104.0	108.7	97.4	88.7	87.3	89.6	90.9	85.5	81.5	90.2
Bahawal	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.9	85.7	88.0	89.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Amritsar	2154	81.3	88.4	94.8	107.7	101.3	92.0	82.6	84.9	86.2	89.9	85.7	83.4	89.0
Bombay	1634	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	98.8	89.0	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	84.7	89.4
Amritsar	1570	86.0	91.5	98.0	107.7	103.1	93.6	88.0	87.4	87.0	89.2	86.3	84.1	91.4
Amritsar	2562	84.5	88.3	93.7	106.0	93.1	81.4	76.3	79.3	79.3	83.3	82.5	81.8	84.6
Amritsar (the east)	21.6	84.5	89.4	96.7	100.5	100.6	94.1	87.6	87.4	89.6	89.6	85.3	83.4	90.3
Amritsar	36.1	80.8	85.3	90.0	97.4	97.0	84.1	81.4	81.2	81.7	81.5	79.0	77.8	83.7
Amritsar	14.3	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.8	102.4	91.9	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.4	87.6	86.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Tongoo	57.7	60.8	68.6	76.0	78.6	75.4	74.0	74.0	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandla	54.0	58.6	66.2	76.8	78.5	77.0	77.8	77.8	77.0	76.0	74.4	66.1	56.8	70.0
Mudhar	52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	72.6	70.1	70.2	70.1	70.1	70.2	72.3	63.5	54.7	67.5
Calcutta	54.1	59.1	68.5	75.2	77.1	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.1	77.8	75.8	63.6	54.6	69.0
Burdwan	55.0	58.7	67.8	75.1	77.4	78.0	79.2	79.2	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4
Patna	50.9	54.7	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.4	78.8	76.8	61.0	51.8	68.6
Benares	47.9	51.8	61.3	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.9	55.5	47.6	66.6
Allahabad	48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.8	79.8	78.6	76.0	67.5	53.3	47.7	66.8
Lucknow	47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	81.8	79.5	79.5	78.5	76.4	65.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra	42.6	45.8	54.9	65.0	75.8	80.0	79.6	79.6	78.5	75.1	61.5	49.3	43.1	63.0
Meerut	45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	75.6	80.6	79.6	79.6	78.3	74.0	62.6	50.0	44.6	63.7
Delhi	47.9	51.7	61.6	72.8	80.2	83.8	81.1	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	50.7	48.9	67.5
Jaipur	40.2	43.8	52.0	62.8	71.8	78.7	79.7	79.7	78.4	72.7	59.2	46.8	39.8	60.6
M. Han	41.0	46.2	57.1	68.9	77.1	84.6	85.4	85.4	82.8	77.6	63.1	50.5	42.6	64.6
Jaonabad	43.7	48.6	59.8	69.0	78.7	84.7	84.8	84.8	82.1	76.5	63.7	52.0	44.2	65.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Tilkaner	48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.3	85.3	82.9	82.9	80.7	78.6	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9
Rajkot	31.1	34.0	41.0	50.3	57.1	67.8	76.1	76.1	74.5	72.3	69.3	60.0	52.8	66.1
Almohad	57.7	59.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	78.5	76.8	76.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	54.2	57.4	65.8	74.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	74.6	73.5	72.8	66.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
J. H. H. H.	47.5	50.9	58.8	68.7	77.5	78.7	74.7	74.7	73.5	72.1	63.2	51.9	45.9	63.6
Nagpur	57.6	61.1	67.5	77.4	84.3	88.3	85.7	85.7	83.1	74.8	69.2	61.0	56.9	69.2
W. H. H.	53.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	78.8	75.0	75.0	74.8	74.0	69.7	60.8	56.1	69.1
Almohad	52.8	55.5	62.5	70.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	70.5	68.9	67.9	65.5	59.1	52.7	64.0
P. H. H.	51.3	54.7	61.7	68.9	73.0	74.0	71.9	71.9	70.5	69.1	66.5	59.9	53.0	64.7
W. H. H.	50.1	53.5	60.5	68.7	73.8	73.8	72.0	72.0	70.9	70.8	68.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
W. H. H.	51.8	59.4	69.1	76.1	81.6	81.6	78.2	78.2	76.4	75.5	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
W. H. H. (Deccan)	54.6	60.2	68.4	75.2	80.6	81.1	72.6	72.6	70.0	71.5	67.7	61.7	56.3	69.4
W. H. H.	56.8	59.5	64.1	68.9	74.7	75.9	65.6	65.6	65.4	65.1	64.7	61.6	57.9	63.8
Delhi	61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.0	74.0	73.8	72.9	71.2	66.2	61.5	70.9

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
S. Dong Darj		0.33 0.5	1.20 1.1	1.03 2.3	5.38 3.01	10.57 1.09	10.37 5.49	14.48 34	14.96 7.86	10.3	6.80 3.8	1.59 74	0.19 0.4	83.9" 191.15
Simla		2.71	3.19	2.07	1.94	2.87	7.13	16.83	17.33	8.70	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57
Murre		3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.87	3.80	11.84	14.88	5.61	1.50	0.7	1.37	59.85
S. Ingar Abu		0.76 0.26	0.3 0.9	3.03 0.17	3.9 0.13	0.27 1.00	1.48 5.22	0.3 21.0	2.33 2.33	1.00 8.05	1.09 0.94	0.43 0.19	1.44 0.12	5.8" 60"
Oodacamund Koda Kanal		1.51 2.89	0.53 1.41	1.24 2.03	0.85 4.03	0.51 0.0	0.55 4.06	8.83 5.0	5.59 6.09	0.17 7.0	8.17 9.68	5.9 8.17	1.84 4.0	55.56 6.18
COAST STATIONS														
Kara Jil Corval		0.52 0.03	0.39 0.0	0.32 0.07	0.17 0.00	0.07 0.31	0.86 4.47	2.94 0.85	1.67 3.79	0.42 0.31	0.61 0.05	0.04 0.19	0.14 0.08	7.50 18.80
Bombay Ratnagiri		0.10 0.10	0.08 0.05	0.07 0.04	0.05 0.08	0.24 1.36	18.31 8.82	14.20 32.98	13.80 19.74	0.50 12.08	0.16 3.2	0.41 0.03	0.65 0.08	70.83 99.98
Mangalore Calicut		0.06 0.40	0.06 0.16	0.08 0.47	1.28 3.28	6.70 8.53	36.78 34.08	37.11 30.24	22.54 15.88	10.42 7.73	7.53 10.02	3.12 5.93	0.50 1.09	125.68 117.16
Madras		1.68 1.43	0.63 0.32	0.31 0.19	0.57 0.53	1.61 1.07	1.50 1.89	1.83 3.94	3.52 6.64	3.77 4.18	10.48 11.72	17.72 14.25	11.40 6.81	64.08 50.9
Madras Gopalpur		0.23 0.23	0.42 0.60	0.28 0.54	0.82 0.79	1.34 1.67	4.51 5.52	6.44 0.88	6.01 7.75	6.20 7.51	8.10 8.0	6.07 4.02	0.67 0.74	41.59 46.08
Madras		0.21	0.22	0.32	1.63	11.08	16.04	22.42	9.67	0.27	0.91	3.79	0.37	99.08

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations		Month												Elevation in feet
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year		
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Tongoro	0 20	0 18	0 32	1 85	2 70	14 14	17 64	19 10	12 08	7 43	1 80	0 45	82 06	
Mandlay	0 85	0 13	0 19	1 24	5 6	6 2	2 74	4 06	5 3	4 08	2 00	0 36	32 47	
Mikhar	0 81	2 12	7 91	14 33	15 59	21 68	19 74	19 75	14 41	6 45	1 40	0 39	124 68	
Calcutta	0 34	1 12	1 44	1 89	5 75	11 90	12 51	12 69	9 87	4 19	0 66	0 70	62 56	
Pardwan	0 6	1 05	1 67	2 11	6 13	10 24	12 57	11 66	8 60	3 43	0 86	0 15	58 63	
Patna	0 63	0 71	0 47	0 30	1 67	8 12	11 94	17 55	8 33	2 54	0 08	0 09	48 53	
Benares	0 67	0 66	0 39	0 17	0 61	4 99	11 54	11 54	7 12	2 36	0 40	0 21	40 55	
Allahabad	0 70	0 58	0 31	0 15	0 34	4 96	11 71	11 0	6 67	2 32	0 33	0 23	39 06	
Fucknow	0 77	0 65	0 35	0 28	1 01	4 47	11 45	10 89	7 07	1 18	0 19	0 28	38 57	
Agra	0 54	0 48	0 3	0 24	0 47	2 35	9 12	8 15	4 07	0 6	0 12	0 24	26 90	
Mirat	1 28	0 68	0 62	0 43	0 65	2 13	7 09	4 09	6 07	0 58	0 16	0 41	31 96	
Delhi	1 04	0 76	0 52	0 39	0 58	2 89	7 53	7 42	4 78	0 32	0 11	0 40	26 84	
Lahore	1 05	0 34	0 80	0 54	0 54	1 66	5 48	5 33	2 30	0 75	0 07	0 36	19 42	
Multan	0 40	0 36	0 43	0 27	0 35	0 62	2 02	1 94	0 41	0 05	0 07	0 22	7 20	
Jacobabad	0 26	0 32	0 24	0 20	0 14	0 20	0 89	0 98	0 21	0 04	0 07	0 13	3 68	
Hydrabad (Siml)	0 20	0 27	0 24	0 06	0 20	0 45	2 85	2 12	0 60	0 02	0 06	0 06	7 12	
Nikanet	0 34	0 08	0 70	0 22	0 0	1 45	3 10	3 47	1 47	0 20	0 04	0 18	11 79	
Jaikot	0 04	0 10	0 07	0 03	0 43	4 31	10 80	5 71	3 78	0 85	0 23	0 04	26 29	
Almedabad	0 02	0 12	0 08	0 06	0 06	4 33	11 73	8 09	3 73	0 69	0 15	0 03	28 93	
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	0 33	0 29	0 77	0 16	0 46	5 38	9 27	6 43	5 69	1 87	0 48	0 60	31 36	
Jubbulpore	0 80	0 82	0 5	0 25	0 53	7 32	17 60	16 86	7 67	1 81	0 57	0 29	25 11	
Nagpur	0 42	0 80	0 60	0 56	0 83	8 96	13 84	11 64	8 25	2 10	0 71	0 54	48 97	
Bilaspur	0 20	0 85	0 69	0 64	1 00	9 01	14 44	13 73	7 43	2 11	0 40	0 23	50 83	
Almednagar	0 06	0 17	0 16	0 31	0 91	4 80	3 78	2 49	6 30	2 07	0 63	0 41	22 33	
Purna	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 67	1 20	4 77	7 01	3 06	4 84	3 74	0 95	0 18	27 11	
Noida	0 15	0 06	0 19	0 44	1 09	4 49	4 32	4 8	7 23	2 04	1 06	0 45	28 45	
Beigaon	0 13	0 05	0 2	1 80	2 46	8 14	16 15	9 0	4 88	4 67	1 74	0 37	60 13	
Hydrabad (Deccan)	0 00	0 70	0 70	1 13	0 90	4 93	6 09	6 31	7 08	0 80	0 90	0 27	31 66	
Angalore	0 26	0 17	0 50	1 33	4 36	2 89	4 18	5 89	6 98	6 90	2 94	0 48	35 77	
Melur	0 11	0 18	0 70	0 70	1 94	1 57	1 65	2 32	5 09	3 90	2 19	0 11	7 51	

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS													
Shillong	0.33	1.20	1.93	5.38	10.57	16.37	14.49	14.56	10.3	6.80	1.58	0.19	83.9°
Darjiling	0.55	1.15	0.1	3.91	10.00	15.49	14.0	7.96	0.00	4.9	0.74	0.4	131.15
Simla	2.71	3.13	2.87	1.94	2.87	7.13	16.89	17.33	6.0	1.08	0.52	1.11	43.57
Mussoorie	3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.87	3.86	11.84	14.88	5.81	1.50	0.77	1.57	59.85
Srinagar	2.76	3.3	3.63	3.79	2.27	1.48	2.32	2.33	1.00	1.09	0.43	1.44	5.87
Abu	0.00	0.28	0.17	0.13	1.03	5.22	21.02	22.33	8.95	0.98	0.19	0.10	60.7
Ootacamund	1.51	0.68	1.24	2.65	6.61	6.55	8.83	5.69	6.17	8.17	6.9	1.84	55.56
Kodaikanal	2.89	1.41	2.03	4.03	6.02	4.06	5.0	6.99	7.05	9.68	8.17	4.4	62.18
COAST STATIONS													
Karai	0.52	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.06	2.94	1.87	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Veraval	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.47	6.85	3.79	2.31	0.63	0.19	0.08	18.80
Bombay	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.84	18.31	24.08	13.80	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.05	70.63
Katnagiri	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.08	1.36	8.82	32.68	19.74	12.08	3.0	0.03	0.03	99.98
Mangalore	0.06	0.06	0.08	1.28	6.00	36.78	37.11	27.44	10.42	7.57	3.12	0.50	103.63
Calcutt	0.40	0.16	0.47	3.28	8.53	34.08	30.24	15.18	7.73	10.22	6.38	1.09	117.16
Nagapatam	1.68	0.63	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	1.89	3.69	3.77	10.48	17.70	11.40	64.98
Madras	1.48	0.32	0.19	0.53	1.07	1.89	3.94	4.04	4.59	11.72	14.26	6.81	60.8
Manu patam	0.23	0.42	0.28	0.62	1.34	4.51	6.44	6.01	6.00	8.10	6.67	0.87	41.50
Coimbatore	0.23	0.64	0.54	0.79	1.97	6.54	6.89	7.75	7.61	8.03	6.02	0.74	44.90
.....	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.08

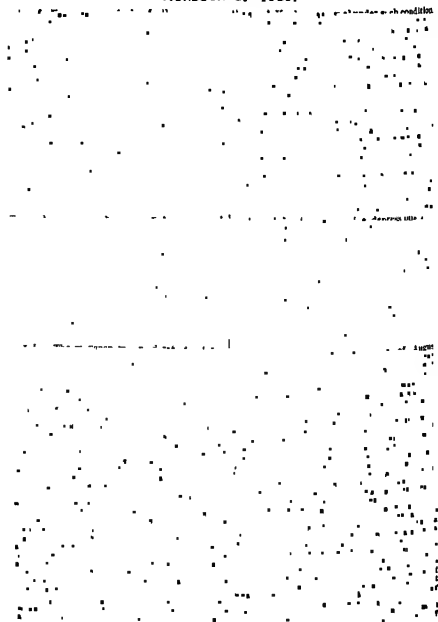
For elevation see table of maximum temperature and normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.													
Tambrakani	0.20	0.18	0.33	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12.08	7.43	1.84	0.45	82.96
Mandla	0.3	0.13	0.19	1.1	5.6	6	2.4	4.06	5.3	4.78	2.18	0.38	32.47
Madras	0.81	2.12	7.91	14.33	15.59	21.68	19.74	19.75	14.41	6.15	1.40	0.39	124.68
Calcutta	0.84	1.12	1.44	1.89	6.76	11.90	12.51	12.69	9.87	4.19	0.66	0.20	62.56
Bombay	0.86	1.05	1.87	2.11	6.15	10.25	12.55	11.26	8.61	3.48	0.86	0.14	58.63
Bardwan	0.53	0.71	0.47	0.50	1.67	8.12	11.91	14.55	8.33	2.58	0.78	0.09	48.53
Patna	0.6	0.66	0.36	0.1	0.61	4.99	11.54	11.58	7.1	2.18	0.70	0.21	40.55
Amritsar	0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.96	11.71	11.0	5.6	2.32	0.33	0.23	59.06
Yamunotri	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.78	1.01	4.47	11.42	10.80	7.07	1.18	0.10	0.28	58.57
Agri	0.84	0.48	0.32	0.24	0.47	2.35	9.12	8.15	4.01	0.6	0.12	0.24	26.90
Muzaffarpur	1.28	0.18	0.62	0.43	0.65	3.13	7.00	4.09	6.07	0.57	0.16	0.41	31.96
Delhi	1.01	0.76	0.30	0.39	0.58	2.90	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore	1.05	0.94	0.80	0.54	0.70	1.88	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.75	0.07	0.36	19.62
Meerut	0.45	0.36	0.43	0.26	0.35	0.86	2.02	1.93	0.41	0.03	0.07	0.77	7.20
Jabalpur	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.89	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.68
Hydrabad (S.M.)	0.70	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
Muzaffarpur	0.34	0.28	0.70	0.22	0.70	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.28	0.04	0.18	11.79
Jaipur	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.43	4.31	10.50	5.71	3.78	0.65	0.73	0.04	26.29
Aligarh	0.02	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.43	4.33	11.73	8.00	3.73	0.69	0.15	0.03	28.83
PLATEAU STATIONS.													
Amritsar	0.36	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.40	5.38	9.27	6.43	5.69	1.87	0.49	0.60	31.35
Jubbulpore	0.80	0.86	0.5	0.25	0.53	7.37	17.60	16.60	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.59	66.11
Nagpur	0.42	0.60	0.56	0.58	0.13	8.98	13.84	11.68	8.25	2.16	0.71	0.54	48.97
Bhopal	0.20	0.85	0.69	0.64	1.00	9.01	14.41	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.22	50.83
Almora	0.70	0.17	0.10	0.31	0.91	4.82	7.78	9.40	6.30	3.03	0.63	0.41	22.33
Dehra	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.57	1.20	4.7	7.01	3.60	4.84	3.74	0.94	0.18	27.11
Masoori	0.15	0.06	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.32	4.68	7.93	1.23	1.05	0.45	28.45
Dehra	0.13	0.05	0.2	1.60	2.46	8.14	16.15	9.6	4.68	4.6	1.74	0.37	50.13
Dehra (Dehra)	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.13	0.99	4.93	6.07	6.31	7.04	2.86	0.99	0.7	31.66
Dehra	0.76	0.17	0.50	1.33	4.76	2.89	4.18	6.38	6.94	6.90	2.04	0.48	25.37
Dehra	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.76	1.60	1.87	1.85	2.35	6.08	3.90	2.19	0.11	20.51

For elevations see table of maximum temperature normals

MONSOON OF 1939.



to (7) N A [] l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
 recu n [] l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
 ral a [] l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
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Ti n e w f a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
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 ral l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
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T) l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
 the o n e a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
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 weak fo a pe od of al ut tr week o l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
 mene J fu the Mt J) a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a
 soo ra fall was l mol late to la e d f t season l a s h a t n o o t h y a g t a s t a

The accompanying table contains detailed information of the rainfall of the monsoon season.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 28.7 inches 7 per cent less than the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

DIVISION	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1939			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Assam	55.0	61.1	- 3.1	- 5
Bengal	71.7	69.7	+11.0	+ 18
Orissa	41.5	43.9	- 2.4	- 5
Bihar	4.8	43.9	+ 3.9	+ 9
United Provinces	37.4	36.1	+ 1.3	+ 4
Punjab	9.0	14.1	- 5.1	- 36
North West Frontier Province	1.3	5.0	- 3.7	- 74
Sind	0	4 "	- 4.7	- 100
Rajputana	0.9	19.1	- 8.2	- 45
Bombay	25.7	29.5	- 3.5	- 12
Central India	33.3	33.8	- 0.5	- 1
Central Provinces and Berar	40.2	40.8	- 0.6	- 1
Hyderabad	19 "	26 "	- 6.5	- 25
Mysore	14 "	15.5	- 1.5	- 8
Madras	27.2	25.4	+ 3.0	+ 13
Mean of India	28.7	30.9	- 2.1	- 7

Famine.

at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 6 lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experience of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis.

It was thought to be immune were affected; the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected and the hordes swept from their impoverished land right through

rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. In districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the local non-officials are enlisted, revenue and loans for agricultural purposes. Test works are then opened, and considerable quantities of grain are converted into relief works on poor houses are opened and given to the infirm. On the rains the people are moved from works to small works near the

advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be

rainy break.

famine protection

the rainy season more so than a wider area than during any monsoon in the

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up

considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year

Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1877. Famine is now a thing of the past, thanks to the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport, communications and other factors affected by

ment consisting of the following Board of Management

and undistributed balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings. Famine relief measures on a generous scale were undertaken by the Rulers of the various Kathis.

The whole was founded in the result of the Government in regard

Hydro-Electric Development.

(a) The Tata Hydro-Elec-

tric Development Committee

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in-
113
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me

namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shrawta, from its supply is bulk from the various Tata com-

10000.

In addition to the above main transmission

As the potential out put of the Mottur station is very variable due to the wide variations in the flow of water it is necessary to generate

at all times
to restricted
to be made into

primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara station (and later Madras steam-station).
(3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year.

The following are the main features of the scheme.

(a) A masonry dam 175 feet high to be constructed on the Tambraparni river just below

the southern area, two $\frac{2000}{2000}$ KVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

Mettur Scheme Extensions—The peak load at the Mett

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the

haman and the other at Thull near the head falls. Including the rapids above the fall, it is 400 feet for generating the tributaries continuous (000) acres

of Karrennagar District The

Project—This is a
er ar and Hyderabad
height of 120 feet
ween Madgaon and
own as Nalwarakund
to harness these for
lectric power. It is
W will generate
ver only half the
t as available for
e possible to obtain
and irrigate about

III The Nizamnagar Project—Combined 40 000 acres

River
ers that
From
its huge
and falls

Local Self-Government.

The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village was originally by the *punchayat* or group of heads of superior families. It is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Panchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Improvement schemes

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was formed from a medical enquiry which led into the sanitary condition of the city.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce
 Mr. K. C. Mukherjee, elected
 member of the Chamber of Commerce
 and Industries, Calcutta
 Mr. K. C. Mukherjee, C.I.E.
 Mr. A. J. Thompson, F.R.S.I., appointed

existing ones. This Scheme is known as | Another small lake has also been completed

THAT is the name of the

| The central section of the eastern part of

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Chittagong) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Calcutta consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1937-38 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden and Rangoon are excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table —

	Income.	Expenditure	Capital Debt
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	3,23,85,600	3,18,40,188	22,93,93,238
Bombay	2,81,35,096	2,57,77,548	19,01,27,547
Madras	3,09,559	31,05,403	1,46,51,801
Karachi	83,16,087	68,41,245	4,05,09,000
Chittagong	6,76,488	6,65,932	(a) 31,19,638

(a) ...

CALCUTTA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows —

Sr Thomas H. Elderton, Chairman

W. A. Burns, Deputy Chairman

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

R. R. Haddow, W. L. Gordon, G. V. Lloyd

T. S. Gladstone, The Honble Mr J. H. S.

Richardson, K. J. Nicholson.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association —

F. J. Read

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of

Commerce — A. C. Sen, Dr S. C. Law

M. A. Ph.D.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce —

F. Gangjee

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce —

M. Rasque

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta — P. B. Sawoo

Nominated by Government — Captain C. R.

Bluett, R. E. Marriott, L. P.

Misra, A. Duncan, F. M. Innes, etc.

The principal officers of the Trust are —

Secretary — C. W. T. Hook.

Traffic Manager — W. Steer

Chief Accountant — J. Dand, C.A.

Chief Engineer — A. M. Ward, M.I.E.E.,

A.M.I.M.E.

Deputy Conservator — Lt. Commander E. L.

Pawsey, R.N. (Retd.)

Medical Officer — Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson,

M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.M.S.

Consulting Engineers and London

Messrs. Rendel Palmer Tritton

amounted to Rs. 1,02,62,678. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,91,933. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,81,80 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs. 116 crores in value.

Number of steam and square rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid

dues excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage nett
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,749,870
1931 to 1936	1,894	4,901,261
1936-37	1,954	4,999,513
1937-38	1,866	5,001,521
1938-39	1,867	5,041,848

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 167 vessels the tonnage amounting to 608,430 an increase of 28,509 tons from the previous year.

KARACHI

TRUSTEES

Chairman—Colonel D. S. Johnston C.I.E.
Vice Chairman Elected by the Board—Hafiz A. Alavi (Representative of Labour appointed by Government)

Appointed by Government—Engr. Comdr. G. S. Miskin R.E.S., J.F. (Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department Karachi District). A. A. Phillips V.D. (Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway). Major W. J. Colyer (R.A.A. & C.M.S. Sind Area). S. N. Gupta C.I.E., I.C.S. (Collector of Customs).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST

Chief Engineer—D. B. Brown M.C., M. Inst. C.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer—E. L. Everatt M. Inst. C.E. & M. Inst. Mech. E.

Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet B.A., C.A.
Traffic Manager—F. G. Caughey D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Conservator—Lt. Comdr. R. R. Caws R.E.S. (Retd.)

Secretary—Venumal Tekchand

Advised by the Karachi Municipal Corporation—Tikamdas Wadhwanji & Co. (Oxon) Ltd. at Law.

The total volume of imports and exports was 256,000 tons against 240,500 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Appointed by Government—

General Manager
Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.)
C. A. Muirhead (Agent and General Manager South Indian Railway Co. Ltd.)

Elected by Commercial Bodies—D. M. Reid O.B.E., M.L.A., Th. Lykiandopulo H.S. Town M.L.A. and R. D. Denniston (Madras Chamber of Commerce). K. Govindan and Rao Sahib Sri T. N. Kachapillasa Mudaliar (South Indian Chamber of Commerce). J. A. Heath and A. A. Haylen (Madras Trade Association). Jijwan Bahadur Balasubramanian Naidu C.I.E. (Sectt.) and a number of Hindu Merchants.
P. J. Nammalwar (Madras Merchants Association).

Principal Officers — G P Alexander, M. Inst. C.E., Port Engineer; Lt Commander A D Berrington, R.N.R. (Retd.), Deputy Conservator of the Port, G Venkataraya Pal, M.A., F.I.A.C., Chief Accountant Major E G Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E., Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, S W White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.N.A., Assistant

B.A., F.C.I., Assistant Traffic Manager V Mathaswami Aiyer, B.A., Deputy Chief Accountant Engineering; J B Mathias, Deputy Chief Accountant, G M C Aiyer, Office Manager

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-39 Revenue Account from all sources

RANGOON

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members —

Appointed by Government — A N Str

Bar-at Law (Chairman), A T

M.H.E. J J Murray, M.I.C.A., M.I.

L.P.S. Bourne M.H.E.

Ex Officio — V Chit Maung, K.S.E.

(Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust).

H F Oxbury, I.C.S. (Collector of Customs) J

E M Rowland (Chief Railway Commissioner, Burma)

Principal Officers are —

Secretary — C R Witcher

Chief Accountant — S A. Wetherfield, B.A.

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

The capital debt of the port at the end of

Income 63,5796

Expenditure

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce — Shimela Hule

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce — Ratilal Desai, M.A. (Oxon), and N K Karanjia.

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce — U. Thwin

Elected by Corporation of Rangoon — U Da Hla, Bar-at Law

The total sea borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1933-39 was 5,330,849 tons of which 1,365,873 tons were imports, 3,919,662 tons exports and 45,314 tons transshipment. total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,584 with a net registered tonnage of 4,298,813 an increase of 41 in the number of an increase of 1,88,342 tons in the net tonnage compared with the previous year

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafull at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21' N; Long 91° 50' E, 1933 Pop 53,156.

TRADE

Imports — Salt, mineral oil, machinery, estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports — Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, sugar, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stock.

Accommodation — Vessels of any size may proceed 9 miles up the Karnafull to Chittagong at H.W.O.S. draught of 22 ft. to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam Bengal Railway jetties, also one at of fixed moorings

Jetties are 2,100 ft long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt and 4 to lift 0 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being cart with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L W S T.

Provisions—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable

Navigation—There are three river bars two of which have been permanently improved by raising works and the third is being similarly improved. The necessity for dredging has been reduced.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S W. monsoon

Charges—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per register ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per register ton. Harbour

Master's fee Rs 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs 32, swinging berths Rs 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
10 ft. to 20 ft from ..	67 8	to 304 4
21 ft. .	337	8
22 ft	395	4
23 ft .	439	4
24 ft. .	486	0
25 ft	533	8
26 ft	634	8

Towage by Port Commissioners Tug

Port Authority Port Commissioners, Chittagong

Officials—Deputy Conservator, Commander G M. Osborne-Smith, R.N., Port Engineer, F J Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c., Secretary, A V Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A., Lloyd's Agents, James Finlay & Co

COCHIN.

Cochin the largest port of the West

C.E., M.I.Mech. E., J. E., R. 1881

Executive Engineer, Cochin Harbour Division—

A G Milne, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.

Port Officer—H G Felcher

Harbour Master—H A Sheppard.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT.

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for the year gives access to a complete wharf and pier

An En
with a mile

The port can by special arrangement deal with lifts up to 50 tons on the quay but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels

Principal Officers —

Administrative Officer—A. Duncan Clark

Deputy Administrative Officer & Manager—E. G. Lilley Vizagapatam

Port Engineer—S. Nanyandiah

Harbour Master—J. W. Day

Superintendent of Machinery—F. H. M. D. Wilson Vizagapatam

PRINCIPAL PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA AND BURMA

Following is a list of the principal ports in India & Burma —

Karachi	Tellicherry	Karikal	Bahalore
Bedi	Calcutta	Cuddalore	Chandbali
Okla	Cochin	Madras	Cuttack
Porbander	Alleppey	Masulipatam	Puri
Bhavnagar	Quilon	Cocanada	Calcutta
Surat	Tuticorin	Vizagapatam	Chittagong
Bombay	Dhanu Island	Bimlipatam	Akyab
Mangalore	Nagapatam	Gopalpur	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India

Marmuza (Portuguese India) Mahe (French India) Pondicherry (French India)

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of principal ports given above

Cawnpore	Amravati	Lucknow	Muzapur
Delhi	Jaipur	Aggar	Madura
Almudabad	Indore	Varanasi	Vizagapatam
Amritsar	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Dacca
Agra	Lahore	Baroda	Sholapur
Amnol	Malkot	Gwalior	Alibabali
Mandalay	Benares	Jubbulpore	Mysore

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except to them in the general sense of the word. It is a system of education which is based on the idea of the caste system, and is a system of education which is based on the idea of the caste system, and is a system of education which is based on the idea of the caste system.

the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 | level of their co-religionists; and in ma.
 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference | the provinces of India a great im-

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India †

		1931 32.	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37
Area in square miles		1 024 152	1 004 094	1 003 8 0	1 003 879	1 003 783	1 005 143
Population	{ Male Female	140 075 258 131 704 803	140 002 643 131 000 061	140 022 843 131 000 001	140 002 643 131 000 261	140 010 047 131 000 308	140 070 182 131 727 571
	Total Population	271 801 161	271 001 004	271 001 004	271 001 904	271 000 445	271 797 753
<i>Recognized Institutions for Males</i>							
Number of universities		16	16	16	16	16	16
Number of arts colleges		203	208	231	232	233	241
Number of professional colleges		66	64	60	60	64	66
Number of high schools*		2 801	2 886	2 908	3 091	3 138	3 243
Middle schools	{ English Vernacular	3 8 5 5 894	3 002 5 900	3 339 5 744	3 005 5 697	4 005 5 637	4 122 5 610
Number of primary schools		108 835	106 536	106 880	106 588	105 240	104 804
Number of special schools		6 8 0	6 3 8	6 002	6 17 6	6 258	6 306
<i>Male Scholars in Recognized Institutions</i>							
In arts colleges (a)		79 044	81 310	84 859	87 116	89 250	91 513
In professional colleges (b)		17 813	18 108	18 614	19 003	19 602	20 271
In high schools*		862 513	879 216	890 491	9 7 107	957 842	999 100
Middle schools	{ English Vernacular	410 459 54 501	409 344 23 271	406 910 710 102	419 040 604 009	439 136 686 081	452 122 688 010
In primary schools		7 37 057	7 304 468	7 512 279	7 600 088	7 803 3 6	7 930 213
In special schools		252 00	239 012	231 254	236 045	246 597	253 539
Percentage of male scholars in Recognized Institutions to male population		100	6 94	7 02	7 19	7 31	7 45
<i>Recognized Institutions for Females</i>							
Number of arts colleges ‡		20	24	24	27	28	31
Number of professional colleges		8	8	9	9	9	9
Number of high schools*		324	338	348	376	392	410
Middle schools	{ English Vernacular	357 400	300 485	379 512	393 532	413 560	442 583
Number of primary schools		32 035	33 1 0	34 054	33 785	32 618	30 333
Number of special schools		500	391	386	410	391	419

† At the time of compiling this section Statistics for 1937 38 were not available.

‡ High schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces

§ In 1935 Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type

(a) In this column are included in University Departments and the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

(b) Includes schools receiving professional education in University Departments

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on | ment of India retained under their immediate

The Reforms Act--The Reforms Act of | Department of Education Health
the
the

Central Advisory Board of Education — let the man

equal in status, though the pay of the European and class II which may be said to represent the recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. old Provincial Educational Service.

service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. Harrow Committee on Education—The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1928 under the

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1925-29	9,513,109	2,032,338	11,545,497	10,023,088	2,137,753	12,165,839
1927-30	9,748,749	2,149,883	11,898,602	10,258,914	2,258,212	12,515,123
1930-31	9,798,683	2,200,154	12,058,837	10,313,493	2,373,593	12,689,086
1931-32	9,732,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12,766,537
1932-33	9,715,733	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34	9,866,819	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,753,031	13,172,890
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,222	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,248	13,506,871
1935-36	10,241,889	2,873,188	13,115,077	10,802,709	3,018,440	13,816,149
1936-37	10,434,838	2,999,524	13,434,382	11,007,681	3,133,357	14,146,038

(b) EXPENDITURE

Year	Total Expenditure on Education in British India	
	Public Funds	Total
	Rs	Ps
1928-29	17 12 4 514	27 07 30 25
1929-30	17 50 03 644	27 42 82 011
1930-31	17 93 26 243	28 31 41 444
1931-32	16 84 19 016	27 18 56 6
1932-33	15 40 56 919	25 78 13 88
1933-34	15 68 30 462	26 17 45 18
1934-35	15 74 60 0	26 50 11 425
1935-36	16 2 09 000	27 30 39 6
1936-37	16 70 84 780	28 05 43 3

The average annual cost per scholar in all the educational institutions in India is Rs. 100.00.

following table —

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
<i>Recognised Institutions</i>				
Universities	10	16	11 314	11 314
Arts Colleges	1	1	21 444	21 444
Professional Colleges	1	1	20 044	20 044
High Schools	7 0	3 0	10 1 01	1 133 4
Middle Schools	10 8	10	1 341 1 7	1 0 54
Primary Schools	19 8 4	197 7	10 04 4 1	10 11 1
Special Schools	6 613	6 80	14 3	11
Total of Recognised Institutions	19 05	214 0	13 11 0 7	13 434 3
Unrecognised Institutions	3 106	30 300	01 0	711 6
Grand total of all Institutions	1 011	244 0	13 816 143	14 146

Notes—The number of scholars in Universities represents the number of students in the Universities or the number of students under the direct control of the Universities.

Primary Education—The primary schooling of particular classes and communities and

Compulsory Primary Education—The following table shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1936-37 —

Province	Acts	Areas under Compulsion		
		Urban areas	Rural areas	No of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras	Elementary Education Act 1920	27	7	104
Bombay	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act 1918)	4		
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act 1920	1		
	Primary Education Act 1923	4	1	143
Bengal	Primary Education Act 1919 & 1930	1		
United Provinces	Primary Education Act 1919	30		
	District Boards Primary Education Act 1926		205	1,2-4
Punjab	Primary Education Act 1919	63	2,931	10,450
Bihar	Primary Education Act 1919	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act 1920	"	8	508
Assam	Primary Education Act 1926			
Sind	Bombay Primary Education Act 1923	1	1	613
Orissa	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919)			14
	Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920	1		
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi 1925)	1	9	15
Total		16	3,034	13,072

A. E.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

* In 35 selected areas of 25 districts

On the whole, the progress of Anglo-Indian education in India has been a steady one, and the results have been most satisfactory. The number of Anglo-Indian students in the various educational institutions has increased steadily, and the quality of their education has improved. The Anglo-Indian community has made great strides in the field of education, and it is now well represented in the various professions and public life of India. The progress of Anglo-Indian education is a source of pride and satisfaction to the Anglo-Indian community, and it is a credit to the efforts of the various educational institutions and the government.

INSTRUCTION.

Medical Inspection—Arrangements have started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in 1898 which has done valuable work its buildings and has been the B bar earth-

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students attending them —

Type of Institution	1930		1937.	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions	Students
I. <i>Colleges—</i>				
Training	22	1 838	23	1 789
Law	14	7 335	14	6 808
Medical	10	5 138	10	5 330
Engineering	7	2 040	7	2 253
Agricultural	6	882	6	1 003
Commercial	6	2 801	7	3,266
Technological	2	60	2	75
Forest	2	64	2	74
Veterinary	4	419	4	492
Total	73	20 645	74	21 095
II. <i>Schools—</i>				
Normal and Training	571	27 133	563	27,354
Law	2	202	2	154
Medical	31	7 003	31	7 102
Engineering	10	1 687	10	1 738
Technical and Industrial	513	28 409	536	30 548
Commercial	313	11 781	371	13 199
Agricultural	14	531	14	511
Forest	1	46	1	47
Art	10	2,144	15	2 151
Total	1 470	79 336	1 543	89 804
GRAND TOTAL	1 543	99 981	1 617	103 899

A B—Figures against training college include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Lagoon University

Indian School of Mines.

the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder
the Certificate or Diploma of the school

The first University in India that of Calcutta was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism leading to the establishment of a

number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals to the line to be followed in university reform. Calcutta University Commission—The report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The Committee reported that the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever increasing number of its students many of whom directed at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The Committee reported that the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever increasing number of its students many of whom directed at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Statistics of Universities—1936-37

There are now 19 Universities in India (including Burma) of which three are situated in Indian States. The last University in India was established in Travancore in 1937. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about all these Universities except Travancore—

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of Students in Arts and Science
				In Universities	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	Universities	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In Universities	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
1 Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A. Sc. Ed. Eng. M. L. Com. O.	2-8	1,369	6	5	2-36	6	32-00	32-00	32-00	3,132
2 Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A. Sc. Ed. Eng. M. L. Com. O. Tech. Ag.	10	801	36	3	101	36	17-5	17-5	17-5	9-0-5
3 Madras (d)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A. Sc. Ed. Eng. M. L. Ag. O. I. A.	30	400	1,042	18	150	61	5-371	5-371	5-371	1,809
4 Punjab (e)	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	A. Sc. Ed. Eng. M. L. Com. O. Ag.	85	52	1,087	13	786	51	88	18-174	18-174	1,700

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff			No. of Institutions			No. of Students			No. of students who graduated in Arts and Science
				In University	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	University	Constituent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University	In Constituent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
1 Allahabad (c)	Teaching	1887	A Sc L Com	115	63		17			2 056	3 385		442
2 Benares Hindu	Teaching	1916	A Sc L Tech O					8					361
3 Mysore (f)	Teaching	1916	A Sc Eng M Tech		7			8			2 958		274
4 Poona	Affiliated	1917	A Sc Ed Eng L M						17			8 808	518
5 Omana (g)	Teaching	1918	A Sc Ed Eng L M	106		335		9			1 723		110
6 Aligarh Muslim	Unitary	1920	A Sc L Th	111			17			1 800			225
7 Mangalore	Teaching	1920	A Sc Ed Eng L M		103	10		4	1		2 288	138	158
8 Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A Sc Ed M. L Com	125	15		3	1		2 217	93		339
9 Dacca	Unitary and Teaching	1921	A Sc L	90	0		10	3		1 171	97		6
10 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A Sc L	98	08		3	7		13	2 100		270
11 Nagpur	Affiliated & Teaching	1923	A Sc Ed L Ag	201	8			1	14	450	3 31	314	
12 Andhra (h)	Affiliated & Teaching	1926	A Sc Ed M O	5	331					280	3 379	638	
13 Arunachal Pradesh	Affiliated	1927	A Sc L Com Ag	73	466				16		4 130	996	
14 Annamalainar	Unitary	1930	A Sc O				1			741			75

(a) An Affiliated University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies as Teaching Universities. A University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University, and a Unitary University is one usually localised in a single centre in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.

(b) Faculties—A—Arts Ag—Agriculture Com—Commerce Ed—Education (Teach ng) Eng—Engineering P—Forestry P.A—Fine Arts L—Law M—Medicine O—Oriental Learning Sc—Science Tech—Technology Th—Theology

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(d) Reconstituted in 1903

(e) Reconstituted in 1921

(f) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan)

(g) Situated at Waltair (South India)

at Annamalainagar Chidambaram

Intermediate Girls' - Government Education of Indian Women and Girls.

... of women there

(c) to serve as an authorised channel of com. | ... Conference on Educ

	No of Institutions		Enrollment		Total No of Females under Instruction	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
Recognized Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	28	31	23,000	28,922	53,700	60,411
Professional Colleges	0	9	431	439	917	955
High Schools	302	410	103,800	110,133	1,63,949	1,34,200
Multiple Schools	0	1,000	1,06,152	1,61,000	2,16,010	2,23,214
Primary Schools	32,618	30,333	1,46,780	1,40,483	2,50,577	2,61,577
Special Schools	391	419	18,003	19,307	21,906	23,417
Total	34,411	34,032	1,74,000	1,701,613	2,873,188	2,999,524
Unrecognized Institutions	300	400	98,818	90,486	140,252	139,833
Grand Total	34,700	34,062	1,847,818	1,888,099	3,013,440	3,138,357

Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different Provinces in British India (including Burma) and will be of general interest.

(i) Number of Institutions

Province.	No. of Recognised Institutions			No. of Unrecognised Institutions			Total No. of Institutions.		
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Madras	50,118	4,318	—540	1,131	1,005	—126	51,249	48,333	—2,916
Bombay	16,007	13,939	(c) —557	1,917	1,807	(c) —43	17,924	14,540	(c) —3,384
Bengal	28,016	27,519	—500	1,850	2,081	+231	29,866	26,621	—3,245
United Provinces	22,514	22,058	—456	2,058	2,081	+23	24,572	24,139	—433
Punjab	11,650	11,786	+136	8,576	8,680	+104	20,226	20,468	+242
Burma	7,419	7,482	+63	18,385	20,213	+1,828	25,804	27,755	+1,951
Other	28,148	22,245	(d) —5,903	2,814	2,056	(d) —758	30,962	24,341	(d) —6,621
Central Provinces and Berar	5,000	5,084	+84	378	376	—2	5,378	5,460	+82
Assam	7,341	7,501	+160	789	809	+20	8,130	8,310	+180
North West Frontier Province	1,012	1,012	0	327	327	0	1,339	1,339	0
Sindh	(a)	7,012	(c) +7,012	(b)	526	(c) —526	(b)	3,133	(c) —3,133
Orissa	(b)	7,012	(d) +7,012	(a)	38	(d) —38	(a)	8,701	(d) —8,701
British India*	19,135	218,705	—199	55,125	38,333	—16,792	245,260	256,636	+11,376

(ii) Number of Schools

Province.	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions			No. of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions			Total No. of Scholars in All Kinds of Institutions			Proportion of Total Scholars to Population	
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935	1936
Madras	3,133,420	3,145,104	+11,684	40,554	38,677	—1,877	3,173,974	3,183,781	+9,807	6.8	7.2
Bombay	1,420,485	1,429,485	+8,999	45,939	36,300	—9,639	1,466,424	1,460,081	—6,343	6.8	7.5
Bengal	3,083,405	3,144,112	+60,707	62,682	61,784	—898	3,146,087	3,201,865	+55,778	6.59	6.4
United Provinces	2,557,944	2,583,015	+25,071	62,316	65,254	+2,938	1,600,200	1,647,119	+46,919	3.35	3.4
Punjab	1,132,876	1,140,695	+7,819	141,656	144,007	+2,351	1,274,532	1,284,626	+10,094	5.40	5.5
Burma	523,018	646,533	+123,515	210,167	210,176	+9	733,185	856,809	+123,624	5.07	5.2
Other	7,142,464	645,463	(d) —6,497,001	72,580	69,945	(d) —2,635	1,215,045	1,007,403	(d) —207,642	3.22	3.1
Central Provinces and Berar	483,819	484,064	+245	15,282	15,770	+488	499,101	500,834	+1,733	3.22	3.2
Assam	399,812	421,071	+21,259	34,009	38,807	+4,798	433,821	459,841	+26,020	5.0	5.3
North West Frontier Province	93,316	94,837	+1,521	8,850	8,850	0	102,166	103,687	+1,521	5.0	5.1
Sindh	(a)	183,916	(c) +183,916	(b)	8,022	(c) —8,022	(b)	192,938	(c) —8,022	(b)	5.1
Orissa	(b)	214,838	(d) +214,838	(a)	10,650	(d) —10,650	(a)	225,488	(d) —10,650	(a)	5.1
Burma India*	13,113,031	13,154,303	+41,272	11,672	11,650	—22	13,124,703	13,165,953	+41,250	5.09	5.1

* Includes Schools for Minor Administrations and Provinces (extra) in a limited area.
 (a) Included under 1935-36. (b) Included under 1936-37. (c) Not given in view of (a) above. (d) Not given in view of (b) above. (e) Not given in view of (a) above.

(iii) Distribution of Scholars in Recognized Institutions 1930-37

Provinces.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES						
	In Universities (a)	In Arts Colleges	In Protes- sional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.
Madras	745	11 035	2 427	184 000	24 618	2 404 357	31 -10
Bombay	146	9 864	3 347	85 723	10 065	2 064 082	16 106
United Provinces	2 060	25 537	5 503	308 637	180 417	1 015 807	121 258
Punjab	6 008	8 032	4 783	91 050	104 874	1 001 577	25 528
Bar	2 031	13 137	2 032	144 056	43 022	3 06 687	15 300
Central Provinces and Berar		3 620	975	57 515	118 641	2 8 908	17 396
Azamgarh		2 744	52	9 316	107 303	701 225	18 350
North-West Frontier Province		2 258	69	27 058	313 531	201 834	3 245
Pind		815	301	16 390	27 438	34 032	4 830
Orissa		1 062	21	14 901	6 637	126 027	132
Prithibi India*	11 -28	83 515	20 206	1 023 347	1 109 287	204 465	2 095
							3 278
							257 479
							11 642 709

Provinces.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES						
	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools	TOTAL
Madras	658	5	21 016	76 0	380 60	5 339	418 376
Bombay	1 054	8	17 589	3 864	176 217	27 -0	200 320
United Provinces	3 9	0	2 367	1 875	514 610	3 269	554 803
Punjab	649	110	17 553	40 357	70 306	288	139 850
Central Provinces and Berar			10 440	44 219	108 431	2 090	167 850
Azamgarh	42	20	2 294	0 182	38 694	321	60 672
North-West Frontier Province	34		684	8 414	37 320	829	68 511
Pind	12		3 038	7 034	29 791	960	47 840
Orissa			5 0	6 071	28 811	241	40 039
Prithibi India*	2 822	439	110 133	16 000	1 404 783	158	3 700
						91	17 953
						10 307	1 791 613

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).
The figures in (a) column represent the number of research students in (i) a affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of Teaching or University Universities.

(iv) Expenditure on Education 1935-37

Provinces.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			EXPENDITURE (1935-37)			ANNUAL AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR (1935-37)					
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase or Decrease.	Govt. ment Funds	Local Funds (a)	Feeds.	Other Sources	Govt. ment Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Total cost
Madras ..	Rs 5,51,13,067	Rs 5,46,04,800	-4,87,067	4		3	20,89	7,13	2,10	2	2,10	117,0,5
Bombay ..	3,60,24,14	3,70,01,839	+9,77,695	4			14,4	12,0	2,10	7	3,10	0,0,0
Central Provinces	4,41,20,04	4,45,04,439	+3,84,395	31			15,9	4,6	5,1	5	5,2	10,14,3
United Provinces	3,49,49,169	4,03,57,269	+5,47,100	57			14,0	9,12	1,15	4	5,10	1,8,01,0
Punjab ..	3,09,04,14	3,19,54,112	+2,08,322	52			9,7	12,11	5,3	6	2,10	0,24,13,8
Bihar ..	1,61,33,19	1,62,51,510	+1,18,311	53			14,0	10,12	9,5	1	5,0	4,8,13,0
Central Provinces & Berar	1,05,00,457	1,07,06,525	+2,06,068	33			13,6	5,15	2,5	3	5,2	6,17,12,10
Assam ..	1,09,15,008	1,11,74,406	+2,59,398	43			8,8	9,13	2,6	11	4	2,0,1,4
N.W. Frontier Province	53,95,101	57,38,134	+3,43,033	54			12,2	7,6	3,1	12	7	1,3,1,0
S.W. Frontier Province	30,44,14	31,70,009	+87,865	66			11,1	17,12	4,3	2	7	3,13,4
Sind ..	61,00,947	61,07,005	+6,051	43			14,3	14,0	0,6	0	7	0,5,0
British India*	2,33,00,000	2,35,00,000	+2,00,000	45			11,5	6,0	5,3	4	2	5,1,7
				43			15,1	8,15	10,3	7	2	5,4,8,3

* Includes figures for Central India.

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Physical Education—The policy of the Government is to encourage physical education and sports in all schools and colleges. The Government has been successful in securing the services of a large number of sportsmen and athletes for the national team. The Government has also been successful in securing the services of a large number of sportsmen and athletes for the national team.

Education in the Indian Army—The Army in India has a system of education whereby all soldiers are under instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revised and extended the moment they are sent to the front. The Army has a system of education whereby all soldiers are under instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revised and extended the moment they are sent to the front. The Army has a system of education whereby all soldiers are under instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revised and extended the moment they are sent to the front.

The objective is twofold: a modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative if he is to be a good citizen.

Actual figures not available

The University Training Corps has overcome much distrust and prejudice and efforts show great initial success. The experiences of national defence under war conditions have prompted vigorous efforts on the part of the Universities and some of them have already launched co-ordinated programmes for a fifty per cent expansion of their staffs.

Army Certificate—The Army Certificate is a certificate issued to soldiers who have completed a course of instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and English.

Public Schools—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society which owes its origin to the initiative and energy of the late Mr. K. P. S. have resulted in the establishment of a large number of schools in the various provinces of India. The object of the Society is to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment the best features of British and Indian education.

was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935. The Indigenous Education—Of the 14,146,038 scholars being educated in India 711,656 are

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is

General Bureau.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Lichfield
K.T.O.M.S.L., O.M.I.E.

Chief Commissioner—Lt-Col Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
M.B.E., I.L.D., of Chhatar.

Deputy Chief Commissioner—H. W. Hogg.
C.I.E., O.B.E., D.C.C., A.K.L.

Honorary Treasurer—F. B. Hornfield.
General Secretary for India—G. T. J. Thaddeus, B.A., D.C.C., A.K.L.

Headquarters Council for India—
President—The Chief Scout for India.
Chairman—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).
Members—The Treasurer (ex-officio).

The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex-officio).

Sir Baramjee Jejeebhoy Kt Alice Building Hornby Road Bombay.

The Honble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young Kt, Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Punjab High Court, Lahore.

The Honble Mr Justice Vivian Rose Bar-at-Law Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association C.I. High Court, Nagpur.

G. A. Small I.E.S. Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Assam Shillong.

K. C. Das I.E.S. (Retd) Asst Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Bengal 2 Gokhale Road Calcutta.

S. F. Grant M.B.E. Govt Printing and Stationery Press, Lahore.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty K.C.I.E. State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Cochin State Ernakulam.

F. S. Young Deputy Inspector General of Police, Gorakhpur U.P.

Fred V. S. Ghurye, M.A. State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Junagarh.

Dr Shri Ram Scent Organizer Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State Jammu.

K. P. Naidu State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Madras Senior (C.I.).

Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Bahadur Chief of Mithankot State, Mithankot.

Secretary—The General Secretary (ex

(iv) Expenditure on Education 1936-37

Province	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
	1935-36	1936-37
Malabar	Rs 551 1 9.7	Rs 346 01 800
Bombay	3 60 4 3.1	3 60 4 3.1
Central Provinces	4 44 0 0.4	4 44 0 0.4
Punjab	3 00 0 0.4	3 00 0 0.4
United Provinces	3 00 0 0.4	3 00 0 0.4
Madras	1 03 55 1.61	1 03 55 1.61
Central Provinces & Berar	1 03 55 1.61	1 03 55 1.61
Assam	30 88 2 14	30 88 2 14
N. W. Frontier Province	61 06 0.7	61 06 0.7
Sind	7 42 3.3	7 42 3.3
Orissa	40 63 0.49	40 63 0.49
TRIPURA	28 10 0.9	28 10 0.9

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipality

Physical Education—The principle of the integration of intellectual and physical education is now generally admitted in India. Physical training has come to be regarded as a compulsory subject in school courses of study, with the status of a major subject. It is compulsory for all school boys and girls. The physical education of the nation is being raised to the stage of a national drill and formal training.

Education in the Indian Army—The Indian soldiers have a system of education whereby all part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any is revived and extended. The non-literate recruits are taught to read and to write and the certificates awarded range from elementary to advanced. The army has a set order of matriculation. The army has a set order for the training of its own teachers and these are available in every unit.

The objective is twofold. A modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative. It is the training

PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE (1936-37)

Province	ANNUAL AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR (1936-37)				
	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources	Govt. Funds (b)	Total cost
Malabar	15.33	18.13	20.80	7.15	61.41
Bombay	18.7	22.5	14.4	12.0	67.6
Central Provinces	8.2	44.0	15.9	0.0	68.1
Punjab	12.0	20.5	14.0	0.0	46.5
United Provinces	14.8	21.9	9.7	1.15	46.5
Madras	30.8	20.8	14.0	12.11	77.71
Central Provinces & Berar	40.3	23.7	13.6	10.2	87.8
Assam	29.1	19.0	8.8	5.15	52.05
N. W. Frontier Province	13.2	20.1	12.2	7.0	52.5
Sind	10.9	12.0	11.1	17.12	51.1
Orissa	20.5	21.4	14.3	14.0	69.2
TRIPURA	25.2	16.7	11.5	0.0	53.4
By Administered Areas	18.6	25.3	15.1	8.15	67.15

(b) Exact figures not available

education is education to be guided by the same principles as general education has been some what slow in coming. The residential Institute for Physical Education at Kharidwar, Bombay, however has been doing much useful work in raising the standard and status of physical training.

It is to be effective and his future after his service is ended, depends upon his standard of education and his trustworthiness. In short the army aims to make him an intelligent soldier and a good citizen.

Specialised schools are maintained according to English public school tradition some pupils of which become commissioned officers.

The demand for education in the Indian Army is growing. Standards are rising considerably and the number of candidates for the higher certificates steadily increasing. The annual income of the army is about 10 lakhs.

The University Training Corps has overcome much distrust and prejudice and cadets show great initial interest. The exigencies of national difficulties under war conditions have prompted vigorous efforts on the part of the Universities and some of them have already launched programmes for a fifty per cent. expansion of their intake.

Army certificate is 634 (1938). The soldier receives instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu Hindi, Gurmukhi and English.

Doon School—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society, which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr. B. K. Das have culminated in the establishment of a school at Doon, India. The school is attempting to develop an atmosphere of Indian culture and to impart the best features of Indian education.

was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935. The Indigenous Education—Of the 14,145,033 scholars being educated in India 711,656 are

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India both

The Honble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young Kt., Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association Punjab High Court Lahore

The Honble Mr Justice Vivian Bose Bar at Law Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association C P High Court, Nagpur

G A Small ICS Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Assam Shillong

K C Deo ICS (Retd) Asst Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association, Bengal, 2 Gokhale Road Calcutta

S F Grant MBE Court Printing and Stationery, 1, Esplanade

Sir R K Shanmukham Chetty, K.O.I.R. State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association Cochin State Ernakulam

F S Young Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Gorakhpur, U P

Prof V S Ghurye, M.A., State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Junagadh.

Dr Shri Ram Scout Organizer, Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu

E P Naidu State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Dewas Senior (C.I.)

Yash Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur, Chief Scout, Dhenkanal State, Dhenkanal.

Secretary—The General Secretary (ex-officio)

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow K.T., G.B.E., G.M.L.

Chief Commissioner—Lt-Col Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan KCSI, K.O.I.R. MBE, I.D., of Chhatar

Deputy Chief Commissioner—H W Hogg C.I.E., O.B.E., D.C.C. A.M.L.

Honorary Treasurer—F B Blomfield

General Secretary for India—G T J Thaddeus, B.A. D.C.C. A.M.L.

Headquarters Council for India—

President—The

(1935-36)

Sir Paramjee Jeetinder Kt. Alice, Building Hornby Road Bombay

The Boy Scouts Association in India
GRAND

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		Open	Controlled	Total	Troops	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
1	Assam	18	49 ⁰	50	26	405	17	4 ⁰	278	40	14
2	Baluchistan	1	16	1	14	14	1	"	17		
3	Bangalore	1	27	28	14	31	1	3	20	61	1
4	Bengal	39	6 ⁰⁷	666	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
5	Bihar	10	279	289	231	157	19	15 ⁰	309	129	2
6	Bombay	40	260	300	178	140	30	57	268	197	22
7	Central India	5	15	20	13	18	3	11	1 ⁰	17	1
8	Central Provinces	30	666	716	408	411	37	23	634	433	54
9	Delhi	3	69	7 ⁰	45	37	9	7	0	43	1
10	Eastern States Agency	5	227	232	123	420	3	33	126	46 ⁰	2
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	6	59	65	21	44		9	34	59	
12	Madras	29	439	468	266	306	63	109	446	445	98
13	N W F P	8	153	161	125	93	13	46	157	93	18
14	Orissa		67	6	58	49	3	8	61	46	3
15	Punjab	28	2084	2112	1616	1149	68	443	170	1106	6
16	Rajputana	1	33	34	34	10	3	27	40	11	
17	Sind	9	288	29	210	195	1 ⁰	32	192	203	15
18	United Provinces	25	1160	1185	6 ⁰⁶	705	43	233	766	6	3
19	W I States Agency		76	76	89	4			83		
20	Alwar State	2	56	58	29	29	6	3	31	31	2
21	Baghat State		1	1	3	1		1	6		
22	Barwani State	1	5	6	10	6	2	2	6	1	1
23	Benares State		1	1	6	6		1	6	1	
24	Bharatpur State		16	16	15	15	7	7	27	2 ⁰	
25	Bhopal State		37	3	37				87		
26	Bijawar State		1	1	1	1		1	"	6	
27	Bikaner State							CEN SUS NOT REC EIVED			
28	Bundi State		4	4	4			1	3		
29	Camboy State		9	9	4	5			4	5	
30	Charkhari State	1	8	9	5	"		"	3	2	

† Figures not received

General Headquarters—Census 1939

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts Cub & Rovers	No of		1939 Grand Total all ranks	No of Posts
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cub	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Commit- menters	Local Association Officers		
41	6227		7*14	408		13719	66	*67	14*33	
49	369		319	*0		0*	6	7	69	
75	41		80*	8		1*5*	4	*0	13*1	
10*3	11510		6971	568	*4	19073	58	171	*03 *	
617	6*9*		3150	511		10656	*9	*34	11536	
547	6837	41	28 3	389	40	10130	15	05	10 87	
41	*2		414	36		67*	3	0	36	
1*44	13088		8 13	890		* 691	49	460	*444	
13.	1161		7 6	1*3		*060	3	19	* 14	
630	*45		8039	38		117*5	41	167	1*563	
10*	543		948	47		1 35	*	31	16 3	
10*9	687		6 74	1571	10	14 7	0	55	15*0	
31*	3597		1843	354		5 84	14	84	6194	
1*0	1490		104*	99		6 1	15	36	2 *	
3366	401		544	1457		644*3	80	60	681 9	
81	70*		188	*0		943	4	1	1 9	
440	3587	*0	3*15	1 6	7	685	14	69	8 *	
1663	13* 6		1616	0	14	3040*	45	1*3	3 663	
83	*187		141	80		*449	*	*	* 35	
0	6 5		431	0		1 08	*	5	1*4	
9	66		0			86	1	3	9*	
10	*99		14*	30		4 1	1	4	446	
8	15		39			*3	1	16	* *	
60	5 3		53	64		1199	5	13	13*6	
8	8					*	*	*	819	
*	40		6*			1 *	1	4	11*	
6	96					96	*	6	1 *4	
9	16		8*			*4*	*	1	*34	
8	84		16	*6		* 6	1	10	*25	

The Boy Scouts Association

GRA

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		Open	Controlled	Total	Troops	Pack	Crew	C S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
31	Chaturpur State		5	5	4	2	1	1	4	12	
32	Co. hla State	15	60	81	61	45	17	56	54	4	
33	Datia State		50	50	45	5		2	45	5	
34	Dewas State (Senior)	9		9	7	3	2	2	11	4	
35	Dhar State	1	17	18	18	1	7	10	13	5	
36	Dindkhal State							CEN	SUS	NOT	R
37	Jalpur State	5	19	187	98	144	13	45	151	21	1
38	Jammu & Kashmir State		90	90	30	58	2	90	30	58	
39	Jaslan State		1	1	3				3		
40	Jath State		16	16	14	1	1		15	1	
41	Jhalna State		1	1	1			1			
42	Junagadh State		31	31	2	13	2		23	19	
43	Karauli State		2	2	2	1			3	1	
44	Khildi Pur State		1	1	1				2	2	
45	Khengarh State		2	2	4	2			2	1	
46	Kollapur State	10	171	180	130	3	13	18	168	43	
47	Kurwal State		1	1	1	1			1	1	
48	Kutch State							CEN	SUS	NOT	R
49	Marwar State	4	277	32	93	130	9		159	174	
50	Mewar State		4	4	5	1	2	4	7	1	
51	Mysore State	11	479	400	20	266	46	34	343	283	3
52	Nagaur State		3	3	6				3		
53	Naradgaon State		1	1	1		1		2		
54	Nawanagar State	4	25	20	26	3			26	3	
55	Oreha State	2	10	2	1	15	1	2	19	1	
56	Patala State		50	50	57	49	2	2	65	35	
57	Pudukkottai State	3	16	19	13	5	6		22	6	
58	Rajpur State		3	3	3	1		1	12	1	
59	Rajpur State		10	10	24	1		9	41	1	
60	Ratlam State		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
61	Solima State		1	1			1	1	1	1	
62	Sarhi State		51	51	4	3	10	41	1	5	
63	Sawantwadi State		17	17	17			8	23		
64	Siroli State		6	7	8	7	1	1	7	6	
65	Tonk State		4	4	4	4	4	1	4	1	
66	Tripura State	30	30	30	30	4	30	35	37	50	11
67	General Headquarters										
GRAND TOTAL		330	8848	9143	560	5141	495	1805	6936	5435	801

General Headquarters—Census 1939—cont nurd

SUMMARY

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts (Cubs & Rovers)	No of		1939 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boats
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Boys Sea Scouts		Commiss sioners	Local Association Officers		
	80		8	10		18	1	1	183	
161	105			151	15	266	11	9	244	
50	60		100			260	1	4	90	
19	287		250	39		556	"	"		
30	304		9	9		55	1	"	50	
CFIV 400	FD 2431		" 0	266		5169	10	9	5919	
140	3610		400	60		974	16	14	8094	
3	80					80	1	3	87	
18	31		40	43	1	431	1	"	4	
1	64					64	4	10	81	
38	6		310	100		11	1	31	119	
4	1		40			140	1	"	1	
4	29		30			59	1	4	6	
3	115		6			12	1	"	126	
236	4300		1150	400		590	"	110	615	
"	4		3			0	"	1	0	
CFIV 340	FD 2104		" 04	110		504	6		521	
14	170		20			15	"	3	104	
63	244		8	4		117	46		114	
3	6					60	"	5	3	
2	4			8		42	1	"	53	
20	50	16	8			842	"		841	
41	643		300	40		1013	6	6	1000	
104	1961		4	3		910	"	3	304	
34	306		171	15		6	3		6	
4	106		3			106	1	5	106	
51	64		14			6	4		641	
3	"		24	15		64	1		1	
4	4		16	6		24	"		1	
63	14		3	11		1141	"	"	1000	
31	306					306	1	1	310	
13	200		16	1		304	1	4	304	
6	1		30	21		10	4	14	10	
233	1000		20	114		200	13	14	2131	
							4		4	
1,300	15030	9	1150	1006	111	2043	63	20	20101	

The Co-operative Movement.

the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about
 overment to advance loans repayable by 1,100 The pace of growth still further quickened
 by instalments and at low rates of interest and now there are 8,903 agricultural

work in the smaller areas (Gang tal. & a

Their financial position as on the June 1938 stood thus —

	In thousands of rupees
are capital	4,03 17
serve and other Funds	9 46 83
posits ..	2 63 27
sts	15 84,37
tal Working Capital	31,97,65

ments, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs. 15 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital

especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary

do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian

All apex banks both in British India and in

resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies

In the initial stages several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1937-38 was Rs. 1.35 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab

Share Capital	1,11,93
Reserve and other funds	6,00,00
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	2,40,25
from Provincial and Central banks	73,80
from societies	2,05
from Government	
Total	12,31,72

Loans made during the year to—	7,00,37
	4,11,31
Total	7,01,68

A set of working management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 593 central

	28,83
	5,07,74
Total	6,23,07

co-operative

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1937-38
(in lakhs of rupees.)

Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due
Madras	5.15	3.74	1.69	33	45
Bombay	3.24	2.60	1.60	49	62
And	83	69	44	30	64
Bengal	6.12	3.85	3.45	56	90
Bihar	1.48	1.05	.96	65	91
Orissa	60	45	41	68	91
United Provinces	1.18	84	36	31	43
Punjab	8.14	6.23	45	6	8
Central Provinces and Berar	1.09	83	64	58	77
Assam	30	18	17	57	94
Mysore	51	41	23	57	71
Baroda	37	22	13	35	45
Hyderabad	83	57
Gwalior	31	49	35	113	71
Kashmir	54	40	11	20	28
Travancore	34	27	18	52	67
Others	90	77	10	11	13
Total	31.93	23.66	11.36	36	48

The position has since June 1933 grown more found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the

The central question is

titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1937-38 were as under—

Number of banks or societies	201
Number of members	62,359

Share Capital	Rs.	23,62,157
Advances from the public		34,01,000

co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, at-

Non Credit Agricultural Societies 1937-38

Province	Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-ope- ration	Total
Madras	44		31	253	328
Bombay	10		57	184	251
Sind	11		11	202	224
Bengal	43		59	1,697	2,209
Behar	6		42	35	83
Orissa	10	9	56	59	134
United Provinces	21		27	111	159
Punjab	14	1	371	264	3,112
Central Provinces and Berar	18		12	59	89
Gujarat	7		67	4	148
Baroda	4			13	41
Other areas	165	3	42	361	554
Total	300	15	1,243	5,690	7,658

Total marketing organisations

sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet rather than to the merchants at the

particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1923. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together

rural reconstruction in India 'His Excellency' respects for them, from the point of view of

end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Societies were started in various provinces.

Recently the Government of Bombay appoint

agricultural debt and to bring the strength
repaying capacity of the debtor. The co-operative
in hand
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TABLE No 1

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1933 only

Provinces	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Co-ordinating Unions	Agricultural	Non Agr. cultural	Total Number of Societies	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	32	268	11,110	1,679	13,059	26.8
Bombay	19.5	13	131	4,037	917	5,023	26.1
And	4.4	1	63	1,054	361	1,452	32.4
Bengal	50.0	118	3	21,259	2,852	24,241	46.1
Bihar	34.0	54	12	6,700	66	7,067	20.7
Orissa	7.2	16	12	2,489	170	2,656	37.3
United Provinces	50.7	72	5	8,439	547	9,561	17.9
Punjab	25.8	121	19	19,057	4,410	23,507	91.6
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	26	6	4,182	184	4,408	26.7
Assam	9.5	21	1	1,305	149	1,495	15.7
N.W.F. Province	2.6	3	13	693	57	53	29.0
Coorg	0.2	1	241	241	43	288	149.0
Ajmer Merwara	0.6	7	2	5.8	150	157	114.5
Hyderabad	0.7	1	1	228	26	27	13.5
Delhi	0.8	1	1	228	98	327	40.9
Total (British India)	241	495	503	81,427	11,818	94,213	36.4
Mysore	7.0	10	2	1,446	435	1,891	27.1
Goa	2.7	7	1	916	14	1,138	42.1
Hyderabad	16.0	40	1	2,603	612	3,246	20.9
Chennai	10.8	17	1	738	19	774	16.7
Chennai	3.8	18	1	3,950	54	4,004	105.8
Indore	1.4	5	1	732	80	906	66.9
Kashmir	3.9	15	28	2,685	369	2,973	61.1
Travancore	0.0	1	1	1,090	357	1,447	27.9
Cochin	1.4	1	1	132	150	283	20.2
Total (Indian States)	43.0	114	31	14,481	2,660	16,895	59.9
Grand Total	317.1	609	534	95,908	14,087	111,128	35.0

TABLE No. 1
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only

Province	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guarant- eeing Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (Including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agri- cultural (Including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of Primary Societies	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
2							
Madras	48.6	15,080	8,102	608,383	324,109	937,472	19.2
Bombay	19.5	14,465	3,602	764,716	328,372	503,091	30.4
Gujarat	4.4	2,809	9.4	50,772	43,637	8,609	15.7
Bengal	52.6	25,345	72	498,439	375,052	873,491	15.7
Bihar	34.0	8,664	120	151,287	31,870	197,657	5.6
Orissa	7.2	3,418	358	68,935	11,652	100,447	14.0
Gujarat Provinces	50.7	13,412	126	71,500	59,949	331,493	6.5
Punjab	25.8	36,647	7,908	600,797	177,988	868,053	33.4
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	43,889	59,582	44,628	75,617	85,099	5.2
Assam	9.6	2,070	44	24,601	16,377	60,405	8.4
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	650	248	3,992	3,992	27,993	10.8
Coorg	0.2	476	45	5,116	5,116	18,420	97.1
Ajmer Merwara	0.6	699	45	12,655	8,683	20,735	54.5
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.6	0.6	70	12,655	8,683	20,735	54.5
Delhi	0.8	495	70	6,395	8,600	14,893	18.6
Total (British India)	274.1	160,547	1,871	2,775,692	1,381,999	4,157,691	16.2
Mysore	7.0	2,866	45	62,519	74,714	136,733	19.5
Baroda	2.7	1,500	2,678	31,000	22,180	54,180	20.0
Hyderabad	16.0	5,377	2,678	56,561	43,800	100,361	6.3
Barisal	0.8	1,516	479	14,898	738	15,377	10.2
Gwalior	3.8	6,670	738	75,896	12,690	76,034	20.2
Indore	1.4	2,116	1,492	12,486	12,690	25,076	17.9
Kashmir	3.9	3,498	1,492	48,618	5,839	52,807	13.6
Travancore	0.0	3,713	1,492	137,881	65,964	203,845	33.9
Cochin	1.4	160	160	30,775	15,833	46,608	19.0
Total (Indian States)	42.0	27,446	4,216	444,324	24,087	601,411	16.1
Grand Total	31.1	167,613	6,086	3,219,916	1,406,086	4,640,802	16.3

TABLE NO. 2
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only

Province	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Unions)	Supervising and Guaranty Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (Including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural (Including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of Primary Societies	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	15,080	8,102	208,383	324,109	932,472	19.2
Bombay	19.5	14,468	3,602	64,716	328,372	503,091	20.4
Andhra	4.4	~800	974	30,772	45,837	6,609	17.4
Bengal	52.6	~5,515	212	495,439	305,052	803,491	15.7
Bihar	34.9	8,664	120	161,887	31,300	19,057	5.5
Orissa	7.2	3,410	354	88,793	11,052	100,447	14.0
United Provinces	50.7	13,412	128	271,500	59,949	331,489	6.5
Punjab	25.8	35,617	7,968	630,797	177,886	828,083	33.6
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	43,589	59,588	25,577	85,099	5,222	5.2
Azamgarh	9.5	2,070	44,648	15,377	60,405	6.4	6.4
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	650	24,601	3,392	2,993	10.8	10.8
Coorg	0.2	4.5	13,307	5,115	18,420	90.1	90.1
Almora-Merwara	0.6	699	45	12,652	8,083	20,735	34.5
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.2	~8	~8	~8	12,003	12,025	60.1
Delhi	0.6	495	6,393	8,500	14,893	18.6	18.6
Total (British India)	274.1	169,847	21,671	2,775,892	1,381,999	4,157,891	16.2
Mysore	7.0	2,876	45	62,519	74,214	136,733	19.5
Baroda	2.7	1,670	2,078	31,980	22,180	54,170	20.0
Hyderabad	16.0	6,377	0.8	50,581	43,800	100,381	6.3
Bhopal	2.8	2,516	6,670	14,893	479	15,377	19.2
Gwalior	1.4	2,116	12,456	75,898	76,934	76,934	20.2
Indore	3.9	3,498	48,518	12,500	25,006	25,006	17.9
Kashmir	6.0	3,713	1,492	48,518	6,280	5,807	13.5
Tamara	1.4	160	10,775	137,681	65,964	203,645	43.9
Cochin	43.0	27,446	4.15	449,924	15,853	66,608	10.0
Total (Indian States)	31.1	167,263	26,000	8,223,316	1,844,006	4,849,800	15.8
Grand Total							

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1937-38 only										In Lakhs of rupees	
		Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Borrowings of Land and Mortgage Banks and societies					Reserve and other Funds	Total
		Share Capital Paid up	Members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Non Members and other sources	Rs	Ls	Rs	Ls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Millions	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Annas	Annas
Madras	48.6	228	123	134	429	23	499	144	255	1846	61		
Bombay	19.5	207	317	62	229	5	449	30	219	1559	129		
Andhra	4.4	49	68	18	80	14	80		26	314	314		
Bengal	52.0	243	160	33	485		647	4	362	1936	69		
Bihar	34.0	61	23	4	170	14	146		55	469	21		
Orissa	7.2	14	4	3	49		39		19	120	20		
United Provinces	50.7	71	25	9	52		63	1	66	277	9		
Punjab	25.8	196	6	56	504		527	12	441	1813	212		
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	30	9	22	180		201	7	97	552	54		
Assam	8.5	0	10	3	17		7	3	10	99	18		
North-West Frontier Province	2.0	5	2	1	8		4		3	20	16		
Coorg	0.2	4	1	2	6		4		5	29	159		
Ajmer Merwara	0.6	8	0	4	10	1	14	1	12	59	157		
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.2	3	9	4		1	4		2	19	152		
Delhi	0.6	4	7	1	5		10		4	32	64		
Total (British India)	274.1	1149	850	353	2208	80	2710	205	1585	9140	53		
Mysore	7.0	64	23	7	22	3	74	15	46	258	59		
Maroda	2.7	11	23	4	13	1	19	3	37	92	54		
Hyderabad	16.0	58	8	6	66	3	48		52	241	24		
Manipal	0.8	1			5				8	17	24		
Gwalior	3.8	13	1	4	18	27	15		32	93	39		
Indore	1.4	8	12	1	25	1	20		19	91	103		
Kashmir	2.9	24		2	25	1	20		25	97	40		
Kashmir	6.0	34	11	4	11	1	13	8	12	83	23		
Travancore	1.4	5	4	3	3		9		6	37	43		
Cochin													
total (Indian States)	43.0	207	99	30	163	41	223	26	216	1011	38		
and Total	317.1	1356	949	383	2371	121	2933	231	1801	10151	61		

TABLE No. 2
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 193-33 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guarant Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agrt cultural (including oil or Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of Primary Societies	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1 000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	15,680	8,192	608,363	324,109	932,472	19.2
Bombay	19.5	14,46	3,602	64,716	328,372	593,091	30.4
Rind	4.4	8,809	974	30,72	45,837	6,609	17.4
Bengal	52.6	25,545	712	494,439	375,052	823,491	16.7
Bihar	34.0	8,664	120	161,887	31,370	19,657	5.5
Orissa	7.2	3,416	358	88,795	11,652	100,447	14.0
United Provinces	50.7	13,412	128	271,570	59,049	331,629	6.5
Punjab	25.8	26,647	7,908	690,97	177,286	868,083	33.6
Central Provinces and Berar	10.5	43,589	59,582	25,517	25,517	85,099	5.2
Assam	9.5	2,070	44,608	15,787	60,405	6,4	6.4
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	650	24,601	3,992	3,992	67,993	10.8
Coorg	0.2	478	246	13,307	5,115	18,400	92.1
Almer Merwars	0.6	699	45	12,650	8,083	20,735	34.6
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.2		76		12,025	60.1	60.1
Dadu	0.8	495		6,398	8,500	14,893	18.6
Total (British India)	274.1	169,847	1,871	2,775,892	1,381,999	4,157,891	15.2
Mysore	7.0	2,876		62,519	74,214	136,733	19.5
Baroda	2.7	1,670	45	31,990	22,180	54,170	20.0
Hyderabad	16.0	5,577	2,673	56,561	43,800	100,361	6.3
Bhopal	0.8	1,516		14,898	479	15,377	19.2
Gwalior	3.8	6,670		75,896	738	76,634	20.0
Indore	1.4	2,116		12,486	17,590	25,076	17.9
Kashmir	3.9	3,098		46,518	6,289	52,807	13.6
Tamilnadu	6.0	3,713	1,492	137,661	65,964	203,615	33.6
Cochin	1.4	160		10,775	15,838	26,608	10.0
Total (Indian States)	43.0	27,448	4,216	449,854	212,087	661,941	16.1
Grand Total	317.1	197,295	20,086	3,225,746	1,594,086	4,817,832	15.3

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from							Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and other societies	Reserve and other Funds	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population
		Share Capital Paid up	Non Members and other sources									
			Members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government	Members and other sources					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Million	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Annas	
Madras	48.6	2,28	1,23	1,34	4,39	23	4,99	1,44	2,55	18,44	61	
Bombay	19.0	2,27	3,17	2,29	2,29	25	4,48	1,28	2,10	15,59	128	
Andhra	4.4	4,49	68	18	58	14	8	26	26	3,14	114	
Bengal	57.6	2,43	1,6	33	4,85	14	6,47	4	3,00	19,36	59	
Madhya Pradesh	34.9	51	28	4	1,0	14	1,46	1	85	4,69	21	
Orissa	7.7	14	4	3	49	5	39	1	19	1,29	29	
United Provinces	50.7	71	25	9	5	53	5	1	66	2,77	9	
Punjab	25.8	1,06	6	56	5,04	7	5,7	12	4,41	18,12	112	
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	36	9	22	1,8	2,01	2,01	3	97	5,52	54	
Assam	9.5	9	10	3	17	2	2,8	3	19	2,7	18	
North West Frontier Province	2.6	5	1	1	8	1	4	1	3	27	16	
Coorg	0.2	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	4	20	159	
Aligar-Merwara	0.6	8	9	4	10	1	14	1	12	59	157	
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.2	3	9	4	10	1	4	1	2	19	152	
Dalh	0.8	4	7	1	5	1	10	1	4	32	64	
Total (British India)	274.1	11,49	8,50	3,53	22,09	80	27,10	2,05	16,85	91,40	53	
Mysore	7.0	44	38	7	22	3	74	15	44	2,58	59	
Kanada	2.7	31	25	4	13	1	19	3	17	92	54	
Hyderabad	10.0	58	8	6	66	3	48	15	52	2,41	24	
Bhopal	0.8	1	1	4	6	27	15	1	8	17	34	
Gwalior	3.8	13	12	1	18	2	20	1	22	93	39	
Indore	1.4	8	12	2	25	1	20	1	19	99	103	
Kashmir	2.9	24	11	4	11	1	15	1	25	97	40	
Travancore	6.0	31	4	3	11	1	15	1	12	85	23	
Cochin	1.4	5	4	3	3	1	9	8	6	37	43	
otal (Indian States)	43.0	2,07	99	30	1,63	41	2,23	26	2,16	10,11	38	
and Total	317.1	13,56	9,49	3,83	23,71	1,21	29,33	2,31	18,01	1,01,51	51	

TABLE No 4

Operations of Co-operative Societies 1937-38

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies		Non Agricultural Societies	
			Credit	Non Credit	Credit	Non Credit
Number	10	599	80 003	15 641	6 003	8 873
Working Capital —						
Share Capital	76 69	2 64 5	4 03 17		5 87 98	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	} 6 00 90	15 06 08	{ 1 35 39		6 13 95	
Non Members				1 27 88	6 17 31	
Societies	3 90	2 32 97	12 17		14 56	
Provincial or Central Banks	3 48 75	3 41 37	15 63 30		3 19 89	
Government	22 05	36 06	8 90		84 25	
Reserve and other Funds	1 11 93	3 67 42	9 46 83		3 50 53	
Total	17 71 72	29 09 55	31 77 64		21 53 47	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals	2 90 37	1 35 14	6 61 61		13 99 76	
Banks and Societies	4 11 51	9 60 03	63 79		1 18 13	
Loans due by—						
Individuals	26 43	93 57	21 66 51		14 73 03	
Of which overdue			11 36 49		7 67 41	
Banks and Societies	5 97 14	18 45 91	80 09		63 67	
Profits	9 38	39 47	80 56		61 24	

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

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s in the various localities and different
wls, provided the people in such loca
s or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary
iltute Building in Princess Street was built
the Association at a cost of nearly Rs

Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The

under —

The New Testament and Psalms to Matricu-
lates and the Bible to Graduates

Portions of Scriptures in the important ver-
naculars have been prepared in raised type
for the use of the Blind and large grants
of money are annually given to the dif-
ferent Missions to enable them to carry

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during
past few years in India and Burma —

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B F B S IN INDIA

Years	1933	1933	1937	1938	1935	1934	1933	1932
utta	218 341	238 342	244 990	244 700	212 558	232 094	230 657	250 744
chay	218 401	238 494	230 508	213 976	243 474	190 809	214 544	206 019
rae	444 848	356 686	338 980	352 799	294 700	286 522	301 396	254 504
alore	48 370	38 994	44 795	31 410	34 083	23 912	26 077	25 624
h India	212 301	185 668	187 290	196 834	238 366	222 512	236 800	203 750
sb	106 500	107 845	94 480	87 994	97 560	77 786	94 605	89 696
na	104 160	113 990	115 951	104 821	112,077	106 693	134 357	90 079
Total	1 343 033	1 273 788	1 255 443	1 231 834	1 232,818	1 140 258	1 238 436	1 120 422

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nce of the honour and interests of the
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From 1914 to 1918 Local Government
 all both temporary and permanent as a
 licenses to persons to act as accountants of Public
 Companies as the minimum qualification
 required in view of the extensive work of
 1913 From 1918 to 1921 the Local Gov-
 ernments and from 1921-34 the Central Gov-
 ernment granted such licenses to persons
 who had been awarded the Government Diplo-
 ma in Accountancy on the recommendation of the
 Accountancy Diploma Board of India
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oudgill Vice President, J N
cretary and Treasurer

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From its Information Bureau at No 23
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cation Handbook edited by Sir S Radha-
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INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)—The Institution was inaugurated by H E Lord Chelmsford in 1911. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1935. Its objects are to pro-

mote and advance the science practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, in the United Kingdom. Membership is divided into five classes, viz Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Members and Honorary Members. Members are also Students, Associates and Correspondents. **President** Khan Bahadur M Aiz C I E M I E (Ind), **Secretary** Khan Bahadur C C Seal Office 8 Okhale P O High Road, P O Box 669.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION—(187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

President Rajnath Bajaria M A **Honorary Secretary** Jhabarmull Modi **Office Secretary** N N Roy, M A, B L

Patrons His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras, **President** Sir C. Madhavan Nair, **Honorary Secretary** J Spencer, **Librarian** C N Rama Krishna Iyer B A

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915). **Head Office** Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Objects. (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIA AND BURMA SECTION.—This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce" and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the five oldest learned societies in England and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section (now the India and Burma Section) and a little later a Dominion and Colonies Section. The India Section is under the control of a Committee composed largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year.

It is the Duke of Connaught, Chairman of Council; Sir Atul Chatterjee, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Chairman India and Burma Section Committee; Sir David Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary; K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Assistant Secretary and Secretary India and Burma and Dominion and Colonies Sections; R. C. Martin, M.C. M.P., Society's House, 6-A John Adam Street, Adelphi, London W.C.2.

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—(Incorporated in 1932) Registered Office: Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited.

The aims, objects and activities include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the people.

The holding of conferences, organisation of Safety Weeks, and the promotion of legislation covering all phases of road and industrial accident prevention.

President—The Hon. Sir Sahasdeva Chitambar, B.L.

Hon. Jt. General Secretaries—A. K. Trollop and Camar K. Tyagi.

Bombay Provincial Branch—Chairman: A. K. Trollop, M.C., J.P.; Hon. Secretary: I. J. D'Souza.

Central Provincial Branch—Chairman: Sir Henry Pukhraj, J.A.; Hon. Secretary: J. H. Daymond.

Madras Provincial Branch—Chairman: I. R. Bhagat, M.A., J.L.B.; Hon. Secretary: D. M. Amaji.

Surat Local Branch—Chairman: P. J. Taleyarkhan; Hon. Secretary: Dhanu Pranjli.

Other Provincial Branch—Convener: M. L. Khary, Jamshedpur.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1901, is a body of men who are devoted to the service of the people of India.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona

rural centre at Amrell in Kathiawar. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar — the — — — activities in

Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of the morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws to promote education, to provide and maintain an organization for those objects to do all other lawful and incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects

The Society is responsible for the promotion of the education regarding the

H V Kunzru is the President N M Joshi the Vice-President and S G Gokhale the Secretary Messrs. V Venkatasubbaiya Joshi Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches

The Society is a non communal non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions

SEVA SADAN—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1903 by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal. It is

of road communications the provision of members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists free help advice and defence facilities for tourists abroad and the use of International Tourist Documents. Tel. Address — Windmill Phone No 310-1 (Three Lines) Branch Offices POONA — 1 B Arsenal Road ANDHRA PRADESH — Lal Darwaja NAGPUR — Tel. Buildings Kingsway, HYDERABAD (DN) — Bijn Mahal Hashar Bagh, HYDERABAD (DN) — 89 Oxford Street

Patrons H E. The Right Honble Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay and H E. Sir Francis Wylie K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar

President V M. Chinoy J.P. Ex-President J M. Hamdar B.A. LL.B. and S.V.C. Patuck, Members of the Managing Committee P. B. Bhatt, Jamshedji J. Cursetji B.A. LL.B. Bar at Law, H. G. Dyal, A. Guvrek, P. Kapadia C.I.E. F.R.I.B.A., B.A. B.E. J.P. R.I. Karanjia J.P. M.C. M. B. Madgavkar B.A. LL.B. J. J. McLean V. Modak B.E. M.C. M.J.E., J.P., Gordhandas G. Morarji J.P. K.I. Nadirshah B.A., B.E. B.Sc. J.P., B.A. General J.P. V. C. Setalvad E. Sheehy, M.B.E. J.P., A. S. Trollop J.P.

Acting Secretary Jehangir J. K. Paid B.A., B.A., A.C.B.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India Burma and Ceylon are The Automobile Association of Bengal 40 Chowringhee Calcutta, The Automobile Association of Burma No. 104 Strand Road Rangoon The Automobile Association of Ceylon P. O. Box 333 Colombo Nilgiri Automobile Association, Old Bank Buildings, Ootacamund Nilgiris, The Automobile Association

Hon. Secretary Miss E. A. Engineer M.A., LL.B., M.B.E. J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga Bombay

The Objects of the Society are To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for with the support and assistance of the police to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police

of Northern India, Chartre Cross The Mall, Lahore. The Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association 22, Canting Road, Allahabad.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All India Conference of the Moderate Party with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets pamphlets and other publications (a) representations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the Legislatures Central and Provincial to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad
VICE PRESIDENT Sir Cowasji Jehangir COCHLA and D. C. Dalvi
Hon. Secretaries Kazi Hafizuddin J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy A. D. Phroff and I. B. Bhakale

Assistant Secretary V. R. Dinde
Office—107 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (RENNADRI MILFORD MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras in July 1917 with aims of service.

Aims and Objects—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities Taluk and Local Boards Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India

lies largely in their hands for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls interests women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Invasadai system in the local legislature. The Association is an All India body and has branches all over India, the largest being the Bombay Branch. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All India Women's Conference and the First All Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Nava Sudan and the Madras Child

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—

This Association which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world wide movement well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is through its religious social, educational and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association though relatively new to India is spreading rapidly. The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 40 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad Aliphey Bangalore Bombay Calcutta Calcutta Colombaro Colombo Delhi Galle Hyderabad Jubbulpore Kandy Karachi Kuluam Kottayam Lahore Madras Nagpur Nainital Ootacamund Raigarh Rangoon Rangoon Trivandrum Wellington rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full time Secretaries. A feature of the Y M C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 4 Americans, 3 Canadians, 5 Englishmen, 3 Scotsmen, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y M C. A.s) called for a Budget of Rs 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The offices are —

Patron—His Excellency The Most Hon The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., P.C., GCSI, G.M.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

President of the National Council—Dr B. K. Datta, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon—D. F. McClelland, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street, and Refnolds Road. The General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing

branches—General 44; Schoolgirls 7.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureau through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries some of whom come from Great Britain, America, New Zealand and Canada.

Y
nationally in India.

The aim of the Association is to unite women

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Association, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. Issued by the Association.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are—

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the

Union and interests of women

The Association of British University Women

sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaus in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council, the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

The Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and is one of the Units of the Indian

Federation of University Women in India

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Party Committee and has, through a special

Wodehouse Road, Lombay

Hon General Secretary—Mrs A J Moore 31, Elder Road, Cumballa Hill, Lombay

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA—This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931 and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Lombay

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

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	<p>18 Old H R Page M.C. ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB LTD. Skulk Entrance Fee Rs 75 Subscription Annual Rs 15. Monthly Rs 1 per day, whilst in Skulk up to Rs 12 maximum Secretary—Lt Col J W Galvin I.M.S.</p> <p>ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TEEF CLUB Bombay Entrance Fee Club Members Rs 150, Stand Members Rs 75 Annual Subscription Rs 25 both class of members Secretary— C C Guillard</p>
<p>Subscription Rs 12 MADRAS CLUB Mount Road Madras (Estd 1871) Entrance Fee Permanent members Slip Rs 20 Instalment members Rs 10 Instalments of Rs 50 each Subscription Annual Rs 20 Married Rs 1 Secretary J A Thomson</p>	<p>NAVY CLUB LTD Wood Street, Calcutta Entrance Fee Rs 175 single, Rs 200 married Subscription Annual Rs 12, Monthly Rs 12 single and Rs 14 married Secretary—J J Ryan</p>
<p>MADRAS COMMERCIAL CLUB Madras Entrance Fee Rs 100 Subscription Annual Rs 4 non resident members Rs 60</p>	
<p>PUNJAB CLUB Upper Mall Lahore (Fstd 1873) Subscription Rs 12 Secretary—</p>	<p>Major L D Grant C.B.E., F.D.</p>
<p>QUTUBA CLUB LTD Entrance Fee Rs 30 Rs 15 single Rs Capt L C Whyte</p>	
<p>RAJPUTANA CLUB M. Entrance Fee Rs Rs 8</p>	
<p>RANGOON BOAT CLUB Entrance Fee Rs 5 12 Monthly Rs 6</p>	
<p>RANGOON GYMNASIA (Estd 1874) Entrance Fee Annual Rs</p>	
<p>ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT Bombay (Estd 1880) Entrance Fee Rs 25 Subscription Annual Rs 18 Monthly Rs 12 Secretary—Lt Col C Cobb C.B.E.</p>	<p>married, for permanent members Rs 12 single Rs 15 married, Lady Honorary members Rs 5 All of the above are includ- ed of Library subscription but exclusive of except in the case of lady honorary men who are charged Rs 2 for use of the Library Secretary—Capt W J A H Auchinl</p>
<p>ROYAL CALCUTTA YACHT CLUB 11 Russell Street Calcutta (Estd 1861) Entrance Fee Club Members Rs 300, Stand Members Rs 100 Annual Subscription Rs 100 Secretary—</p>	

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Secretary M W I react

SIXTH DISTRICT

(Bombay Presidency, South India & Ceylon)

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A. Gardiner Pegal Puttina Colombo

ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR

У Интеллигенции

Officials and C.I. Meetings Days

AMERABAD President I P Tharot

COLOMBO President H S Perera B.A.
Secretary 1 de 8 Kularatne P.O. Box 2
Colombo Meetings Every Tuesday
11 a.m. Grand Orient Hotel.

HARSH DHAHWAR President V. K. D. G.
Mander Dharwar Hon. Secretary L. G.
Sabinis Line Jatar Dharwar

MADRAS *President* P. C. Luker *W. L.*
Hon. Secretary W. P. Pharesley & Co. The
Cook & Son Ltd., First Line Leach, Madras
Meetings Every Friday 1 p.m., Commercial
Hotel

.. -1 Sir P T Palan K.
.. -2 Mrs C O T V & Co
.. -3 Shed Street Madras
.. -4 Saturday Madras City
.. -5 Saturday, Compendium

Secretary E. H. Brown
Gaston Farm
dani fourth
et House

Meeting to be held on fourth Sunday after
Union Bank Buildings 6.30 p.m.

Poona Meetings 2nd and 4th Thursdays
1.30 p.m. Poona Club.

RAJKOT Pres Lent Dr D H. Varma
Secretary B N Atal e o Rank of Ind
1td Rajkot Meetings 2nd and 4th
Wednesdays 9 p.m. Masonic Hall

SALFWM Meetings First and third Thursday
8-30 p.m., Salem Club.

SHOLAPUR President Dr. R. C. Thakur
 Non Secretary Dr. M. Subramanyam
 Health Officer Sholapur Meetings 4th and 11th
 4th Tuesdays - 30 p.m., Free on. Hall

SECRET President Sardar Datta T K
Secretary Mr Gorosh P Bhavsani
Hindi Surat Meetings End and
Saturdays 8 p m at Talejarkhan & Bhand

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Office for Middle Asia Brasourne Stadium

Officials and Club Meeting Dates

J P Ader

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(Java)

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Prof Dr W Smith 46

E. F. C. (Javal) Meet 200

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10. Militär-Schrift.

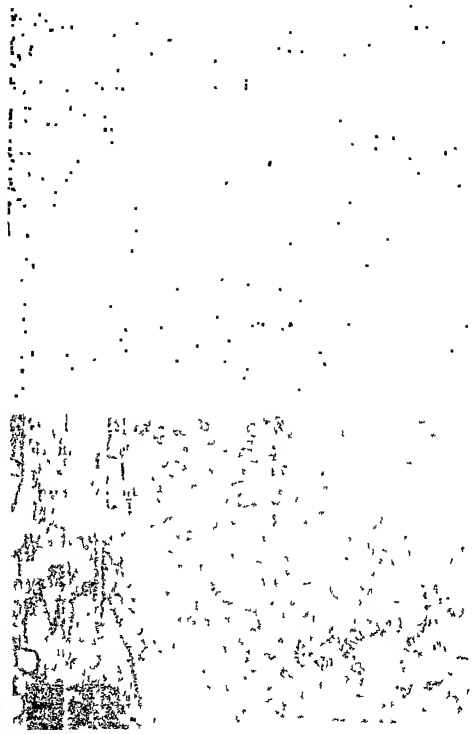
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Managing Director, Netherlands
Industry, Ltd, Soerabaja (Java)

DUITENZORG President T C E W (Canton)
Vlascher Secretary Dr F F Corter (Canton)
Koninkrijnsdweg Duitenzorg (Java) Meet
ings Tuesday 7 30, Societist Duitenzorg



Richardson Sec-
ydevan The Cash
Local Lanchester
dinner meeting
Saturdays lunch

R. Zadbuke Ji
ge Chief Officer

HFWZADA President U San Maung ics
Secretary U Ba Kin Public Prosecutor

Electrical Engineer Jayashankar Mills Bar
Meetings First and third Sundays Annasah
norini Hall.

esident Dr V L. Saryavan bl.
k. I. Nalk Godabole Mala,
ectin's 1st and 3rd Sundays,
Uapur Gymkhana Club

s lent R. Alsworth Secretary
ndaresan Secretary Local in
Commerce Cochin Meetin
aturdays 1 p.m. Ram Mohan
skulam

esident H. S. Perera Secre

p.m. Nedos Hotel

LUCKNOW President Dr B. I.
Secretary Prof. A. K. Sidhan

Faculty of Arts Lucknow University
Lucknow Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays
8.15 p.m. Car ton Hotel

MANDALA President U Ba Hlaing

POONA President S. N. Moos Secretary
Lt Col E. C. A. Smith River Prospect
Yervada Poona Meetings 2nd and 4th

THAIETMYO President
tory Vano Hla U A
Thayetmyo Meetings
Saturdays 5.30 p.m. R

80TH DIST

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Pin A. Gardiner Regal Theatre Colombo

Officials and Club Meeting days

AHMEDABAI President I. R. Dazat Secretary
ry Mohrab K. Han Kankaria Road Ahmed
dabad Jt Secretary J. S. Camr Meetings
1st and 3rd Fridays 8 p.m. Grand Hotel

SURAT President Sardar Datar T. K. Modi
Secretary Dr S. I. Bhacca Vanki Bardi
Surat and J. H. Patel Meetings 2nd and
4th Saturdays 8.30 p.m. at 1st Taleyar
khan's bungalow
HUBLI DARGAR (Provisional Club) Presi
dent N. K. Dixit Secretary L. A. Sabnis
Line Bazaar Dharwar

Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon) though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes

session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant

Century

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however founded until

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates

CA 1 President H Richardson Sec
 1 M N Mahadevan The Cash
 81 Marks Road Bangalore
 1st Wednesday dinner meeting
 penultimate Saturday's lunch

Da
 1st
 Road P O
 Ramna 1

resident Dr V L Suryavanshi
 K I Naik Godabole Mala
 Meetings 1st and 3rd Sunday
 Jagur Gymkhana Club
 resident R Alunsworth Secretary
 ndaresan Secretary Cochiti
 Commerce Cochiti Meetings
 Saturday 1 p.m. Ram Mohan
 akulam
 resident H S Perera Secre

8 p.m. Vedous Hotel
 LUCKNOW President Dr B
 Secretary P S K Sidhant
 Faculty of Arts Lucknow University
 Lucknow Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays
 8.15 p.m. Carlton Hotel
 MANDALAY President U Ba Hlaing
 Secretary J Moone
 Mandalay Meetings
 7.30 p.m. Freemasons I
 RANGOON President U
 4 Chatterjee 204 Spa
 Meetings Wednesdays
 H Ael

THAYETMYO President U Ba Thein Secre
 tary San O Hla U A B M Clin School
 Thayetmyo Meetings 2nd and 4th
 Saturday 6.30 p.m. Rotary Lodge

80TH DISTRICT

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Rita A Carliner, Regal Theatre Colombo
 Officials and Club Meet 9 days

AMBEDKAR President I J Phant Secretary
 Mohrab K Khan Kankari Road Ahmed
 abad, Jt Secretary J B Camr Meetings
 1st and 3rd Fridays 8 p.m., Grand Hotel

POONA President S N Moos Secretary
 Lt Col E C A Smith River Prospect
 Yerrada Poona Meetings 2nd and 4th
 Thursdays 1.30 p.m. Poona Club

THURSDAYS 8.30 p.m. Salem Club
 SHOLAPUR President B K Divil Secretary
 Major M Chibramaniam Sholapur
 Municipality Sholapur Meetings 2nd and
 4th Tuesdays 7 p.m., Hatch Freemasons
 Hall

SURAT President Sardar Davar T. A. Modi
 Secretary Dr S I Hareva Vanki Hordil
 Surat and J H Patel Meetings 2nd and
 4th Saturdays 6.30 p.m. at 1st Talayat
 Khan's Luncheon

MUMBAI DUNAWAR (Provisional Club) Presi
 dent N A Dixit Secretary, L A Sabala,
 Line Datar, Dhatwar

Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st, 1920, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own episcopate, was not in communion with the Anglican Communion at Calcutta in 1920. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishops make

episcopal supervision of its establishment of Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate
at such places as are situated on the western coast of the United States and in a few
other places.

The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous Fr. Francis Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,652 (Census 1931) to which may be added 634,932 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges; 218 High Schools and about the same number of middle schools, 103 Teachers training institutions, 217 Industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries; 64 Leprosy institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf, 64 Agricultural Settlements, 31 Co-operative Societies, 40 printing presses, 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,528 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India making the total number of Christians,

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department

Westcott Most Rev Foss D D

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolis
of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Young Venable Ernest Joseph B A

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chap-
of St John's Church Calcutta

Higham Rev Canon Phillip M A

On leave ex India

Boulton Rev Walker B A

Senior Chaplain St Paul's Cathedral Calcu

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Tucker, Rev G E B Sc

Metropolitan's Chaplain.

Cowham The Rev Arthur Gerard M A

Baldpur

Tilney Bassett The Rev Hugh Francis Emma
M A

Kidderpore

Trotman The Rev Lionel William M A

Shillong (Assam)

Halliday The Rev Sydney Lang

Bankipur Bihar

Foxers The Rev G T M A

Junior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcut

Beynon, The Rev J R.

Fort William.

deValle The Rev T G C, M A

Darjeeling

ANNUAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

PROBATIONARY

Tyler The Rev J D	Kass H Punjab
Chatfield-Jule The Rev H A R	Barrackpore
Scott The Rev G M	Kassull Punjab
Handley The Rev I I M A	1 uper Bihar
Caldy The Rev T	Trans Ind Army Dept on Active Service

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

OFFICIAL SENIOR

agram The Rev J W M A D D J F	Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Madras Offg Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bengal and Senior Chaplain St Andrew's Church Calcutta
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PRESIDENCY JUNIOR

Paul Strick The Rev J C D A D D	Chaplain Attached 1st Battalion The Cameronians (S R.) Barrackpore.
Duchann The Rev G M A	Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church Calcutta

CHURCH OF ROME

lerler The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand S J	Archbishop Calcutta
Bryan Rev Leo S J	Chaplain Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF INDIA

Acland The Right Rev Richard Dyke M A	Bishop of Bombay
Fortescue The Venble C F L Th. (Dur)	Offg Archdeacon of Bombay
Arthur Patrick Little J F	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Rev J Brooke	Chaplain of Ahmedabad
Elliot, Rev T R. H M A	Senior Presidency Chaplain Bombay (on leave)
Rev W T Lindsay	Senior Presidency Chaplain (Off)

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Ball, Rev Henry M A	Chaplain of Ahmednagar
Barnes Rev J B A	Chaplain of Belgaum
McPherson Rev K. C	Chaplain of St Mary's Poona Chaplain of Mahabaleswar (in addn)
Rev F A Thompson	Addl Chaplain St Mary's Poona
Lewis Rev O G M A C F	Chaplain of Deolali
Ruddell Rev J F W M A	Chaplain of Colaba
Rev W King	Garrison Chaplain Bombay
Waddy Rev R F S M A	Chaplain of Kirkee
Rev R B Doherty B A	Chaplain of Ghorpuri

FIELD SERVICE POST

Nd

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Senior Chaplains

Yule Reunie Rev J., M A., B D B LIT	Presidency Senior Chaplain
Rev D A McNary M A.	Second Chaplain St Andrew's Church Bom

Junior Chaplain

Matheson Rev R. W M A	Chaplain St. Andrew's Church Poona Kirkee
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CHURCH OF ROME.

Roberts, The Most Rev Thomas D., S J	Archbishop of Bombay
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Assam Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

Tropman The Rev L W M A	Shillong	} Paid from All India grant
Howland The Rev A A	Lakhimpur	
Waite The Rev A B A	Silchar	
Wyld The Rev F B A	Siltegar	

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

Halliday Rev S L	Chaplain of Bankipore
Hendley Rev P E	Chaplain D napore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Chalk Rev B S	Bhagalpur
Napper Rev H S	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Judah Rev Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
King Rev P F	Ranchi

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

West Right Rev George Algernon M M M A	Bishop of Rangoon
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SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Lee Ven ble Arthur Oldfield Norris M A	Leave 1 year 11 months with effect from 9th November 1939 prior to retirement
Harding Rev John Ambrose M A	Chaplain Rangoon Cantonment

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hil Sabottam Ven ble William Harold Spencer M A	Chaplain Mandalay Cantonment Off Archdeacon of Rangoon and Registrar of the Diocese
Sister Rev Robert Henry Lawson M A	Chaplain Mawmye
Moxon Rev Donald	Chaplain Rangoon Cathedral
Stevenson Rev George Edwin M A	Leave 8 months with effect from the 1st November 1939 prior to retirement

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department

Hardy The Rt Revd Alexander Ogilvy M A D.D.	Bishop of Nagpur
Martin The Rev Frederick William M A Lth	(On leave)
Gash The Rev I J A K O	Garrison Chaplain Nasrabad
Streetell The Rev Canon S F B A	Chaplain Chakrata U P
Sanders The Rev Harold Martin M A	(On leave)
Williams The Ven ble W P B A	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Nagpur
Lewis The Rev Rowland B A	Garrison Chaplain Jabalpur
Clare The Rev Heber B A	Chaplain Mhow
Levy The Rev Thomas M A	Chaplain Kanjree
Morley The Rev Hugh Reginald	and Garrison Chaplain Jabalpur

Madras Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Waller Right Rev Edward Harry Mansfield D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras
Edmonds Ven Canon Herbert James M A	Archdeacon & Bishop's Commissary on leave
Clarke Rev Canon Maurice M A	Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary Acting

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Hayward Rev W G B A	Chaplain Secunderabad Deccan
James Rev Hys B A	On leave preparatory to retirement.
Clare Rev C E R	Chaplain, St. Marks Bangalore

MADEAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

Wilson Rev C A M A
 Clarke Rev C A D M M A

Chaplain Wellington
 Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon Fort St
 George Madras

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Witte Rev Jack
 Fry Rev E H
 Levy Rev T V B A
 Jackson Rev L S M A
 Northcote Rev A C M A
 France Rev A

Chaplain Trimulcherry Decan,
 Chaplain St Thomas Mount with Pallavaram
 St Thomas Mount
 Chaplain Holy Trinity Church Bangalore
 Chaplain Calicut with Cannanore
 Chaplain Ootacamund
 Senior Chaplain of St George's Cathedral
 Madras

Weston Waite Rev F L
 Howard Rev G J

Chaplain Bolaram Decan
 Chaplain Mysore with Mercara Mysore

Probationary Chaplains

Walters Rev Thomas
 Collier Robert B A

Chaplain Calicut with Cannanore Calicut,
 Junior Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral
 Madras

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

McLellan Rev D T H M A
 Reid Rev J F K I H M A
 MacDonald Rev A J M A

Presidency Senior Chaplain Madras
 Chaplain Bangalore
 Chaplain Secunderabad

North West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Morgan Rev B I
 Rose Rev T I

Chaplain of Hazara
 Chaplain of Nowshera

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hares Rev W R F
 Laurence Rev G
 Geddes Rev L F
 Pearson Rev A J

Chaplain of Rawalpindi
 Chaplain of Peshawar
 Chaplain of Kohat
 Chaplain of Razmak and Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department

Barne The Right Rev George Dunsford M A Bishop of Lahore Lahore
 DD CIE OBE VD

Lister Rev J O M A
 Devenish The Venable R C S M A
 Renison Rev Eric David M A
 Gossie Rev Canon L M L Th
 Jones Rev G W B A
 Storrs Fox Rev L A M A
 Nicholl Rev L M M A M C
 McKenzie Rev Canon D S M A
 Morgan Rev B I M A
 Fyers Rev M S M A M C
 De Ha Rev T S M A
 Waterbury Rev F C B D
 Lufford Rev Cyril A H C
 Noble Rev R H M A
 O'Neill Rev W S M A
 Bradbury Rev John Henry A H C
 Laurence Rev George M A B D
 Gasking Rev C A L Th
 Claydon Rev Evan M A
 Stephenson Rev William B A
 Blaise Rev Rupert George B Sc

Retiring leave
 Archdeacon of Lahore
 Retiring leave
 Karachi
 Rawalpindi
 Sialkot
 Retiring leave
 Simla
 Hazara
 Ambala
 Delhi Cantt
 Retiring leave
 Quetta
 New Delhi
 Rawalpindi (Assistant)
 Lahore Cantt
 Peshawar
 Murree and Chaklala
 Multan
 Ferozepore
 Karachi (Assistant)

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Fish Rev F J B A M C	J Hunlur
Young Rev P N F M A	Retiring leave
Rose Rev T P M A	Nows era
Kennedy Rev H G S M A	1 ara 11 (Additional)
Hazell Rev H E	Lal ore (As. stant)
Iearson Rev A J L T I	Haz ak
Mee Rev J A. B A	(On leave)
Geddes Rev L F M A	Kol it
Full Rev B G M A.	West Rid e Rawalpindi
Gason Rev J V L Th	Quetta (As stant)

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Hares Rev W E F M A	Hanip r
Oroyure—Davies Rev F M A	Ical awar (Ass stant)

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE
DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Tytler Rev J D	Kasauli
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United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Cotton The Venable Henry Wilmot Stapleton M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow Naini Tal
Clough J v D Bar at Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Head quarters Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Higg The Rev Arthur Cecil Picton M A	On leave preparatory to retirement.
Patrick The Rev Alexander M A.	Dehra Dun. (Granted 1 year, 9 months 5 days leave from 23th March 1939)
Ioster The Rev Canon John L Th	Agra
Douglas The Rev Percy Sholto M A	On leave preparatory to retirement
"	Clakrata
"	Hanikhet (Almora)
"	Dehra Dun
"	Arch deacon of Lucknow Naini Tal

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Larwill The Rev Guthrie James M A	Allahabad (Cant)
Davies Leigh The Rev Arthur George M A	Lucknow (Civil)
Munn The Rev William Ernest Napier L Th	Muttra
Garrod The Rev William Francis M A.	Dareilly
Richards The Rev George Henry	Meerut
Rogers The Rev Eric Witham	Cawnpore
Stratton The Rev Basil	L chnow (Cant)
Hurn The Rev Edward Liddell Arthur	Add Lucknow (Civil)
Iowell The Rev Llewellyn Montague Saxon B A	Jho ul
Clarke The Rev Arthur	Meerut (Addl)
Bacon The Rev Edward Arthur	Benares

CHAPLAINS OF PROBATION

Hall The Rev William John	Allahabad (Addl)
Williams The Rev Bernard Rhys	Additional Chaplain Bareilly
Bennett The Rev Frank	Lucknow Garrison (Addl)

Methodist Church

Reynell, The Rev Arthur Jesse

Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India
New Delhi & Simla

Harvey The Rev William T

Lahore

Linton The Rev Lawrence

Meerut

Clifford The Rev F Wesley

Calcutta

Holfe The Rev Herbert R.

Rawalpindi

Cope The Rev Harold K. J

Jubbulpore

West The Rev J Aubrey

Peshawar

Briggs The Rev Frank A

Lucknow

Burden, The Rev John P

Jhansi

Griffiths The Rev K E

Karachi.

Craze The Rev L R

Mhow

Berry The Rev J R

Quetta

Start The Rev G T

Calcutta

MADRAS.

Williams The Rev Joseph

Secundersabad

Hopkins The Rev Leonard J

Bangalore

BOMBAY

Poad The Rev Frank Edger

Bombay

Thorne The Rev Percival Edward

Kirkee

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the

The archbishopric of Bombay with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore Calicut Trichinopoly and Tuticorin and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chitta Krishnagar Dinajpur, Patna and Sb and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim

The archbishopric of Madras with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore Hyderabad Patam Nagpur Berwada and Prefecture Apostolic of Jubil the Mission of Belary

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefectures Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan

The archbishopric of Verapoly with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma

The European clergy engaged in India almost

schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujarat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all

ed by a
Indies who
this postis
Archbishop

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

700 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five

College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Bialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres among which are four ex-

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr Wm Carey, operates mainly in

ular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION So-

tion with the a
logical Staff on
for the grant
qualified studen

In Arts and
for the Calc
Rev. G. H. G.

There is a
Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers

In the year 1938 the field staff numbered 284 missionaries, 6286 indigenous workers. There were 2960 organised Churches of which

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the socie

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

Medical School and an interest in the Lushians Medical College for Women, 119 Elementary Schools, 166 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 11,312

Medical Work—Light Hospital: seventeen Dispensaries

Evangelistic Work—221 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 5,722 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work on the part of the Indian church have increased slightly and amount to Rs. 35,36.

General Secretary of Mission—Rev. J. T. Taylor, B.A., D.D., Indore.

Associate Secretary of Mission—Miss F. E. Clearthue, Aharua, C. I. (11 in Mehidpur Road station)

Secretary of Malwa Church Council.—Rev. J. W. Netram of Shore, C.I.

Secretary of Patilam Church Council—Rev. C. K. Grant Banskara, S. Rajputana.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

between

Ja

J

Secretary—Rev. J. L. Gray, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Central Mission was founded by the late Dr. J.

Educational work comprises Elementary and

There are two organised churches having a membership of 150

BY

Shillong, Assam.

Christian Community 25 683 Boarding Schools | Secretary —Rev. C. R. Wierenga, M.A., D.D.
17, Scholars 1,268, Theological Seminary 1, Vellore, N. Arcot

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Madurai, Dist. Ahmednagar

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.—Of the South | AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.—Secretary, Rev.
John J. Hannigan, M.A., D.D. Iasumalai Madurai

The Iasumalai High and Training School | THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Workings
for Boys, The Capron Hall Training School

Madurai, 1481 | Secretary.—Rev. E. L. White, M.A., D.D.,
Madurai, Ramnad Dist | Secretary.—Miss Ella V. Anderson, Shirdur,
West Bhandosh

Wilson,
P. O.
R. Holt,

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

At

Su

Re

we

In

membership stands at 6,867 Education is carried

Secretary — Rev S D Davidson

Directors — Rev Arnold Paynter, Champat, Almora, U P and Mrs A L Paynter, } c/o Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay
 suwara Pitha Corlon } The General Secretary of the Mission is

ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organizations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India (Pastor N. C. Wilson, Superintendent) *Office Address* Salisbury Park, Poona

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma (Pastor J. O. Wilson, Superintendent) *Office Address* 30 Vojle Road Rangoon Cantonment Burma

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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENOMONIE MISSION.—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 22; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and industrial work carried on. *Secretary* Rev. F. J. Isaac, Mauhadib, and Champs, C. P.

THE KURU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 13, Indian workers 15, Churches 8, Communicants 586, Christian Community 500, 2 Boarding Schools with 50 boarders and 2 Elementary schools.

Secretary—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar,

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The baptized membership (adult) is 6302

Ladies' Societies.

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Non Finance Secretary : Rev. E. S. Carr, M. A.

President —The Lady Elmhurst

Secretaries —Rev. H. S. Gregory, M. A., and

Miss Eunice Wells, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Disciple Societies

The Memorial Hospital in the College has 270 beds and

In 44 years 360 medical

as Doctors, besides 160

Nurses and 970 Midwives

Nurses and Compounders

printed last year about
Christian Literature 2
High Schools 5 Middle
nary Schools with about
etc.

The Radium and Deep X Ray Therapy departments are meeting a great need and show

Interdenominational Missions

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION" Founded

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL —The

Warden —O. N. Haase M. A. (London)

The principal activities are a general hospital

An Ashram is maintained near Hosangated, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Warden, Hanjit and Doris Chetsingh. There is also a Weavers' Colony at Khara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. It has at the beginning of 1910, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations.

11, MISSION HOUSE, CALCUTTA

Lutheran Societies

President and Secretary — Rev. A. Streckeisen, Calicut, Malabar

K. Helberg, 38, Broad

There are 50 American Missionaries of

Baptized 1400, Catechumens 1971	Indian	Banker, Dabagadmir the Lard: Surat District
Pastors 7 Evangelists 17 Catechists 164	M 1	
L. I. M. teachers 151, other teachers 31	Board	The Free Methodist Mission of North

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late

the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory

Trivandrum, in Travancore State
Ceylon Territory, with 1
Colombo
Eastern Territory, with 1
Calcutta
Burma Command, with 1
Yangon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the Secretary.

		that beginning the work developed enled northward through the whole Travancore into Cochin and during twenty five years eastward into the British and adjacent districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency
Works	£ 109	
Officers and Employees	619	
Social Institutions	5	
<i>Territorial Headquarters</i> —Ferozepur Road		
Lahore Punjab		
<i>Territorial Commander</i> —Colonel W D Pennick		
<i>Western Territory</i> —The Western Territory comprises Bombay Gujrat Panch Mahals and the Maharatta		An example of what has taken place in North Travancore in the communities amongst whom the Army works if we were to go back thirty
<i>Territorial Head</i>		
Morant Road, B		
<i>Territorial</i>		
H B Colledge (I		
Corp 28 th O		
Social Institutions 10		

V Memorial Infirmary

Madras and Telugu Territory—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and the Nellore Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency

There are the following agencies at work.

education the Army devised methods to bring primary education to the door of these communities. A beginning was made and now the doors of Government fostered education have been opened wide and thousands of our poor and depressed people have stepped out into a new world of enlightenment and are taking their place as leaders amongst their

Headquarters—S A Kuravankondram Travancore State

Commander—Lieut Commis

Mackenzie

Secretary—Lieut Colonel A J

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

Modification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown

European British Subjects

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains; The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the

The other heads of India High Courts equal

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts

Legal Practitioners.

various grades of practitioners, and under its each category and a Junior Government Advocate; and of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates and a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire The Honble Sir Harold, Kt, B.C., M.C.	Chief Justice.
Barrister at Law	
Costello The Honble Mr Justice Leonard Wilfred James	Puisne Judge
Bt. M.A. LL.B. Barrister at Law	
Lort Williams The Honble Mr Justice John Kt. B.C.	Do
Ghose, The Honble Mr Justice Sarat Kumar, M.A.	Do
ICS	
Pandkrishna The Honble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere	Do.
Barrister at Law	
Amee Ali, The Honble Mr Justice Torick, Barrister	Do
at Law	
Bartley, The Honble Mr Justice Charles, ICS	Do
Barrister at Law	
McNair The Honble Mr Justice George Douglas	Do
Barrister at Law	Do
	Do
	Do
	Do
Faw The Honble Mr Justice Benegal Narasinga, Kt	Do
CIE, ICS	
Edley The Honble Mr Justice Norman George	Do
Armstrong, ICS Barrister at Law	
Monkerjee The Honble Mr Justice Lujan Kumar,	Do
M.A., LL.B.	
Piswas The Honble Mr Justice Charnachandra, M.A., B.L.	Do
Lodge The Honble Mr Justice Ronald Francis, B.A.,	Do Additional
ICS	
Sen The Honble Mr Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister	Do Do
at Law	
Roxburgh The Honble Mr Justice T. J. Y., CIE,	Do Do
ICS	
Akram, The Honble Mr Justice A. B. M.	Officiating Judge
Sir Asoke Kumar Roy, Kt, Barrister-at-Law	Advocate-General.
(Vacant)	Standing-Counsel.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd

Basu A K Barrister at Law
 Sutcliffe H P
 Blank A L ICS

Bhattacharji Debendra Narayan Advocate

Basak Dr Sarat Chandra
 Mukharji Prabodh Gopal Rai Bahadur
 Sen Binod Chandra
 Mitra Sarat Kumar
 Collet A L
 Ghatak N M B E Barrister at Law
 Banarji Suchindra Nath
 Ghosh J M Barrister at Law
 Mitra Kanai Lal
 Falsett F

Ahmad O U M A (Cal) LL B (Del) Barrister at Law
 Das Gupta Manmatha Bhushan B A B L
 Ghatak Niral Nath Barrister at Law
 Banarji S K. (Attorney at Law)
 Dutt Krishna Lal
 Mitra Bhupendra Nath
 Moses O Barrister at Law
 Ellis T H M A ICS

D'Abru P A M B E
 Badr ud Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur B A
 Basu Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra
 Chosh Bikaschandra
 Mitter Bhupendra Kumar (on probation)
 Morgan C Carey

C T Moore Barrister at Law

Meyer S C H Barrister at Law
 Sams uz Zola Muhammed (Attorney at Law)

Government Counsel
 Government Solicitor
 Superintendent and Remembrancer for
 Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary
 to Government
 Deputy Superintendent and Remem-
 brancer of Legal Affairs Officiating
 (High Court)

Senior Government Pleader
 Public Prosecutor Calcutta
 Junior Public Prosecutor Calcutta
 Editor of Law Reports
 Registrar (Original Side)
 Master and Official Referee
 Assistant Master and Referee
 Registrar in Insolvency
 Deputy Registrar
 Secretary to the Honble Chief Justice
 and Head Clerk Decree Department
 Assistant Registrar
 Do
 Do
 Do
 Do
 Do

Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
 Registrar and Taxing Officer Appellate
 Jurisdiction
 Deputy Registrar
 First Assistant Registrar
 Second Assistant Registrar
 Third Assistant Registrar
 Fourth Assistant Registrar
 Administrator General and Officer
 Trustee
 Deputy Administrator General and Of-
 ficial Trustee
 Official Assessee
 Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

Beaumont The Honble Sir J W F K C M A
 (Cantab)
 Blackwell The Honble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick I T
 M B E Bar at Law
 Bromfield The Honble Mr Justice R S B A Bar at
 Law ICS
 Walla The Honble Mr Justice Domanji Jamshedji
 Bar at Law
 Kania The Honble Mr Justice Harilal Jekisondas
 M B Advocate (O S)
 Wadia The Honble Mr Justice Navroji Jensonir Bar at
 Law ICS
 Divatia The Honble Mr Justice Harshibhai Vajubhai
 M A LL B
 Mackinnon The Hon Mr Justice A S H ICS

Chief Justice

Pulao Judge

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Do

Additional Judge
 Advocate General
 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

BOMBAY JUDICIAL OFFICIALS—*contd.*

Messrs Little & Co	Government Solicitors
Shah C C M A LLB	Solicitor to Government in Legal Dept
Desai B G B A LLB	Assistant Solicitor to Government in Legal Department
Pellera N K B A LLB	Public Prosecutor for Bombay
Vakil J H Bar at Law	Clerk of the Crown
O Gorman G C Bar-at Law	Editor Indian Law Reports
Ellimoria P S., M A LLB Bar at Law	Official Assignee
Vesuvula N A LLB Attorney at Law	Deputy Official Assignee
Vaidya G A LLB Advocate (OS)	1st Assistant to Official Assignee
Valk G R. LLB	2nd Assistant to Official Assignee
Jahagirdar R. A M A LLB	Government Pleader High Court Bombay
Rodrigues Leo LLB Advocate (OS)	Administrator General and Official Trustee
Mody B M	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies
Patel Rao Bahadur Ranchhodhbhai Phalabhai M A LLB (Cantab) Bar at Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master
Khawaz Gulam Hussain Khabimtoola Bar at Law	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations
Vakil H A B A LLB Bar at Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary
Sequeira A F LLB Advocate (OS)	Taxing Master
Rahimtoola, S J B A LLB Bar at Law	Insolvency Registrar
Clear Brown, G S Bar-at Law	Assistant Taxing Master
Tahir Ali Fatchi LLB	First Assistant Master
Majumdar J H Bar at Law	2nd Assistant Master
Mahadeva G G LLB Advocate (OS)	3rd Assistant Master
Kirtikar A H LLB Bar at Law	Associate
Ayyar A R N	Do
Dastur K K LLB Advocates (OS)	Associate and Secretary to the Rule Committee
Daji K N	Associate
Chitre B. A Bar-at Law	Do
Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji	Sheriff
Nemaze M K	Deputy Sheriff
Waterfield T E ICS	Registrar High Court Appellate Side
Rao M G M A LLB	Deputy Registrar and Sealer Appellate Side
Athalye K. A B A LLB	Assistant Registrar

CHIEF COURT OF SIND

Davis Godfrey ICS	Chief Judge
Lobo Charles M B A LLB	Judge
Weston, Eric B A (Cantab) ICS	Do
Tyabji Hatim B Bar-at Law	Do
Castellino E V M A LLB	Registrar and Clerk of the Crown.
Dharamdas Thawerdas B A LLB	Official Assignee Administrator and Official Trustee for Sind
Dharamrai Tirathdas B.Sc., LLB	Second Registrar and Registrar of Companies

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Desai B K. Advocate (O S)	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Appabhal G Desai Bar at Law	First Assistant to the Court Receiver
Engineer S E, B.A. LL.B	Second Assistant to do
Banaji D B., M.A. LL.B	Third Assistant to do

Madras Judicial Department

[illegible]

Assam Judicial Department

Dutta P C Ral Bahadur CIE	Advocate General Assam
Stork H C ICS	Secretary to Government Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Administrator General and Official Trustee Assam
Hindley N L ICS ..	District and Sessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Hajara K L ICS	Offg Judge A V D
Ray Chaudh ri N K ICS	Offg Additional Dist Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Barua I P	Offg Temp Additional District and Sessions Judge Assam Valley Districts

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

Harries The Hon'ble Mr Arthur Trevor Kt	Chief Justice
Wort The Hon'ble Mr Justice Alfred William Ewart	Puisne Judge
Bar-at-Law	
Faithful The Hon'ble Mr Justice Salvid Bar-at-Law	Do

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department

Stone The Hon Sir Gilbert Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Grille The Hon Mr Justice Frederick Louis Et, M A (Cantab) Bar at-Law L.C.S.	Puisne Judge
Niyogi The Hon Mr Justice M Bhawanil Shankar M A LL M C I E	Do (on leave)
Pollock The Hon Mr Justice Ronald Evelyn B A	Do
	Do
	Do
	Do (Offg)
Dutt Walter Bar at Law	Advocate General (Offg)
Burgess Geoffrey M A (Cantab) I C *	Registrar
Ilele Pralap Vasudev B A LL B	Deputy Registrar
Ahmed Syed Matin B A LL B	Do
Deo Gopal Ramchandra B A B L	Editor for the Indian Law Report Nagpur Series

N-W Frontier Province Judicial Department

Almond The Hon ble Mr J Bar at-Law I O S	I C
Karl Mir Ahmad Khan The Hon ble K B B A LL B	I C
Narayan Das R S L	I C
Mohd Saifdar Khan K S B A LL B	I C
Mitchell A N, I O S	
Soofi M. A I O S	
May F R B I C S	
Khan Mohammad Ibrahim Khan B A LL B.	Additional District and Sessions Judge Peshawar
Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan K S Bar at Law	Additional District and Sessions Judge Peshawar Hazara Kohat and Mardan
Mohi Nazir Khan Roje	Do
Jemadar Abdul Ghafoor Khan K. S B A	Senior Sub Judge Bannu
Abdul Latif Khan M	Do D I Khan
Dass L. Gurcharan B A	Do Mardan
Amir Khan M. Muhammad	Do Kohat
Fazal Rahman Khan M B A	Do Hazara
Rahman Khan, M. Abdur B A LL B	Sub Judge
Gulatee L. Ram Chand B A.	Do
Jaggat Singh B B Sc LL B	Do
Birch M.	Do
Daud Khan M Muhammad B A LL B	Do
Hayat M. Muhammad Eusoph B A LL B	Do
Kapoor L. Ram Lal B A LL B	Do
Jan M. Shakirullah Bar-at-Law	Do
Haji Muhammad Khan M.	Do
Fatrollah Khan M	Do
Mohd A lam Nawabzada Khan B A Bar at-Law	Do

Punjab Judicial Department

Young The Hon ble Sir J Douglas B A (Cantab) Bar at-Law	Chief Justice
Tekchand The Hon ble Mr Justice Bakshi M A LL B (I b)	Judge High Court
Dalip Singh The Hon ble Mr Justice Kanwar B A (Pb) Bar at Law	Do
Monroe The Hon ble Mr Justice J H B A. LL B (Dublin) K.C Bar at Law	Do
Skemp The Hon ble Mr Justice F W, M A (Manchester) I C S	Do
White The Hon ble Mr Justice M V B A (Dombay and Cantab) L.C.S.	Do

PUNJAB JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Abdul Rashid The Hon ble Mr Justice M A (Cantab)	Judge High Court
Bar at Law	
D n Muhammad The Hon ble Mr Justice Khan	Do
Bahadur M A LL B (Punjab)	Do
n a b The Hon ble Mr Justice M A	Do
" " " " " "	Do
" " " " " "	Do
" " " " " "	Registrar
" " " " " "	Deputy Registrar
" " " " " "	Assistant Registrar
Evenette George Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar

United Provinces Judicial Department

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Thom The Hon ble Sir John Gibb Kt M A LL B	Chief Justice
USO MC	
Bennet The Hon ble Sir Edward Kt B A LL D Bar	Puisne Judge
at Law J F ICS	
Iqbal Ahmad The Hon ble Mr Justice B A LL B	Do
Harries The Hon ble Mr Justice Arthur Trevor Bar at	Do
Law	
Rachhpal Singh The Hon ble Mr Justice Rai Bahadur	Do
Bar at Law	
Collister The Hon ble Mr Justice Harold James J F	Do
ICS	
Allsop, The Hon ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittlesea	Do
J F ICS	
Bajpai The Hon ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar M A	Do
LL B	
Ganga Nath The Hon ble Mr Justice B A LL B Rai	Do
Bahadur	
Ismail The Hon ble Mr Justice Muhammad Khan	Do
Bahadur Bar at Law	
Verma The Hon ble Mr Justice Kamalakanta B A	Do
LL B	
Beaumont The Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict	Do
Linthwaite Bar at Law	
Sorr N ICS M A (Oxon)	Registrar
Bower Denzil Mowbray	Deputy Registrar
Banerjee Rai Sahib Santosh Kumar B A LL B	Assistant Registrar
Wall Ullah Dr M M A SOL LL D Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Shankar Saran M A (Oxon) Bar at Law	Deputy Government Advocate
Mukharji Benoy Kumar M A LL B	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad B A LL B	Assistant Law Reporter
Carleton Capt K O M A (Edin) Bar at Law M I C	Administrator General and Official Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Thomas The Hon ble Mr Justice George Hector Bar at	Chief Justice
Law	
Zia ul Hasan The Hon ble Mr Justice Khan Bahadur	Judge
B A	
Hamilton The Hon ble Mr Justice Archibald de Burgh	Do
B A J F ICS	
Yorke The Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon B A	Do
J F ICS	
Sivastava The Hon ble Mr Justice Radha Krishna	Additional Judge
B Sc LL B	
Muhammad Baqar Sheikh Khan Bahadur B A LL B	Registrar
Ibnu Sa Samud	Deputy Registrar
Capt H S Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Ghosh Hemanta Kumar Bar at Law	Asst. Government Advocate
Srivastava Bishambhar Nath B A, LL B	Law Reporter

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

Administrations	Number of Suits Instituted							Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total Number of Suits Instituted.	Total Value of Suits
	Value		Value		Value		Value above Rs 5 000			
	Rs 10 to Rs 50	Rs 50 to Rs 100	Rs 100 to Rs 500	Rs 500 to Rs 1 000	Rs 1 000 to Rs 5 000					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Bengal	149 400	380 720	137 070	115 83	10 185	7 018	1 659	78° 606	11 36 85 985	
2. Bihar	45 831	89 51	35 016	39 383	4 07	3 740	793	218 421(8)	4 56 57 798	
3. Orissa	9 9	7 39	4 6	5 598	747	440	13	29 948	81 99 939	
4. United Provinces	8 40	58 616	40 1 6	67 08	8 06	6 8 7	1 397	197 48	8 88 39 203	
5. Punjab	8 900	33 931	24 95	54 919	9 956	5 084	1 397	1 33 54	0 63 94 37	
6. Delhi	3 6	3 81	2 614	1 765	3 7	489	14	8 880	0 18 40	
7. North-West Frontier Province	1 4 2	4 366	3 310	5 1	816	409	117	15 07	41 95 434	
8. Central Provinces and Berar	0 11	41 030	0 314	0 001	0 503	1 881	412	06 001	1 98 14 360	
9. Assam	3 191	10 445	8 0 5	6 291	514	31	49	95 0 7	41 96 795	
10. Ajmer Merwara	836	3 147	1 064	0 044	1 5	97	43	7 989	11 56 925	
11. Coorg	0	5 2	6	0	8	36	4	1 189	18 968	
12. Madras	59 650	183 8 9	53 543	84 9 0	11 904	8 648	2 47 2	40 862	7 07 05 000	
13. Bombay	11 384	51 1 6	50 446	58 940	9 31	61 6	6	175 041(9)	5 07 8 914	
14. Sind	1 776	9 445	4 139	5 663	04	8 9	6	23 35	1 00 33 8	
15. British Rajshthan	247	546	998	983	86	1 0	40	3 581	23 46 501	
Total 193	999 080	863 870	395 3 0	478 711	60 537	40 559	8 532	(a) & (b) 2 34 50	46 10 06 989	
1936	317 2 5	960 086	441 310	535 735	67 0 4	45 334	11 144	2 387 403	58 73 36 897	
1935	3 1	31 003 369	467 7 1	569 156	75 593	50 546	10 11	5 537	50 46 00 004	
1934	215 8101	003 866	494 755	676 0 0	82 541	63 9 2	10 92	594 187	61 45 77 897	
1933	322 4891	062 736	536 413	606 044	92 453	59 55	11 309	(d) 2 787 630	80 74 21 807	
1932	307 2301	005 316	5 2 5 4	702 823	95 856	64 883	11 800	(e) 2 711 306	70 76 69 810	
1931	39 691	040 691	429 1 6	674 531	94 823	63 956	11 640	(f) 2 676 007	67 03 80 330	
1930	70 996	89 004	491 530	678 603	96 100	68 796	5 813	(g) 2 504 036	60 61 73 948	
1929	0 604	669 532	498 856	690 835	97 250	68 898	12 900	0 807	70 60 07 505	
1928	53 1921	830 343	460 340	6 7 6	97 800	0 303	13 917	2 451 2 6	79 60 43 759	

* Data is not given of 4 017 Bombay suits in 19 3 2 585 in 1930 9 31 in 1931 2 2 20 in 1932 2 650 in 1933

* Data is not given of 1917 Bombay suits in 19 5 6 043 in 19 3 85 in 1930 3 3 4 in 1931 2 4 0 in 1932 2 00 in 1933 2 650 in 1934

(a) Excludes 2 38 suits of Superior Courts

(b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details

(c) 800 suits not shown in details

(d) 10 the records of which have been destroyed by fire

(e) 1929 — 1930 — 1931 — 1932 — 1933 — 1934 — 1935 — 1936

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins—Cornwallis was the first Indian. But the departmental working and efficiency

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which | Central Intelligence Bureau under the
 aged that a Collector had no time for real | Home Department of the Government of India

OVERSE INDIAN WORKING EVERYWHERE IN INDIA | W-... and ... Police—

Out Posts —When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman

Police Commissioner is responsible for law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Province

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	
Bengal	5 422	215 306	184 992	173 814	11 093	7 959	
Bihar	2 420	41 821	23 019	15 504	7 515	5 648	
Orissa	1 090	11 146	8 451	6 770	1 681	724	
United Provinces	14 913	136 409	104 020	91 372	12 698	70 453	
Punjab	9 973	65 469	65 107	40 586	24 608	12 929	
North West Frontier Province	2 01	12 279	11 639	7 006	4 633	1 564	
Burma						..	
Central Provinces and Berar	5 416	52 443	31 779	18 753	5 360	7,666	
Assam	1,417	15 218	10 180	6 327	3 853	2 066	
Ajmer Merwara	511	5 443	3 628	3,357	271	622	
Coorg	147	450	435	277	60	56	
Madras	20 258	293 058	291 649	2 3314	18 335	6 063	
Bombay	6 651	163 864	161 970	146 534	15 445	12 124	
Sind	3 447	12 151	12 907	5 736	7 171	6 057	
Baluchistan	151	4 809	4 610	4 258	357	378	
Delhi	1 944	14 795	14 454	10 663	3 791	2 155	
TOTAL, 1937	75 776	1 044 751	928 939	804 221	116 866	86 462	
1936	72 584	1 003 244	900 137	781,264	112,617	76 741	
1935	67,89	1 044 358	957 319	839 840	113,267	71 253	
1934	70 842	1 060,340	972,546	831 436	136,211	78,879	
1933	74 340	1 005,157	913 198	765,375	143,176	76 112	
TOTALS	1932	73 455	935,993	833 696	733,171	146 019	78 096
1931	63 296	935 041	819 387	670,835	144 723	83	
1930	70 559	898,97	795 456	637 044	134 378	78	
1929	67 540	1 018 522	867 949	730 459	134,579	7	
1928	63 079	941 935	797,866	661 753	133,268		

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES

Cases.

Administrations	Offences again the State and Public Tranquility		Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House break ing with intent to commit offence	
	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained	Reported	Conviction Obtained
Bengal	185	6	501	72	7608	1631	654	119	1325	54	033	4346	30561	2444
Calcutta	109	1	19	9	779	53			22	20	504	1433	580	232
Suburbs														
Rihar	1601	453	356	69	4546	1050	345	54	04	0	11060	335	19783	1533
Orissa	180	49	81	6	784	283	12	1	214	13	3803	1026	216	477
United Provinces	2845	606	1044	71	8511	2370	556	143	432	974	19623	381	33863	4097
Punjab	635	87	1083	421	10657	3671	314	43	4015	1135	8896	3104	19743	3318
Delhi	46	17	342	22	342	139			65	17	83	351	04	124
N.W.F.P.	109	74	683	147	2887	1087	10	15	401	43	1603	352	1415	178
Frontier Province														
Burma														
Mancham	848	39	346	173	4150	1652	51	18	1531	552	26935	3518	10031	216
Central Provinces and Berar														
Assam	936	73	107	38	2376	674	35	5	301	129	8208	124	7389	816
Coorg					95	5					91	26	51	9
Madras	1844	481	1155	36	7503	285	134	9	3592	1441	1700	572	8125	2095
Bombay Province	81	36	412	134	3010	1758	108	37	938	46	8233	334	8011	1738
Bombay Town and Island	113	83	64	10	982	304	2	1			361	118	80	214
Sind	615	123	232	110	2575	645	19	13	1590	400	651	36	3321	383
Delhi	15	7	9	3	67	46	17	4			378	115	219	47
Almora	25	0	19	3	240		13	3	99	18	1214	84	781	92
Total 1937	14475	4597	6211	1874	57961	18139	2990	481	19036	6408	139243	5306	148304	20173
1936	13681	4291	5489	1763	56130	18237	2684	62	17578	683	132179	32940	148350	2653
1915	1370	479	600	1795	54907	18254	3154	71	17650	6817	129076	325	147408	2708
1934	1410	563	6869	1932	67046	23041	4170	1042	21315	7410	138901	3160	159864	3554
1933	15553	5791	682	2039	67983	23044	4679	1267	20556	7003	136758	318	158242	268
1932	17488	7006	7339	2055	67347	21856	6594	1810	22122	6359	138663	33471	167939	22093
1931	17025	6299	7523	1960	65733	20769	9821	1388	24440	7861	136611	316	160481	21033
1930	18519	7804	676	1753	64303	20408	4838	718	5170	7782	141693	34368	165562	21451
1929	1452	5400	640	187	64338	20053	3223	779	7196	8513	150948	3757	171580	2596

Average cases for years 1929 to 1935 are as follows

JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated by the provisions of a Jails' Committee, which conducted

The Jails Committee — The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails' Committee. With this is bound up the question of well-behaved prisoners as convict Officers.

juvenile delinquency and records of the same in the year 1911.

juvenile delinquency has in some cases been a result of the same moral law of the same.

The Pomroy Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases. The number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those who were continually under the consideration of the

The Laws of 1939

BY

RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, *Advocate, Bombay High Court, Editor, "Bombay Law Reporter"*

AND

MANHAR R. VAKIL, *Barrister-at Law, Assistant Editor, "Bombay Law Reporter."*

excessive speed. For certain offences, e.g., driving when under the influence of drink, the section makes it imperative upon the Court to disqualify the offender for a specified period. A person who has been disqualified may, under

than six months the original registering authority may cancel the registration. S. 31 requires the owner of a motor vehicle which has been destroyed or has been rendered permanently incapable of use to report the fact to the regis-

ENDORSEMENT AS TO SPEED LIMIT. Where, as the endorsement was only in respect of exceeding a speed limit, he will be entitled to have a clean license issued on the expiration of one year from the date of the order.

Chapter III deals with the registration of motor vehicles. Under ss. 22 and 23 it is necessary to register a motor vehicle by a

Chapter IV deals with the control of transport vehicles. S. 44 deals with the formation and constitution of a Provincial Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities. A person who has any financial interest, whether as proprietor, employee or otherwise in any transport undertaking cannot be appointed as, or continue as a member of, any such transport

A Ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap aq ar as at au av aw ax ay az ba bb bc bd be bf bg bh bi bj bk bl bm bn bo bp bq br bs bt bu bv bw bx by bz ca cb cc cd ce cf cg ch ci cj ck cl cm cn co cp cq cr cs ct cu cv cw cx cy cz da db dc dd de df dg dh di dj dk dl dm dn do dp dq dr ds dt du dv dw dx dy dz ea eb ec ed ee ef eg eh ei ej ek el em en eo ep eq er es et eu ev ew ex ey ez fa fb fc fd fe ff fg fh fi fj fk fl fm fn fo fp fq fr fs ft fu fv fw fx fy fz ga gb gc gd ge gf gg gh gi gj gk gl gm gn go gp gq gr gs gt gu gv gw gx gy gz ha hb hc hd he hf hg hh hi hj hk hl hm hn ho hp hq hr hs ht hu hv hw hx hy hz ia ib ic id ie if ig ih ii ij ik il im in io ip iq ir is it iu iv iw ix iy iz ja jb jc jd je jf jg jh ji jj jk jl jm jn jo jp jq jr js jt ju jv jw jx jy jz ka kb kc kd ke kf kg kh ki kj kk kl km kn ko kp kq kr ks kt ku kv kw kx ky kz la lb lc ld le lf lg lh li lj lk ll lm ln lo lp lq lr ls lt lu lv lw lx ly lz ma mb mc md me mf mg mh mi mj mk ml mm mn mo mp mq mr ms mt mu mv mw mx my mz na nb nc nd ne nf ng nh ni nj nk nl nm nn no np nq nr ns nt nu nv nw nx ny nz oa ob oc od oe of og oh oi oj ok ol om on oo op oq or os ot ou ov ow ox oy oz pa pb pc pd pe pf pg ph pi pj pk pl pm pn po pp pq pr ps pt pu pv pw px py pz qa qb qc qd qe qf qg qh qi qj qk ql qm qn qo qp qq qr qs qt qu qv qw qx qy qz ra rb rc rd re rf rg rh ri rj rk rl rm rn ro rp rq rr rs rt ru rv rw rx ry rz sa sb sc sd se sf sg sh si sj sk sl sm sn so sp sq sr ss st su sv sw sx sy sz ta tb tc td te tf tg th ti tj tk tl tm tn to tp tq tr ts tt tu tv tw tx ty tz ua ub uc ud ue uf ug uh ui uj uk ul um un uo up uq ur us ut uu uv uw ux uy uz va vb vc vd ve vf vg vh vi vj vk vl vm vn vo vp vq vr vs vt vu vv vw vx vy vz wa wb wc wd we wf wg wh wi wj wk wl wm wn wo wp wq wr ws wt wu wv ww wx wy wz xa xb xc xd xe xf xg xh xi xj xk xl xm xn xo xp xq xr xs xt xu xv xw xx xy xz ya yb yc yd ye yf yg yh yi yj yk yl ym yn yo yp yq yr ys yt yu yv yw yx yy yz za zb zc zd ze zf zg zh zi zj zk zl zm zn zo zp zq zr zs zt zu zv zw zx zy zz

is removed must be intimated to the owner and it must be returned without unnecessary delay.

respect of any judgment unless before or after the commencement of the proceedings in which

Chapter VII deals with the power of the Central Government to make rules regarding and to refuse temporarily leaving or visiting British India. Under a rule may be made for the grant of travelling passes or certificates to persons temporarily taking rest or travelling out of British India to any place outside India or to persons temporarily proceeding out of British India and desiring to drive a motor

* Is on the insolvency of a person insured against liabilities which he may incur to third

At the same time the Government has been successful in securing the passage of the Finance Bill, which will provide for the payment of the super tax on the profits of companies.

Under a 131 rules made under the Act by the | One of the methods adopted so far to avoid super tax payable by shareholders was to

enable
Privy
cases

unjus

11. The Indian Patents and Designs Act.—
The amendments made in the principal Act
mainly refer to matters of procedure

12. The Workmen's Compensation (Amend-
ment) Act.—The High Courts in India

throughout India the intestate succession
was governed by the law of the domicile of the deceased

Willow or willowet or any lineal descendant thereof

21 The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act—
A slight amendment is made in the existing Chittagong Port Act

22 The Indian Census Act—The next census in British India is due in 1941 and this

12. The Indian Patents and Designs Act.—The amendments made in the principal Act was governed by the last Intestate Succession mainly refer to matters of procedure.

13. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act.—The High Courts in

restatement modern community where a taken by the shares land female is intestate her property is taken by the widow and children in equal shares (s. 54). Section 51 makes provision for division of share of the deceased child of intestate having a widow or a willow or any lineal descendant (s. 51).

21 The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act— A slight amendment is made in the title	24 The Indian Census Act.—The next
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India and the League of Nations.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire

India's New Status

existence as far as possible in the background and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice

the event of such conflict within those limits the Secretary of State acts if he acts at all as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates but rather with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as

the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921 in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922 and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930 India is also represented or several permanent League bodies e.g. the governing body of the International labour office the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee the

Committee of Atul Chatterjee deputy Commissioner of the International position was elected President for the year

in the report of the Indian Delegation in 1933 a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India. The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country. It was extremely poor and sanitation left

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

employed in continuous process factories. As the factories had worsened. Owing to the number of provisions were made for the health influx of large bodies of persons into the towns,

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically the whole world

was in a state of confusion and distress. The people of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long

THE PUBLIC LIFE
OF
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
ORGANIZATION

The ground for a reduction in factory hours had however, already been partially prepared

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

Before the 1906 Act a great deal of the work

to eleven per day and to sixty per week

5. A operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday and provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval

3 we
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on

0 1 1 - 19100 1425 worked in 1929 of work in the cotton mill industry in the

employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that case, until wages in Bombay are not

a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages."

It will have been noticed that so far

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,336
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,193
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were, how-

Subsequent growth has been in 1999 of work in the nation will increase in

employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that year millowners in Bombay announced a rate of 10½ per cent on wages. The Government

a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages.

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost
Cotton spinning and weaving	805	815 341	24 967,386
Jute	148	575 570	3 454 356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71 590	1 031 779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	135 254	3 687,504
Mines	29	30 632	261,193
Others	350	291 327	3 915 691
Total	1 154	1 919 714	37,317 904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were as com

the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were however still showing adverse balances in their

On balance the findings and recommendations

The most disastrous of the strikes which

DRESSED GRIEVANCES.

Author, Dr. Charles Lawrence

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN

of all the various pieces of labour legislation
which have been placed on the Indian Statute
book since the beginning of the century.

WAGE-CUTS.

The above diagram is a list of names which

informs and in the press. The Department has on some of the questions referred Labour Office for enquiry were as follows:

Extent of Wages Reductions—Wages

Question of Uniformity in the Reductions—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay owners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as advised, the extent of the cuts varied by between mill and mill.

Extent of Fall in Cost of Living—

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL

been prior to 1934

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour

on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act | substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons.

the case of women where technical reasons |
 are for that work should be done at night &c

(b) *Wages*—“Wages” for purposes of the | (d) *Time of Payment*—The wages of all

ed annually from the wages of about 25 000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them

(f) Fines—No fines are to be imposed on

has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with

(g) Deductions for Absence from Duty—

such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways

and during the absence of eight days and may by any

advances given for travelling expenses and

in the factories Act Children's hours are

(j) Procedure—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of the

unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six

LABOUR UNDER THE NEW AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act 1935 full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in conditions which are favourable to the workers work. It is also an acknowledged obligation of Government to secure working and living conditions which are favourable to the workers.

While Government propose to do all or blue so long as it is the flag of a genuine labour

obvious that non acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislation by employers of all unions which had been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

recognition by employers of unions of their

Interest to observe that no piece of legislation enacted in India has had a more rapid passage through the Legislature than the Bill now introduced in the Assembly.

various administrative officers were brought into holidays or rest intervals. Nearly 6 per cent. of the 10,000 men working on coal for the inquiry had

requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock taking making of accounts settlements or on other prescribed occasions

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

In October 1927 the Government of Bombay

(c) the remuneration of workers engaged on

than it was when the cuts were imposed. They were of the opinion therefore that it was not

SCHEDULE.

Category of earnings.	Rate of increase	REMARKS
1	2	3
Below Rs 13 8-0	3 Annas in the 1 rupee	Provided that no person falling in this
Rs 13 8-0 and below Rs 22	" " "	" " "
Rs 22 and below Rs 35	" " "	" " "
Rs 35 and below Rs 40	" " "	" " "
Rs 40 and below Rs 75	" " "	" " "
Rs 75 and over	" " "	" " "

(1) The basis on which the increase will be calculated shall be the net earnings of each

the Committee's interim recommendations would increase the wages bill of all cotton textile mill

(2) The earnings shown in the Schedule above relate to a pay period of 24 working days

Arbitration, and as such should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour Government further recommended that the

to be terminated in May 1919

THE CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE

(1) Wage increases estimated to increase the wages bill by 10 to 12 per cent. The method to be followed in giving the increase was the same as that recommended by the Bom-

(12) Provision of a sickness insurance scheme on a contributory basis

(3) Government to set up a Labour Exchange

(4) The Labour Commissioner to be the final

effect of the various recommendations and suggestions which they make. If accepted in toto would be to raise the wages bill by about 21 per cent per annum.

(6) The Mazdoor Sabha to be reconstituted on a sound basis with the assistance of the Labour Commissioner, that it should foster

(were, however, restricted to an examination

(1) The constitution of a wage fixation)

producer shall be so calculated from time to time as to allow for all factory and service charges which imported drugs, especially of German manufacture, are to be sold both prior to and

The maximum price fixed for sales at the wholesale and retail stages shall not be less than a figure exceeding the ruling price at the same time as to allow for all factory and service charges which imported drugs, especially of German manufacture, are to be sold both prior to and

punished. Purchasers were advised to demand bills for all articles bought and in cases where it was felt that excessive prices were being charged, to report the same to the Police. In the evening

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of authority. It is and always has been the policy of Government to do everything possible to foster and encourage the growth of bona fide trade unionism in India. At the same time

appointed Chairman and Mr K D Guha, Director of Industries Nagpur a Member Mr N H Bhatnagar, Manager, Impress Mills and Mr R S Bhatnagar President, Nagpur Textile

Calcutta Municipal Sweepers Sweepers getting less than Rs. 30—Rs. 1.

Ahmedabad Municipality Rs. 2 per month under Rs. 30 Rs. 30 and over—one anna per

United Provinces—

Textile Mills The Uwal Masdoor Sabha at Cawnpore convened a Dear Food Allowance Conference on 21st January 1940 to formulate the demands of the workers. On the eve of

concerns and two annas per day in some others.

Sugar Factories Two annas per day

Times of India Press Five per cent for those getting Rs. 100 per month or less.

Manufacturers Rs. 2 per month

Mostly round about 10

Rs. 15—1 anna six pice in the rupee Rs. 15 to Rs. 24—one anna in the rupee Rs. 24 and under Rs. 30—nine pice in the rupee and over Rs. 30 to Rs. 75—half an anna in the rupee. Similar allowances but with a different grading of monthly earnings were to be given to workers in cotton and woollen mills in the Province.

Madras—

Cotton Mills One anna per day to male workers and half an anna per day to women and children.

Mach Making Concerns 1 per cent to those earning less than Rs. 50.

Municipal Sweepers Rs. 1 per month.

Bihar—

Several strikes occurred during the year in the Jharia coalfield in which the workers demanded an increase of wages, a dearness allowance or a war bonus amounting to 30 to 40 per cent above the pre-war level of wages. In view of the prevailing agitation for increased wages on the ground that the cost of living had increased the Government of India with the concurrence of the Provincial Government and the coal industry appointed Mr. A. Macpherson, late Commissioner of Labour Punjab, as a special officer to make an inquiry into the changes in the cost of living due to war conditions in the Jharia coalfield. This inquiry had not concluded when we went to press.

Other Provinces—

Similar details to those given above are not available

The general tendency in the grant of these

6 Hours of night shift work.

7 Sickness Insurance.

8 Amendment of the Payment of Wages

categories.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF LABOUR

Governments regarding Trade Unions whose objects are not confined to one Province

2. Industrial Housing

3. Holidays with Pay

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India. In this new factory legislation and legislation

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1902 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight great powers of any importance in India since 1931 and the

141 000 maritime workers, seafarers etc

thousands of small factories in India which
any control and no
are available to show the
such concerns. All that
statistics show are the
which are controlled by

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Factory Statistics 1894-1938

Year	Number of factories	Average daily number employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
1891	815	275,808	83,127	20,877	349,812
1894	1,005	334,894	60,803	27,152	422,749
1902	1,523	424,374	85,322	21,377	531,073
1906	1,315	346,693	102,796	41,223	490,712
1910	2,319	674,945	115,340	42,076	792,361
1914	2,916	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973
1918	3,436	897,469	181,343	64,110	1,142,922
1922	6,166	1,706,457	306,867	67,678	1,980,902
1926	7,251	1,504,674	249,869	60,096	1,814,639
1930	8,148	1,735,425	254,905	87,972	2,078,302
1934	8,654	1,749,000	270,860	19,362	2,039,222
1938	8,831	1,860,121	235,344	15,437	2,110,902
1942	9,375	1,474,710	239,875	12,678	1,727,263
1946	8,950	1,477,193	237,913	10,632	1,725,738
1950	9,743	1,471,914	245,999	10,747	1,728,660

* The figures for 1937 and 1938 are exclusive of Burma.

"Adolescents" are a new class created by the Indian Service Act, 1954 to cover persons between the ages of 16 and 17 who have not secured certificates of Status & are classified as such and who must continue to be supervised as children in the above table, however the

Figures for male and female adolescents have been shown separately in the statistics for the years 1923 have included in the figures for and adult women.

Association, Bombay, 1922 that no children in any textile mill in at year. The following factory statistics for vices and age and sex

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1928

Province	Number of Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed				
		Adult Males	Adult Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
Madras	1,818	128 796	50 974	9 468	5 097	194 335
Bombay	2 495	402,449	71,591	4 120	943	479 103
Sind	322	24 600	4 955	203	117	29 875
Bengal	1 735	495 183	59 859	6 275	1 474	562 791
United Provinces	530	148 400	5,119	1 154	412	155 085
Punjab	780	61 486	8,494	1 453	835	72 268
Bihar	311	86 137	6,994	326	187	93 654
Orissa	80	3 108	1 368	53	16	4 545
Central Provinces & Berar	737	41 631	19 641	515	187	61 974
Assam	765	35 540	10 681	3 394	1 062	60 677
North West Frontier Province	20	1 144	30	2	5	1 181
Baluchistan	14	1 095	14		47	2 046
Ajmer Merwar	35	12 619	1 048	11	208	13 886
Delhi	78	14 029	267	74	129	15 308
Bangalore and Coorg	13	1 012	507	14	24	1,557
Total	9 443	1 450 019	240 932	27 062	10 742	1 737 755

Mining Statistics 1924-1938

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act	Number of persons employed		
		Underground and open work men	Above ground	Total
1924	1 804	167 779	90 498	258 277
1925	2 011	168 544	84 903	253 447
1926	1 897	189 371	70 742	260 113
1927	1 992	196 541	72 949	269 490
1928	1 948	157 398	70 273	227 671
1929	1 931	191 908	69 789	261 697
1930	1 669	191 015	69 752	260 767
1931	1 471	1 0638	60 144	230 782
1932	1 981	151 924	52,734	204 658
1933	1 404	151 940	52 555	204 495
1934	1 675	170 800	58 561	229 361
1935	1 813	189 063	64 707	253 770
1936	1 903	199 917	69 676	269 593
1937	1 905	195 554	72 504	268 058
1938	1 953	219 944	81 206	301 150

MIGRATION

The principal industry of India is agriculture. It is there that the population is naturally concentrated. There are, however, movements of population from one part of the country to another. Where the migration is seasonal, it is usually for the purpose of earning wages. Recovery of the cost of

Association, Bombay 1922 that no children in any textile mill in at year. The following factory statistics for vices and age and sex

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1928

Province	Number of Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed				
		Adult Males	Adult Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
Madras	1 818	128 496	50 974	9 469	5 097	194 335
Bombay	2 495	402 449	71 591	4 110	943	4 9103
Sind	302	24 600	4 955	203	117	29 875
Bengal	1 735	405 183	50 950	6 275	1 474	462 882
United Provinces	430	149 400	5 119	1 154	412	155 085
Punjab	780	61 486	8 494	1 451	635	72 066
Bihar	311	86 137	6 384	350	187	93 158
Orissa	80	3 108	1 368	53	16	4 545
Central Provinces & Berar	737	41 631	19 641	515	187	61 974
Assam	65	35 540	10 681	3 394	1 065	50 670
North West Frontier Province	30	1 144	30	2	5	1 181
Baluchistan	14	1 985	14		47	2 046
Ajmer Merwara	35	12 619	1 049	11	208	13 887
Delhi	78	14 979	267	74	128	15 348
Bangalore and Coorg	13	1 012	507	14	24	1,557
Total	9 743	1 450 010	240 932	27 062	10 742	1 728 746

The annual All India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed by age and sex in British India. 27.03% or over 91 per cent were employed in jute mills in Bengal.

Mining Statistics, 1924-1934

Year	Number of persons employed			
1924	1 804	167 770	90 498	258,277
1925	2 011	168 554	84,303	253 857
1926	1,897	183 371	70,742	260,113
1927	1 992	196 341	72 049	269 290
1928	1 948	197 324	70 273	267,671
1929	1 731	191 909	69 783	269 701
1930	1 660	191 915	69 752	261 667
1931	1 471	170 638	60 144	230 782
1932	1 291	151 024	52 734	204 658
1933	1 474	153 042	52 563	206 507
1934	1 675	170 420	58 561	229,381
1935	1 813	189,263	64 707	253,970
1936	1 973	199 917	69 676	269 593
1937	1,925	195 554	72,304	267 858
1938	1 953	221 994	81,276	306,260

MIGRATION.

The principal industry of India is agriculture there are naturally no movements of population from one part of the country to another from which it

were taken therein. Emigration of labour from India is mainly to Malaya, Ceylon and Natal. Problems connected with the immigration of Indians into Ceylon have recently become very acute and will need to be dealt with in a separate section.

In January 1940, the Government of India promulgated new rules designed to prevent the emigration of skilled workers from India

provision.

The system of recruitment followed in case of the latter two and especially in the engineering industry was—as at present, there also, by a firm or a headman—rather less in most cases the direct income the type of man generally available on the spot.

a contract for a period of apprenticeship is, before engaging new men Messrs E D

(d) Employers' associations in co-operation
with trade unions should adopt a common

RECOMMENDATION OF DEPARTMENT

and the following certificates of incorporation have assisted

[illegible]

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons who are employed by the Government or by any person or corporation under contract with the Government.

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 2. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 3. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 4. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 5. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 6. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 7. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 8. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 9. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)
 10. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1000)

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results of the *in vitro* studies.

Figure 1 consists of two scatter plots. The left plot shows a positive correlation between the number of children (x-axis) and the number of mothers (y-axis). The data points are scattered, and a regression line is drawn through them, showing a positive slope. The right plot shows a negative correlation between the number of children (x-axis) and the number of mothers (y-axis). The data points are scattered, and a regression line is drawn through them, showing a negative slope.

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a contract for a period of apprenticeship is before engaging new men Messrs E D

(d) Employers associations in co operation
with trade unions should adopt a common

RECOMMENDATION OF PLANTATION

and 13) Employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated

the 1st July 1932 is a full statement of the working on tea estates in Assam was

experts and the general aim of the system of the Act was to control the charges for the estate and to be met from the Annual dues and the 1st July 1932

and garden estate for the year 1932 and the 1st July 1932

The Government of Assam, in the 1st July 1932 and the 1st July 1932

a contract for a period of apprenticeship is before engaging new men Messrs

(d) Employers associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery.

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATI
FACTORY ASSOCIATION

after 1934

with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding registration (sections 7 to 11) and it is further

settled on the gardens amounting to Ls. 1-0, Rs. 4-13-6 and Ls. 4-3-4 respectively in the Assam Valley and to Rs. 6-2-5, Rs. 4-4-1 and Ls. 2-15-2 respectively in the Burma Valley. In addition to cash wages all estate labourers have the usual

charges for electricity and water to be met from an annual sum of Rs. 2-10-0. The Government also will be liable to pay a rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per acre for the treatment of the land for each year of levy. The

by general garden.

The Government of Assam is applying a Tea Land Tax of Rs. 100 per acre.

an annual vote and the interest is paid
 there will be no interest at all and the
 the 20 per cent on the amount of the
 loan drawn for the first year of the

The interest

and the 20 per cent
 of the 20 per cent
 of the 20 per cent

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Although statistics of the hours of work and conditions of employment in India are not available for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15, the following information is given for the years 1915-16 and 1916-17.

HOURS OF WORK.

As a result of the outbreak of War 1914-15, the hours of work in India were increased to 12 hours a day.

Percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours are —

	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48		Not above 48	Between 48 & 54	Above 54
<i>Perennial</i>				<i>Seasonal</i>			
For Men	5	24	71	For Men	25	11	64
For Women	12	19	69	For Women	34	9	57

In all cases where co is necessary such as in plants and certain water work is arranged on shifts—the different shi

The hours of work in Indian Mines vary widely and range from 38 to 51 hours per week. The following table sets out the average hours worked per week in underground workings in some of the more important mining fields in India during the year 1934

Mineral Field	Over seers	Miners	Loaders.	Skilled Labour	Un skilled Labour
---------------	---------------	--------	----------	-------------------	-------------------------

As far as railways are concerned hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules 1931,

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma Shell Corporation

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS

There is a complete absence of uniformity as

within ten days and in factories employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of

accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all Permanent Government servants

In cases where large bodies of non pensionable Government servants are brought under the

a reserve fund amounting to Rs 3 72 lakhs receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits

Certain grains and foodstuffs are purchased by the Controller of Prices on the advice of the Committee of the Congress to make enquiries in their respective administrations into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workmen

of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted. employer in every industry to which the Act has been applied is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines

for the last fifteen years. Early in 1946, the Government of India asked all local Governments and their employees, and with the exception of the industrial establishments conducted by

7. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. aa. ab. ac. ad. ae. af. ag. ah. ai. aj. ak. al. am. an. ao. ap. aq. ar. as. at. au. av. aw. ax. ay. az. ba. bb. bc. bd. be. bf. bg. bh. bi. bj. bk. bl. bm. bn. bo. bp. bq. br. bs. bt. bu. bv. bw. bx. by. bz. ca. cb. cc. cd. ce. cf. cg. ch. ci. cj. ck. cl. cm. cn. co. cp. cq. cr. cs. ct. cu. cv. cw. cx. cy. cz. da. db. dc. dd. de. df. dg. dh. di. dj. dk. dl. dm. dn. do. dp. dq. dr. ds. dt. du. dv. dw. dx. dy. dz. ea. eb. ec. ed. ee. ef. eg. eh. ei. ej. ek. el. em. en. eo. ep. eq. er. es. et. eu. ev. ew. ex. ey. ez. fa. fb. fc. fd. fe. ff. fg. fh. fi. fj. fk. fl. fm. fn. fo. fp. fq. fr. fs. ft. fu. fv. fw. fx. fy. fz. ga. gb. gc. gd. ge. gf. gg. gh. gi. gj. gk. gl. gm. gn. go. gp. gq. gr. gs. gt. gu. gv. gw. gx. gy. gz. ha. hb. hc. hd. he. hf. hg. hh. hi. hj. hk. hl. hm. hn. ho. hp. hq. hr. hs. ht. hu. hv. hw. hx. hy. hz. ia. ib. ic. id. ie. if. ig. ih. ii. ij. ik. il. im. in. io. ip. iq. ir. is. it. iu. iv. iw. ix. iy. iz. ja. jb. jc. jd. je. jf. jg. jh. ji. jj. jk. jl. jm. jn. jo. jp. jq. jr. js. jt. ju. jv. jw. jx. jy. jz. ka. kb. kc. kd. ke. kf. kg. kh. ki. kj. kk. kl. km. kn. ko. kp. kq. kr. ks. kt. ku. kv. kw. kx. ky. kz. la. lb. lc. ld. le. lf. lg. lh. li. lj. lk. ll. lm. ln. lo. lp. lq. lr. ls. lt. lu. lv. lw. lx. ly. lz. ma. mb. mc. md. me. mf. mg. mh. mi. mj. mk. ml. mm. mn. mo. mp. mq. mr. ms. mt. mu. mv. mw. mx. my. mz. na. nb. nc. nd. ne. nf. ng. nh. ni. nj. nk. nl. nm. no. np. nq. nr. ns. nt. nu. nv. nw. nx. ny. nz. oa. ob. oc. od. oe. of. og. oh. oi. oj. ok. ol. om. on. oo. op. oq. or. os. ot. ou. ov. ow. ox. oy. oz. pa. pb. pc. pd. pe. pf. pg. ph. pi. pj. pk. pl. pm. pn. po. pp. pq. pr. ps. pt. pu. pv. pw. px. py. pz. qa. qb. qc. qd. qe. qf. qg. qh. qi. qj. qk. ql. qm. qn. qo. qp. qq. qr. qs. qt. qu. qv. qw. qx. qy. qz. ra. rb. rc. rd. re. rf. rg. rh. ri. rj. rk. rl. rm. rn. ro. rp. rq. rr. rs. rt. ru. rv. rw. rx. ry. rz. sa. sb. sc. sd. se. sf. sg. sh. si. sj. sk. sl. sm. sn. so. sp. sq. sr. ss. st. su. sv. sw. sx. sy. sz. ta. tb. tc. td. te. tf. tg. th. ti. tj. tk. tl. tm. tn. to. tp. tq. tr. ts. tt. tu. tv. tw. tx. ty. tz. ua. ub. uc. ud. ue. uf. ug. uh. ui. uj. uk. ul. um. un. uo. up. uq. ur. us. ut. uu. uv. uw. ux. uy. uz. va. vb. vc. vd. ve. vf. vg. vh. vi. vj. vk. vl. vm. vn. vo. vp. vq. vr. vs. vt. vu. vv. vw. vx. vy. vz. wa. wb. wc. wd. we. wf. wg. wh. wi. wj. wk. wl. wm. wn. wo. wp. wq. wr. ws. wt. wu. wv. ww. wx. wy. wz. xa. xb. xc. xd. xe. xf. xg. xh. xi. xj. xk. xl. xm. xn. xo. xp. xq. xr. xs. xt. xu. xv. xw. xx. xy. xz. ya. yb. yc. yd. ye. yf. yg. yh. yi. yj. yk. yl. ym. yn. yo. yp. yq. yr. ys. yt. yu. yv. yw. yx. yy. yz. za. zb. zc. zd. ze. zf. zg. zh. zi. zj. zk. zl. zm. zn. zo. zp. zq. zr. zs. zt. zu. zv. zw. zx. zy. zz.

1. 25. 1900. The Government of India have decided to make a large grant to the Government of India for the purpose of the Indian Labour Commission.

Records in the case of Bombay. A sum of Rs 50 (Rs) was sanctioned for it in pursuance of the budget estimate of the M. L. Assembly for the year 1932-33 and this was increased to Rs 91,755 in the estimate for 1933-34. All children employed in the infant class for the first three are exempted and those that are found to be suffering from malnutrition are given 6 ounces of milk every day free of charge. 2,273 children were in receipt of this benefit when the scheme was started in March 1937. The number of children who were in receipt of the benefit as at 31st March 1938 was 4,741.

Maternity Benefits Bill introduced by Mr. A. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1934 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was withdrawn by the Assembly in August 1935 but the Government of Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Orissa and Delhi have passed their own Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to

the children in such rooms (or crèches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are however not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bhopal have provided them for over fifteen years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified nurses (Indian midwives) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the mill-owners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a lady Inspector of Factories as early as 1914. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to commit accidents more

all Provinces in India do all they possibly can in | increase was due to the increase in the number of

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COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

TABLE No. I.
(July 1914=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual Average
1918	134	144	143	170	154
1919	182	167	186	174	175
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	163	160	177	183	173
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	156	156	163	152	154
1924	159	150	157	161	157
1925	157	158	157	153	155
1926	155	153	157	165	153
1927	156	153	156	151	154
1928	151	144	147	146	147
1929	149	145	144	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931	117	111	104	104	110
1932	119	104	102	102	109
1933	109	101	103	100	103
1934	94	93	97	100	97
1935	94	94	101	103	101
1936	103	100	101	103	102
1937	104	104			

TABLE No 11
Average Prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1934			97	100	99
1935	99	99	101	101	100
1936	103	100	101	102	101
1937	104	100	100	103	106
1938	100	100	100	100	106
1939	105	103	100	103	106
1940	114	110			

It will be noticed that although the base periods and the methods used in the compilation of the two different sets of index numbers given above are totally different the actual index numbers for the same dates in the two series are strikingly similar.

Working class cost of living indexes for scope and method of compilation of the index

*Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers
(August 1926 to July 1927=100)*

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average.
1928	93	91	97	97	95
1929	99	96	95	98	97
1930	93	89	89	89	87
1931	75	75	75	74	75
1932	76	74	75	79	76
1933	73	70	73	73	72
1934	70	69	72	71	71
1935	72	69	71	70	71
1936	70	69	71	72	71
1937	74	75	77	76	76
1938	73	69	71	72	71
1939	70	69	72	75	73
1940	81	78			

*Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers
(February 1927 to January 1928=100)*

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual Average
1928		92	95	95	
1929	100	98	100	102	101
1930	104	94	92	85	92
1931	76	72	71	72	73
1932	72	72	74	74	73
1933	73	67	68	69	69
1934	68	67	73	76	72
1935	75	72	71	72	72
1936	69	68	70	74	71
1937	73	73	73	72	73
1938	76	70	71	71	72
1939	74	71	74	75	
1940	80	74			

Cost of living index figures are now being compiled and published by Burma and various other Provinces in India. The Government of Burma compiles index numbers on base 1931=100 for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon Burmans, Tamils, Telegus and Oriyas. Hindustanis Government of the compiles two separate and Jubbulpore with the Province of compiled for

Oriya Hindustanis
Government of the
compiles two separate
and Jubbulpore with
the Province of
compiled for

The
In

from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100 The Gov. = 100 have been compiled since January 1936

*Cost of Living Index Numbers in Provinces other than Bombay
N.B.—Please see above note for Base Periods*

Year and Month	Madras	Lahore	Nagpur	Patna	Cuttack.	Bangalore (Burrman)
1935						
January	98	122	61	100	96	85
February	97	118	60	102	96	82
March	96	120	59	105	95	83
April	97	121	60	102	97	82
May	99	120	59	103	99	86
June	93	120	60	104	101	83
July	98	121	60	107	104	90
August	98	120	61	109	103	89
September	103	123	64	112	112	86
October	104	125	63	116	112	87
November	105	147	67	124	117	86
December	108	147	74	115	117	85
1940						
January	107	—	71	114	114	88
February	104	—	67	114	108	90
March	105	—	67	112	—	92
April	106	—	69	—	—	91
May	107	—	71	—	—	—

STANDARD OF LIFE.

Food	45 60	49 31	47 25	64 10	68 00	62 7	62 63
Fuel and light	7 11	6 85	9 60	9 62	7 95	5 2	6 67
Clothing	7 70	9 12	11 86	10 70	10 85	10 6	4 50
House rent	12 61	10 97	6 27	1 92	1 44	13 9	11 14
Miscellaneous	25 73	23 95	23 02	13 66	13 75	17 6	25 08
Total	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 0	100 00

NOTE.—The figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection.—

—	Bombay	Ahmeda bad	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madras.
Average size of the family (in persons)	3 70	4 05	4 87	4 35	3 76	3 01	6 03
Average monthly income	Rs a p 50 1 7	Rs a p 46 5 0	Rs a p 39 14 10	Rs a p	Rs a p .	Rs a p 58 8 3	Rs a p 37 5 11

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure amounting to less than Rs 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the

the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no means be considered as being the dominant

workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient the same can not be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly rates vary widely between town and mofussil in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really competent men are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several

diversely varying factors it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note however has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry —

Occupations.	Most usual period of payment	Rates in		
		Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs. 500 to 600	Rs. 400 to 600	Rs. 350 to 550
„ (Indian)		250 to 400	150 to 300	150 to 250
Chargemen		150 to 250	100 to 225	75 to 200
Mastries		90 to 125	60 to 110	45 to 80
Steam Engine Drivers		50 to 75	40 to 70	30 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants		70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70
2nd		45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen		30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
Cabinet Makers		4 0 0		
Carpenters 1st Class	Daily	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
2nd		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Fitters Linemen		3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Superior		2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
Ordinary		1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Machinists Superior		3 4 0	2 8 0	
Ordinary		1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths		2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Hammermen		1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers		3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders Superior		2 8 0	2 4 0	
Ordinary		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Riveters		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Welders		2 8 0	1 12 0	
Masons		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers		1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics Assistants		1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters		1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semi-skilled workers (all occupations)		0 14 0	10 0 0	0 6 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men		0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women		0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movements of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to

take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain percentage increase or decrease between two sets of figures. Attempts made by Bombay Labour Office to do this d

on which the percentage dearthness of food allow- In Sholspur, the increases in wages granted

and application. In practice, the connotation number of days actually worked by all the indi-
 of the to ————— applied
 gross ea
 amount
 envelope

gross for this ————— nearly twenty households —————
 envelope " is not earnings less any further deduction. ————— the household of Bombay was divided

*I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important
Graded Occupations—All Factories—1934*

Areas	Moulders	Blacksmiths.	Fitters	Mechanists (turners)	Carpenters	Painters.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1 Bombay City	42 4 9 (592)	50 1 - 6 (534)	55 13 7 (7985)	54 3 5 (1814)	51 4 11 (2,541)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2 Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Khatnagiri	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (494)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3 Ahmedabad City	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (315)	54 4 10 (415)	39 15 9 (24)
4 Ahmedabad Kaira, and Panch Mahals	70 12 10 (94)	70 8 5 (64)	71 11 0 (411)	56 4 10 (242)	51 1 9 (35)	37 8 0 (23)
5 Broach and Surat	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (9)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (15)	NH
6 East and West Khandesh	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	28 6 8 (42)	31 1 9 (7)
7 Poona Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 6 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8 Sholapur City	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9 Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10 Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (83)
Presidency Proper	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

A B—These figures are for the year 1934. No changes have been made in the figures to provide for any rise or increase in wages that may have taken place since that year.

II General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and 'Common' Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories—1934

Areas	Number of workmen returned	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p
1 Bombay City	35 20	87 7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2 Bombay Suburban Thana, Kofala and Ratnagiri	2 735	90 0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3 Ahmedabad City	8 476	97 4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4 Ahmedabad Kalra and Panch Mahals	2 136	87 1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5 Broach and Surat	703	89 1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6 East and West Khandesh	2 142	89 4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4 811	87 5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8 Sholapur City	1 850	92 7	0 14 2	27 1 4
9 Sholapur and Satara	531	89 8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10 Belgaum Dharwar Bijapur and Karsa	3 887	91 2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper	62 041	88 8	1 9 5	38 3 3

* B—The note under Table I applies to this Table also

III Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations May 1934

Area	Proof Readers	Compositors	Letter Press Machine men	Ballers	Binders	Type Casters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	32 3 0 (1 272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban Thana, Kofala and Ratnagiri	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (67)	20 15 0 (3)	23 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	29 8 0 (8)	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	33 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (68)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (37)
Presidency Proper	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1 796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

* B—The note under Table I applies to this Table also

IV General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only—May 1934

Area	Number of persons employed	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
Bombay City	505	91.7	Rs. a p. 1 8 0	Rs. a p. 37 4 10
Bombay Suburban Thana				25 4 2
"				26 2 2
"				27 14 11
"				27 0 0
"				34 4 9

✓ B—The note under Table I applies to this Table also

V Average Daily Earnings* in the numerically most important occupational group in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Province of Bombay according to the results of the General Wage Census of 1934 with the increase† given in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee (Interim Report) plus the Dearness Allowances wherever granted

Areas *	Frame Tenters ‡	Siders	Doffers	Reelers	Winders	Two Loom Weavers
Bombay City	Rs. a p. 1 5 0 (7008)	Rs. a p. 1 3 3 (1394)	Rs. a p. 0 13 10 (0556)	Rs. a p. 0 13 9 (6316)	Rs. a p. 0 15 0 (13367)	Rs. a p. 1 10 0 (94666)
Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Ratna, Iri	1 5 1 (35)	1 2 0 (878)	0 13 9 (444)	0 14 0 (211)	0 13 11 (575)	1 9 0 (1490)
Ahmedabad City	1 7 8 (2043)	1 3 11 (11316)	0 14 1 (803)	0 14 8 (1693)	0 15 1 (6314)	1 7 0 (5340)
Ahmedabad Kaira and Lanch Mahals	1 1 8 (217)	0 14 5 (464)	0 9 2 (318)	0 10 10 (51)	0 10 3 (94)	1 11 5 (908)
Boroch and Surat	0 15 11 (185)	0 14 4 (389)	0 9 2 (77)	0 8 3 (70)	0 9 6 (319)	1 5 4 (945)
East and West Khandesh	0 15 5 (399)	0 10 7 (744)	0 7 5 (418)	0 9 4 (347)	0 8 5 (819)	1 6 9 (1007)
Poona Nasik and Ahmed nagar	1 1 2 (46)	0 15 3 (111)	0 9 0 (68)	0 7 2 (70)	0 9 6 (8)	1 7 5 (69)
Solapur City	0 13 11 (813)	0 12 6 (160)	0 9 11 (10)	0 7 11 (1410)	0 8 7 (2108)	1 9 0 (2439)
Solapur and Satara	0 9 1 (109)	0 8 6 (716)	0 4 9 (147)	0 5 4 (303)	0 5 8 (98)	0 14 4 (0)
Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar and Kanara	0 13 0 (447)	0 9 2 (759)	0 5 11 (84)	0 9 5 (1115)	0 5 3 (63)	0 12 1 (60)

* The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily earnings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

† The figures according to the results of the general Wage Census have been increased according to the rates of increase specified for different categories of earnings in the Schedule given at page 9 of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Interim Report and which has been reproduced at page 53 of this section.

‡ Frame Tenters include Drawing Slubbing Inter and Roving Tenters

... of ... 1937 in the numerically most important occupations in

U. S. M. S. S.

Centres *	Frame Tenters	Sliders	Doffers.	Reelers.	Winders	Two Loom Weavers.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Bombay	1 4 4 (5 464)	1 3 10 (9 240)	0 14 ~ (8 040)	0 12 5 (5 901)	0 14 7 (14 6~3)	1 9 8 (21 463)
Ahmedabad	1 5 11 (35 6)	1 4 10 (7 193)	0 11 5 (5 ~81)	0 11 3 (1 436)	0 11 9 (63 ~9)	1 11 8 (22 077)
Sholapur	0 15 11 (811)	0 11 3 (1 ~35)	0 9 5 (1 341)	0 5 11 (1 ~90)	0 7 6 (2 460)	1 9 1 (2 614)

* The figures for earnings in the above table were taken from the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. The figures for July 1937 for the other textile areas in the Province of Bombay were not published when we went to Press.

The differences in the two sets of figures in Tables Nos. V and VI show that there was a distinct fall in earnings all round between 1934 and 1937. This was particularly so in Ahmedabad where according to the Delhi Agreement of 1935 a cut of 6 per cent. was effected all round.

VII The General Averages of Daily Earnings for all operatives in all factory Industries in the Province of Bombay excluding the Engineering the Textile and the Printing Industries according to the General Wage Census 1934

Industry	General averages of Daily Earnings for		
	All Men	All Women.	All Adult Operatives
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Oil, Paints and Soap	0 14 7 (2 400)	0 5 4 (613)	0 13 3 (3 103)
Match Manufacturing	1 0 5 (3 234)	0 9 11 (2,174)	0 13 11 (5 468)
Rubber, Crepe and Leather	0 15 7 (1 066)	0 10 5 (80)	0 15 2 (1 146)
Refined Sugar Manufacturing	0 10 1 (977)	0 3 0 (14)	0 10 0 (991)
Chemical and Pharmaceutical	0 15 5 (653)	0 10 5 (~1~)	0 14 2 (865)
Aerated Water Manufacturing	1 0 3 (~84)	0 13 0 (11)	1 0 2 (799)
Glass Manufacturing	0 11 10 (870)	0 6 6 (58)	0 11 5 (7 8)
Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturing	0 10 11 (475)	0 6 2 (190)	0 9 7 (665)
Flour Milling	1 1 11 (590)	0 9 10 (46)	1 1 4 (636)
Paper Manufacturing	0 14 10 (36 1)	0 4 10 (~60)	0 10 11 (622)
Dairying, Biscuit and Sweet	0 15 5 (4~9)	0 10 0 (35)	0 15 1 (5~4)
Tea Manufacturing	0 11 7 (377)	0 7 3 (10~)	0 10 7 (484)
Power Laundries	1 3 6 (~4 1)	0 11 10 (10)	1 3 3 (~5~)
Distilleries	0 14 1 (164)	0 7 0 (3)	0 14 0 (167)
Gold and Silver Thread	0 9 7 (47)	0 8 1 (1)	0 9 7 (44)

* B—The note under Table I applies in the case of this Table also

The Reports of the Central Provinces and Berar Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Coimbatore Court of Inquiry which were published during the year 1934 give the figures of average earnings in individual mills in various centres but no general figures for the centres as a whole. For further detailed information regarding wages in these areas the reader must refer to the reports indicated as it is not possible to reproduce figures for individual units in note

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to compensation for loss of wages or for medical expenses or for the cost of repairs to his property or for the cost of repairs to his tools or for the cost of repairs to his clothing or for the cost of repairs to his furniture or for the cost of repairs to his house or for the cost of repairs to his land or for the cost of repairs to his stock or for the cost of repairs to his crops or for the cost of repairs to his other property or for the cost of repairs to his other interests.

registered in London, Manchester, and

Amounts of Compensation Payable—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or dependent person.

The employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the amount of such advances.

dependent person is a person who is dependent on the injured person.

also a paternal grandparent

General—The interests of dependants in

During the year 1930, two amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All-India, 1924-37

Year	Number of cases			Amount of compensation paid for		
	Fatal	Non fatal	Total	Fatal cases	Non fatal cases	All cases
1924*—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults	242	3 808	4 147	87 085	66 243	1 49 333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1 516	1 891
1925—						
Adults	583	10 751	11 334	3 45 990	2 90 535	6 41 529
Minors	7	50	57	200	2 391	2 591
1926—						
Adults	661	13 347	14 048	4 25 935	3 94 335	8 20 370
Minors	3	45	48	450	695	1 155
1927—						
Adults	777	14 397	15 174	5 81 400	5 07 944	11 09 344
Minors	6	55	61	840	1 030	1 870
1928—						
Adults	810	15 809	16 717	5 21 510	5 69 741	10 91 251
Minors	9	42	51	2 494	1 935	4 429
1929—						
Adults	886	17 942	18 829	5 87 190	6 70 573	12 57 763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2 001	2 401
1930—						
Adults	867	20 606	23 523	6 59 300	7 85 750	12 45 050
Minors	4	47	51	1 100	612	1 712
1931—						
Adults	696	16 764	17 460	4 44 246	6 20 885	10 65 131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1 225
1932—						
Adults	600	13 641	14 241	3 60 164	4 62 093	8 22 257
Minors	1	19	20	200	638	838
1933—						
Adults	506	14 015	14 541	3 31 307	4 82 477	8 13 784
Minors		18	18	..	115	115
1934—						
Adults	597	16 271	16 868	3 71 562	4 96 437	8 67 999
Minors	1	21	22	200	648	848
1935—						
Adults	692	22 783	23 475	5 02 331	6 38 363	11 40 714
Minors	4	20	24	200	551	751
1936—						
Adults	1 036	27 444	28 480	7 40 331	7 27 943	14 68 274
Minors	2	29	30	150	756	906
1937—						
Adults	763	28 874	29 612	5 46 242	7 40 504	12 86 746
Minors		3	3		18	18

* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December

ACT ON INDUSTRY.

deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims in Bombay. the cost of production but not in the cost of living.

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas many of these self appointed committees

trous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike almost killed the trade union movement in the cotton textile industry in Bom-

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned trade unions were faced with a three edged weapon. On one side workmen taking

vened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any

<p>secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion</p>	<p>trous general strike which it conducted in 1923. The latter strike almost killed the trade union movement in the cotton textile industry in Bombay and although the Red Flag Girl Kamak</p>
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IN THE UNITED STATES

Registered Trade Unions in British India

Year	Number of registered trade unions	Unions furnishing returns		
		Number	Membership	Income
				Rs (In lakhs)
1927-28	29	29	160 619	1 64
1928-29	75	67	181 077	3 17
1929-30	104	90	240 353	4 51
1930-31	119	106	219 115	4 07
1931-32	131	121	235 693	4 78
1932-33	170	147	237 309	5 57
1933-34	191	160	262 071	5 03
1934-35	213	183	284 518	5 29
1935-36	241	205	268 306	5 00
1936-37	290	228	261 074	4 28
1937-38	400	343	300 112	6 03

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1933 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below —

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions

Class of industry	Number of unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership
Textile	3	76 786	42.28
Seamen	2	29 961	16.50
Railways	9	23 096	13.83
Posts and Telegraphs	12	6 802	3.47
Municipal	10	7 416	4.10
Miscellaneous	91	36 006	19.83
Total	126	1 81 597	100.00

are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid | At the eleventh session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1922

the 17th April 1938, it was decided to another opportunity was afforded to the repre-

Mr. D. V. Jaisankar
Secretary in his place
convicted to 18 months
for offences under Sects
the Indian Penal Code

my one year more

As far as unions of cotton mill workers in the

reserved for representatives of labour. The
Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces,
Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and

the work of the committee of the constituent assembly and has paid up his subscription

and the allocation of the four seats in Assam.

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies —

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr G. Krishnamurthi Ayl	Railway Trade Unions
Mr Genta Chelsapati Chetti Garu	
Mr N. G. Ramaswami Nayadu Ayl	
Mr I. R. K. Sarma Ayl	
Mr Subbarao Karunakaram Garu	Factory Labour
Mr V. V. Narasimham Garu	West Godavari cum Krishna cum Guntur Factory Labour

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr D. K. Jagtap	Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions
Mr Gulzarilal Nanda	Ahmednagar Textile Unions (Two seats)
Mr K. K. Desai	Iditto
Mr Jannadas M. Melta	Millary Unions (Two seats)
Mr S. H. Jhavarla	Iditto
Mr A. H. Mirza	Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr J. N. Gupta
Mr Aftab Ali
Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee
Mr Nilarendra Dutt Mukherjee
Mr Sit Nath Banerjee
Mr M. A. Zaman
Mr B. M. Kerjee
Mr Little Sirdar

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Raja Ram Shastri	Trade Union Constituency
Mr Suraj Prasad Anandji	Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour
Mr B. K. Mukerjee	Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Allahabad and Aligarh

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Lala Gita Ram Mehta	Trade Unions
Mr Dewan Chaman Lal	East Punjab
Mr Baldev Solan Lal	North Punjab Labour Constituencies

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr	Mining Trade Unions
Mr Babu Nalla Ram	Jamshedpur Factory Labour
Mr	Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour
Mr Babu Khajra Nath Sen Gupta	Hamirhat Mining Labour

C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr G S Page
Mr V R Kalappa

Trade Union Labour
Factory Labour

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Bideshy Pan Tanti
Mr Phairab Chandra Das
Mr Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan
Mr Babu Parmeswar Parila Ahir

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh
Jorhat, Nazira and East Golaghat
Thakurbari, Diswanath and Paneri
Sikhar Srimangal and Longai Valley

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Babu Pyari Sankara Roy

Orissa Labour Constituency

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr N A Bechar

Sind Labour Constituency

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA

became defunct went to the wall owing mainly
to the fact that their officials were not able
to do the work of the union.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES
LEGISLATION.**

supplying light or water to the public and any

Industrial Disputes in India 1913

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
1901	396	600 351	6 084 406	1930	148	196 301	2 061 731
1902	28	43 434	3 9 7 7	1931	166	203 008	2 404 15
1903	213	301 044	5 051 04	1932	118	108 002	1 9 437
1904	133	310 40	8 31 918	1933	146	164 938	1 64 11
1905	154	204 1	1 5 8 10	1934	153	20 809	4 73 00
1906	18	186 811	1 037 4 3	1935	145	114 217	9 3 475
1907	100	131 600	2 019 3 0	1936	107	169 029	2 3 000
1908	203	506 851	31 647 4 14	1937	3 9	64 8 11	8 94 257
1909	141	537 016	12 160 631	1938	300	401 070	9 195 003
				1939	409	409 180	4 09 790

MAJOR STRIKES IN INDIA DURING 1939-40

an inquiry into the strikers' grievances and the strikers resumed work unconditionally on 11th October 1939.

... of the Labour Union. The strike ...

... (the ... the general strike for dearth ...

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

2nd Session (Geneva 1900) G—Sir Louis Herslaw and Capt D I Vines Seamen's Delegate—Mr A M Mazzello

Conventions

7 Minimum Age (Sea)—(F)
8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(F)

9 Placing of Seamen

3rd Session (Geneva 1901) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr I N Gupta F—Sir Nowroji Sakhtavala W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr A G Clow

Conventions

10 " " " " " "
11 " " " " " "
12 " " " " " "
13 " " " " " "
14 " " " " " "

(AB)

16 Medical Examination of (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva 1922) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

5th Session (Geneva 1923) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

6th Session (Geneva 1904) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Sir Alexander Murray W—Mr Joseph Baptista

7th Session (Geneva 1905) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Sir Thomas Smith W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

17 " " " " " "
18 " " " " " "
19 " " " " " "

20 Night Work (Bakeries).

8th Session (Geneva 1906) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Sir Arthur Brown W—Mr Lalpat Rai Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

21 Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)
9th Session (Geneva 1906) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Sir Arthur Brown W—Mr M Daud Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB)
23 Repatriation of Seamen

10th Session (Geneva 1927) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute) E—Mr O D Park W—Mr V V Giri Secretary—Mr S Lal

Conventions

24 " " " " " "
25 " " " " " "
26 " " " " " "
27 " " " " " "
28 " " " " " "

Conventions

29 " " " " " "
30 " " " " " "
31 " " " " " "

11th Session (Geneva 1928) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

12th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

13th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

14th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

15th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

16th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

17th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

18th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

19th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

20th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

21st Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

22nd Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

23rd Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

24th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

25th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

26th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

27th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

28th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

29th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

30th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

31st Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

32nd Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

33rd Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

34th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

35th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

36th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

37th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

38th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

39th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

40th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

41st Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

42nd Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

43rd Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

44th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

45th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

46th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

47th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

48th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Herslaw E—Mr A G Clow Secretary—Mr C H S

18th Session (Geneva, 1931) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A. G. Clow, L—Seth Kasturhal Lalbhai W—Mr Jamnadas M Mehta, Secretary—Mr A. Dibdin

Conventions

- 41 Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB)
- 42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)
- 43 Sheet Glass Works
- 44 Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph W. H. A. Lalljee, W—Mr V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Secretary—Mr S. R. Zaman

Conventions

- 45 Underground Work (Women)—(A)
- 46 Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)
- 47 Forty Hour Week
- 48 Maintenance of Migrants Pension rights
- 49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass Bottle Works)

20th Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr S. N. Roy, L—Sir H. M. Mehta W—Rao Sahib R. W. Kaly, Secretary—Mr S. R. Zaman

Conventions

- 50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers
- 51 Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)
- 52 Holidays with Pay

21st Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr A. Dibdin, L—Mr M. A. Mistry W—Mr A. H. Morley

Conventions

- 53 Officers Com.
- 54 Holidays with
- 55 Shipowners (Seamen)
- 56 Sickness Insur.
- 57 Hours of Work

22nd Session (Geneva, 1937) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr A. Dibdin, L—Mr M. A. Mistry W—Mr A. H. Morley

Conventions

- 58 Minimum Ag.

23rd Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr A. Dibdin, L—Mr M. A. Mistry W—Mr A. H. Morley, Secretary—Mr S. R. Zaman

Conventions

- 59 Minimum Ag.
- 60 Minimum Ag. (Revised)
- 61 Reduction of
- 62 Safety Provi.

24th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M. Ikramullah

Conventions

- 63 Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction and in agriculture

Conventions

- 64 Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers

- 65 Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers

- 66 Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment

- 67 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

A = Unconditional ratification

B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention

C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference

D = Legislation passed

E = Legislation in progress or in preparation

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS

Secretary The Honourable Mr M S A
HYDRA C I E I C

The Workmen's Compensation Act is adminis-
tered by the Commissioner for Workmen's

Deputy Secretary H T

Under Secretaries 1
and D H CROTON I C

BENGAL

The growth of healthy trade unionism has
received much attention and rules to regulate the

o stable

Depart

f Trade

KHAN

ensation
Wages

and and

BRIDE

nted

(paratory to retirement. With the object of the Commission

Act.

(as a measure of the Commission in the Labour

the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India

In the Labour Gazette statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, which are rising

Labour Welfare Officer I J N RAM
Lady Welfare Worker Miss I G DAVID

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab the Director of Industries

the

S K

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions—D S BAKHLE, I.C.S.

Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour: GULZARILAL NANDA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Registrar of Unions, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act—A MEHRBAN MEY P.K.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions—RAI BHADUR LALA RAM LAL, M.B.E.

Chief Inspector of Factories W H ABEL.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Inspector of Factories T W JOHNSTON, O.B.E.

the members of the Board are elected but the Board acts regularly.

Adress to H E The Governor on Labour Mr
 GEORGE JONVALL BURTON K C I E I C S
 Director of Industries K D GUHA M A
 (L P O I)
 Registrar of Trade Unions D V I A G E
 I C S
 Chief Inspector of Factories I T KOMAN
 NAYAR
 Labour Officer Ralibbi K S Y T I S C
 (L B I)

UNITED PROVINCES

Address to H E The Governor on Labour
 Dr LAXMA LAL C I E I C S
 Director of Industries Registrar of Trade
 Unions Commissioner for Handicrafts and Cottage
 Industries Officer in Charge of the Factories and
 Handicrafts S B HASAN I C S
 Chief Inspector of Factories and
 Handicrafts M I MAE I A I T N A I
 Labour Officer Dr R I GUPTA M A
 T D (I C O)
 Deputy Labour Officer to Government Labour
 Office LAXMI SINGH PRASAD I
 (L B I)

workers, one on the ground of increased mechanisation of the plant and the other on the ground that the numbers employed were in excess of

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with

LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES.

The time taken to pass the Bill from the first reading to the third reading was 10 days, 10 hours, and 10 minutes, with a total of 10 days, 10 hours, and 10 minutes.

hours
etc
ly

TRAVANCORE.

Commissioner of Labour C KEMARA DAS,
 B A MSc (Lpool) FIC (London)

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 the

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SANITATION IN INDIA



THE 4th edition of Dr Turner's manual on Municipal Sanitation in India Every chapter revised Valuable statistics Entirely new sections dealing with "Food", "Malaria and Mosquitoes", "Air and Ventilation", "Soils and Building Sites", "Village Sanitation", have been incorporated in this new edition Several new illustrations Indispensable to Public Health Officers Municipalities, Local Boards, Medical and Sanitary Students, Etc

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INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Dombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follows —

	Miles	1st Class.	2nd Class
Delhi, B B & C I Railway, via new Nagla-Muttra direct route	801	Rs 12 0	Rs 5 0
Delhi G I P Railway, via Agra	957	Rs 12 0	Rs 5 0
Simla, via Delhi Muttra and Delhi	1 301	146 3 0	73 12 0
Calcutta, G I P, from Bombay, via Jabulpore & Naini	1,349	144 2 9	72 1 9
Calcutta, G I P from Bombay, via Nagpur ..	1 223	135 12 9	67 14 9
Madras G I P, from Bombay, via Raichur	794	100 12 0	50 5 0
Lahore via Nagla Muttra and Delhi	1,158	133 6 0	66 10 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club service between Dacca and Calcutta with
 a view to the regular flying of mail aircraft of extension to Assam. For
 the purpose of this service it is proposed to purchase a biplane aircraft of the type
 now in use by the Delhi Flying Club.

drone Officer

Flying training is given in India through Clubs

	1	10,000	2,000	6,000
		11	11	11
		11	11	11
		11	11	11

in order to get the best results in the future with a view to the improvement of the service.

Aero Club of India and Burma—The Club of India and Burma besides being

(b) *Provincial Governments*—The Government of India has been advised to restrict new entries of apprentices.

students for technical training in England. One student has been given a grant of Rs 3,000 and the other a grant of Rs 1,000.

Aeronautical Technical Institute—The Air the aeronautical apparatus which limited number of officers according and C. Beeches issued by the

Indian Air
and
1935.

to repair and maintain and spare parts are readily obtainable. The aircraft will be complete with a view to his employment as a Pilot Officer. This pilot was given further training by Government.

of the scheme two further schemes were sanctioned.

(b) Provincial Governments.—The Government Wireless Operators.—Three candidates for

The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Trust of Bombay have awarded assistance amounting to Ground Engineers—48 ground engineers obtained licences in 1935. Ten were trained by the flying clubs 22 by the Aeronautical

The first of these is the fact that the aircraft is not a simple machine, but a living organism. It is a creature that must be fed, clothed, and sheltered. It must be trained, and it must be given a purpose. It is a creature that must be treated with respect and care, and it must be given the opportunity to grow and develop.

The second of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used by a human being. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The third of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a variety of ways. It can be used for transport, for recreation, for business, for war, for peace, for exploration, for discovery, for education, for entertainment, for everything. It is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is flexible and adaptable.

The fourth of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The fifth of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The sixth of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The seventh of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The eighth of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The ninth of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

The tenth of these is the fact that the aircraft is a machine that is designed to be used in a way that is safe and efficient. It is a machine that must be operated by a person who is trained and experienced. It is a machine that must be maintained and repaired by a person who is skilled and knowledgeable. It is a machine that must be used in a way that is safe and efficient.

bein recruited up to full strength and the entire It was decided after consideration of all the

[illegible]

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solution of the problem (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In the second part, the asymptotic expansion of the solution is constructed. In the third part, the asymptotic expansion of the solution is used to construct the asymptotic expansion of the solution of the problem (1.1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Aerodrome and route traffic control !

stable of the new breed

the Indian Government to amend the Act 1924. The Government to take measures for the sanitary control of air

men were elected by the India Meteorological Commission for Air Navigation represented at the 25th session of the International Commission for Air Navigation during May and June J. A. Shilliff, C.S.I., I.C.S. (retd.)

and current weather observatory at Coimbatore. The inauguration of the observatory at Coimbatore was held on 1st May 1925. The inauguration of the observatory at Coimbatore was held on 1st May 1925.

The international codes have been adopted for all current weather reports including reports of dangerous phenomena. New editions of the International Codes of the Aviation Weather Codes were issued.

On the Trans-India air route the routine arrangements for the issue of forecasts, upper wind and current weather reports by W.T. to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued. Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at

to air navigation such as high factory chimneys and power lines, air and marine lights, populated areas etc.

Aircraft Manufacture.—The demand for aircraft caused by the war has led to the exploration of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India and it is learnt that at least two Indian industrial concerns are interested in

Weather reports and forecasts are now supplied to Air Services of India Limited for the Bombay Forbaird service and to Indian Company to get the required machinery and have also agreed to purchase in the first instance 50 planes a year from them.

Weather reports and forecasts are now supplied to Air Services of India Limited for the Bombay Forbaird service and to Indian Company to get the required machinery and have also agreed to purchase in the first instance 50 planes a year from them.

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Weather reports and forecasts are now supplied to Air Services of India Limited for the Bombay Forbaird service and to Indian Company to get the required machinery and have also agreed to purchase in the first instance 50 planes a year from them.

Air Routes.

ways and Indian Transcontinental Airways limited between Fuzhou and Calcutta. This route has since been extended from Trivanthi to Trichopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi London services.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

could navigate the canal easily in its

as well as to the exercise of the right of

of 10 4 10
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Travel in India.

Thirty years ago a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The most observation such as the east was religion, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

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making and an experiment
before been tried

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of palaces mosques halls of state baths kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort a mile and a half in circumference with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana the land of chivalry,

At Madras and Trichinopoly will be found

Standard route

Trichinopoly
part of
of Madras
Any of
Cook
or &
Stores
combat
all the
as
Publicity

Bureau 57, Haymarket London will work out in other places almost as well known containing
 tours to parties
 will also
 tours
 well known
 Darjeeling
 and M

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON

ABBOTTABAD—Springfield Abbot Woodlock	MADRAS—Rosotto & Connemara
AGRA—Cecil Imperial Empress Laurie's	MAHABLESWAR—Central Hotel de Russe,
AHMEDABAD—Grand Central	Hilton Hotel Granville
AJMER—Empire O'Neil	MARF—Riverside
ALLAHABAD—Alliance Barnett's	MATHERAN—Rugby & Lord's Central Lord
AMRITSAR—Cambridge Imperial	Drive Hindu
AURANGABAD—State Hotel Cool Mahal	MEERUT—Kalya
BANGALORE—The West End Lavender's	MOUNT ABI—Rajputana The Mount
Central	MURREE—Cecil Newforth Brightlands
BARFILLY—Royal Civil & Military	MUSCOORIF—Cecil Charleville Hackman's,
BARODA—Baroda Hotel The Guest House	Savoy
BELGAUM—Hotel Green	METTRA—Royal
BENARAS—Clarke's Cecil Bristol Hotel	MYSORE—Metropole Savoy
BETWADE—Morris	NAGPUR—Empire
BHOPAL—Bhopal Hotel	NASK—Guest House (Pros Mrs McGowan)

JURBILFORK—Jackson's Cecil
 JULIENBER—Jubilee
 KAMPTON—Charlton Guest House
 KARACHI—Bristol Carlton North Western,
 KARWAN—Grand

RANGOON—Allendale Minto Mansions Royal
 Strand

Ceylon.

Camp View
 Grand Oriental,

rand,

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan* — Amir's Bungalow Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Belgium — 9 Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill
Brazil — Asian Building Nicol Road Ballard Estate
China — Rajab Mahal 127 No 1 New Marine Lines Fort Bombay
Cuba — Petite Fleur Banade Road Dadar Bombay
Czechoslovakia — Patel House Wodehouse Road Colaba
Denmark — Vulcan House Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Egypt — Cambata Building Churchgate Reclamation
Finland — Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
France — 11 Cuffe Parade Colaba
Germany — German Interests are looked after by the Consul Genl for Switzerland at Bombay
Greece — 71 Ravelin Street Fort
Hungary — Volkart Building Craham Road Ballard Estate Bombay
Iran — Warden Bungalow opp P O Colaba
Iraq — Panorama 203 Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Italy — Vallabh Bhuvan Warden Road Cumballa Hill
Japan — United India Life Bldg Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay
Latvia — 6 Outram Road Fort Bombay
Luxemburg — No 9 Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill Temporary Belvedere Court Queens Road Churchgate Reclamation
Monaco — Mohamed Building 39 Pylons Road Khadii Bombay 9
Netherlands — J N Institute Bldg 314 Hornby Road
Nicaragua — Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
Norway — Imperial Chambers Wilson Road Ballard Estate
Poland — Karwa Castle Walkeshwar Road
Portugal — 1 Cuffe Parade Colaba
Rumania — Sandhurst House Sandhurst Bridge New Queens Road
Spain — Ritz Hotel Churchgate Reclamation (Provisional address)
Sweden — Vulcan House Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Switzerland — Maackjee Wadia Building 170 Esplanade Road
Thailand (Siam) — 40 Wallace & Company Wallace Street Fort
Turkey — Afghan Consul looks after Turkish Interests
United States of America — Bombay Mutual Life Building Hornby Road

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic* — 5 Fairlie Place (c/o Messrs Miller & Co)
Bolivia — 7 Old Court House Street
Columbia — 134 Sudder Street
Dominican Republic — 104 Savabazar Street
Ecuador — 6 Lyons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Estonia — Moussell & Co Mercantile Bldgs Lal Bazar
Haiti — 26 Galstaun Mansions
Hungary — 4 Fairlie Place (c/o Gladstone Wells & Co)
Panama — 9 Esplanade Mansions
Peru — 36 Galstaun Mansions
Thailand — 8 Gollander House Cuffe Street
Turkey — C/o Moussell & Co Mercantile Buildings Lal Bazar
Venezuela — 134 Sudder Street

Note — There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica Liberia Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 20th January 1910

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsieur Muhammad Shadi Khan	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Abdul Wahab Khan	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Muhammad Shualb Khan	Do	Karachi
Argentine Republic		
*J B Turnbull (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
J A E Evans (Acting)	Do	Do
Belgium		
Monsieur R. Gerard (on leave)	Consul General	Bombay
Monsieur Rene Van Ros (Acting)	Do	Do
Monsieur M. Coose	Do	Calcutta
*J J Flockhart	Consul	Karachi
*D M Reid O B E M C	Do	Madras
Monsieur R. Beruck	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Bolivia		
*B Matthews (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
A J Thompson D S O (Acting)	Do	Do
Brazil		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Jaime V. Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do
Señor Ignacio Soares de Bulhoes	Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur F de M. Braganca (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur H V. Simmons	Vice Consul	Do
China		
Chao Chin Hung	Consul General	Calcutta
Shi Shou Hing	Consul	Do
Yo-shih Chen	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Colombia		
*H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta
Cuba		
Monsieur F. Boniches (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur F de M. Braganca (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur W F. Lals	Consul	Bombay
Czechoslovakia		
Monsieur Ladi lav Urian	Consul	Bombay
*G M. Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*J J Walsley	Do	Karachi
Denmark		
*Monsieur B A. Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay
*A N. Wardley	Do	Calcutta
*A. Hansen	Do	Calcutta
*A. Moller	Do	Madras
*G C. H. Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
*J J McNulty	Do	Karachi

Name	Appointment	Station
Dominican Republic		
*Dr R N Roy Vacant	Vice Consul	Calcutta Do
Ecuador		
*L W Batcombe	Consul	Calcutta
Egypt		
Monsieur Mohammed Sadek Abu Khadra Ahmad Choukry (Acting)	Consul General Do	Lombay Do
Estonia		
*A Sommerfeld	Consul	Calcutta
Finland		
*C H A R Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay
*A Booker	Do	Calcutta
*C G Alexander	Vice Consul	Madras
France		
Monsieur P Dubois Vacant	Consul General Consul	Calcutta Do
Monsieur U Sudreau	Do	Bombay
Monsieur E Didot	Vice Consul	Calcutta
*J A Oliver	Consular Agent	Chittagong
*T C Beaumont	Do	Kanchi
*Monsieur M Silvani	Do	Madras
*P F Pittcairn (on leave)	Do	Calcutta (Br)
R Harper	Do	Do
Germany		
Consul in charge of the Consulate General for Switzerland at Bombay is in charge of the interests of German Consulates in India		
Greece		
*Monsieur M Presvelos (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur G G Orghadji (Acting)	Do	Do
*Philon N Philon	Consul	Bombay
*Colonel H J Mahon O L E V D (on leave)	Do	Karachi
J Humphrey (Acting)	Do	Do
*V N Pantazopoulos	Deputy Consul	Bombay
Italy		
Monsieur F de M Braganca	Consul	Calcutta
Hungary		
*K J Nicholson	Consul	Calcutta (Also in charge of Consulate for Hungary at Madras)
*Monsieur Akos Milko Vacant	Do Do	Bombay Madras

Name	Appointment	Station
Iran		
Monsieur A. Massoud Ansari	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Mel die router	Consul	Do
Monsieur Ali A char halfani	Do	Bo ihav
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Monsieur Ebrahim Bavandi	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Monsieur Abbas Rafaat	Do	Quetta
Iraq		
Sayid Abdul Hah Hafidh	Consul General	Bombay
Vacant	Vice Consul	Do
Italy		
Monsieur M. Z. Finco	Consul General	Bombay
Count G. L. M. Ferretti	Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Vice Consul	Bombay
Dr. L. Silvani	Do	Madras
*Mons. R. Stuparich	Do	Karachi
Japan		
Torao Wakamatsu	Consul General	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Do
Kiyoshi Fukui	Do	Bombay
T. Fukui	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Ryozo Tsurumi	Do	Bombay
Kenji Hageyama	Do	Calcutta
Latvia		
*Lt.-Col. W. H. Hammond	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Madras
Liberia		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Luxemburg		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay
R. C. L. Van Damme (Acting)	Do	Do
Moscow		
*Khan Bahadur H. S. Mahmood	Consul	Bombay
Nepal		
Prasada Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lieutenant	Consul General	Delhi
Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Daladur		
Rana		
Netherlands		
Monsieur A. Merens	Consul General	Calcutta
*G. Veltthorst	Consul	Bombay
*C. F. van Akren	Do	Calcutta
*A. D. Charles	Do	Madras
*Mons. C. Vaecri	Do	Karachi
Monsieur F. J. Lekhouit	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Nicaragua		
*C. H. A. E. Hardestie (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
C. W. H. P. Waut (Acting)	Do	Do
Vacant	Do	Calcutta

Name	Appointment.	Station
Norway		
*Monsieur G. Lichen (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta
Monsieur A. Gylseth (Acting)	Do	Do
*Torleif Ahlstrand	Consul	Bombay
*W. T. Williams	Do	Madras
Vacant ..	Vice-Consul	Bombay
*J. J. Flockhart	Do	Karachi
Monsieur Fredrik Mayen	Do	Calcutta
Peru		
Monsieur A. S. Cerro (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur P. de M. Braganza (Acting)	Do	Do
Vacant	Consul	Do
Poland		
Dr. Eugene Banasinski	Consul General	Bombay
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur R. Przypielki (Acting as Consul)	Vice Consul	Do
Portugal		
Monsieur C. P. Da Mesquita Ferreira	Consul General	Bombay
*O. C. Mosen	Consul	Calcutta
*Rev. Alberto Lopes	Do	Madras
*Monsieur A. P. J. Fernandes	Vice Consul	Bombay
*Dr. J. T. Alfonso	Do	Karachi
Roumania		
*Major S. A. Paymaster	Consul	Bombay
Salvador		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Siam (Thailand)		
*T. S. Cladstone	Consul General	Calcutta
*J. M. B. Gibbons (Acting)	Consul	Bombay
Spain		
Señor Sebastian de Erice O Shea	Consul	Bombay
*Dr. D. B. Fraser (in-charge of the Consulate)	Vice Consul	Do
*Dr. D. D. Ghose	Do	Calcutta
*W. Yonog	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Sweden		
Monsieur Gustaf Lowenhard (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur P. Ekstrom (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur S. C. Sundgren	Consul	Bombay
*C. G. Rydén Cavallius	Do	Karachi
*R. M. McConechy	Do	Madras
Switzerland		
Dr. H. A. Sonderegger (in charge of the Consulate General)	Consul	Bombay
Ernest Flury	Do	Calcutta.
*Monsieur F. Voegeli	Do	Karachi
*Monsieur F. Hofmann (on leave)	Consul Agent	Madras
*Monsieur Jacob Anderregg (Acting)	Do	Do

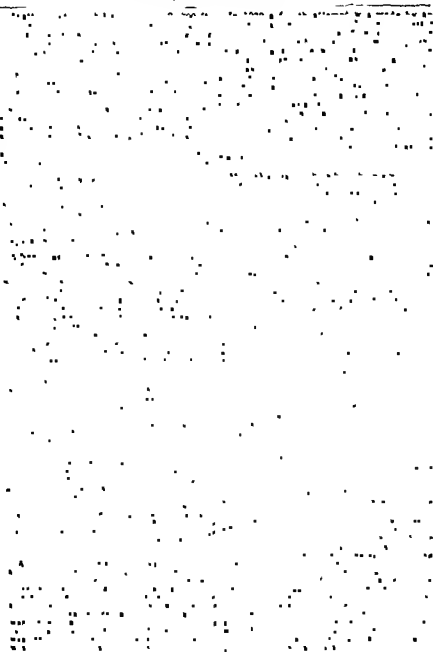
Name.	Appointment.	Station
Turkey		
*Monsieur L C Mousell (on leave) ..	Consul	Calcutta
E A Langham (Acting)	Do	Do
United States of America		
J C White ..	Consul General	Calcutta.
Edward M Groth	Consul	Do
Hedley V Cooke, Jr	Do	Bombay
Clarence E Macy	Do	Kaachi
Curtis C Jordan	Do	Madras
G Wallace La Rue	Vice Consul	Bombay
D V Anderson ..	Do	Do
Charles M Gerrity	Do	Do
John J Macdonald	Consul	Calcutta
C H Oakes	Do	Do
Bernard C Connolly	Vice Consul	Karachi
A F Lippincott	Do	Madras
H M Lewis	Do	Calcutta
R W Byrd	Do	Do
D C Ellis, Jr	Do	Do
B T Benson	Do	Do
*H Aldridge Venezuela	Consul	Calcutta

* Honorary

Hill Stations.

There is a very good road into the
Hikars to Narkunda. Kotgarh and Res
are lodged in rest houses that line
The scenery in these parts is magnific

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.



The expedition established its headquarters at
Rongb

rest and to operate from Inghuiza. Summit of the mountain in August were brought

The New Capital.

breadth of the country

In October 1912, by proclamation, there

[illegible]

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 in
 briefly as follows: A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected, a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge how a statue of the same

Freemasonry in India.

Bombay—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1794 both of which were carried on the lists until the 18th when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 344) to the 8th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1813 Lord Mordaunt was asked to constitute a Lodge to the name of St. Andrew by which

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR

1940-41

Rt W		Dist Grand Master
		D D G M
		Asst D G M
		Asst D G M
		D G W
		D J C W
		D G Chap
		D G Chap
		D G Treasurer
		D G Remittar
		1 B of G L
		D G Secretary
		D G Dir of Cer
		D G D
		D G D
		D G D
		D J C D
		D J C D
		D J C D
		D G Snd Br
		D G D of C
		D C Supdt of W
		D A G D of C
		D A G D of C
		D A G D of C
		D A G D of C
		D G St Br
		D G St Br
		D G Org
		D A G Secy
		D G Pur
		D A G Pur
		D G Steward
		D G Steward
		D G Steward
		D G Steward
		D G Steward
		D G Steward
		D G Tyler

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY

	Number	Place.
1 Orion in the West	415	Poona
2 St George	549	Bombay
3 Concord	757	Bombay
4 Union	67	Karachi
5 Industry	873	Hyderabad Sind
6 Truth	944	Bombay
7 Alexandra	1065	Jubbulpore
8 Emulation	1100	Bombay
9 Corinth	1122	Nagpur
10 Eastern Star	1180	Bombay
11 Friendship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri
12 Cyrus	1359	Bombay
13 Sukkut	1508	Sukkur
14 Berar	1642	Amroli
15 Aryan	1709	Bombay
16 Excelior in Khandesh	1735	Thusawal
17 Hiram of Past Masters	1734	Bombay
18 Malwa	1924	Mhow
19 Justice	2145	Abu Road
Tyrrell Leth	2162	Baroda

**LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
BOMBAY—Contd**

	Number	Place
*1 Friendship	2307	Ajmer
*2 Royal Connaught	2377	Ahmednagar
*3 Faith	2438	Ahamari
*4 Dharwar	2507	Dharwar
*5 Khan Bahadur B Rajkotwala	2531	Karachi
*6 St Andrew	500	Hamptee
*7 Kathiawar	2787	Rajkote
*8 Rajputana	2800	Mount Abu
*9 Research	3184	Bombay
*10 Light of the Craft	3 65	Jubbulpore
*11 Sir Lawrence Jenkins	3075	Bombay
*12 Burnett	3084	Poona
*13 Oblique in the East	3338	Kirkee
*14 Bhor Ghant	3465	Bombay
*15 Central India	3487	Indore
*16 Chhatigarh	3507	Raipur
*17 Army & Navy	3651	Bombay
*18 Deolali	3710	Deolali
*19 Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur
*20 Gymkhana	3796	Bombay
*21 Halg Brown	3809	Bombay
*22 Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay
*23 Light in Arabia	38 0	Aden
*24 Knight	3918	Deolali
*25 Selode	4084	Karachi
*26 Indus	4305	Karachi
*27 Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona
*28 Cornwallis	5062	Bombay
*29 Dawn of Peace	5260	Lonavla
*30 Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay
*31 Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay
*32 Vishvanath	5716	Bombay
*33 Morning Star	5831	Bombay

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1939-40

District Grand Master Rt Wor Bro A Barr Pollock P G D

Deputy District Grand Master Wor Bro F W Hockenhuil M L A P G D

Assistant A C De CIE ICS (Retd) P A G D C

Hon. Mr Justice F G Rowland ICS

Senior Grand Warden

Junior Grand Warden

Grand Chaplain

Grand Chaplain

Grand Treasurer

Grand Registrar

President of the Board

Grand Secretary

Grand Director of Ceremonies

Senior Grand Deacon

Senior Grand Deacon

Senior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Grand Sword Bearer

Grand Supt of Works

Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies

Assistant Director of Ceremonies

Assistant Director of Ceremonies

Assistant Director of Ceremonies

Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies

W Br Mohendra Banerji

H Oswald

Rev Canon J Porter

Rev C P N Rowland

F T Cordwell (Elected).

S N Banerjee

S W Rediff

Cuy D Robinson.

W J Herriote

A D Boldy

H Evans

L N Khunnah.

R MacDonald

R T Smith.

N C Das

J Findlay

Capt A C Shaw

LC Col B G Mallory

J Parkinson.

R D Ricketts.

A L Blank ICS

R J Vania.

C O Small.

B C Ben.

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1932-30—Contd

Asst Grand Mtr of Cerms
 Asst Grand Dir of Cerms
 Deputy Grand Sword Bearer
 Grand Standard Bearer
 Grand Standard Bearer
 Asst Grand Standard Bearer
 Grand Organist
 Asst Grand Secretary
 Grand Pursuivant
 Asst Grand Pursuivant
 Grand Tyler
 Grand Steward (Chairman)
 Grand Steward
 Grand Steward
 Grand Steward
 Grand Steward

W Br N N Dasgupta
 S E Elahi K.F.
 L A Lewis
 C Eckertson
 F G Smith
 S M Ayton
 Br A L L Harris
 W Br O A B Mackenzie
 J Smith
 A J Patel
 C A Ward
 L S W Howard
 I N Sen
 A Clark
 F W Stone
 C C B Hestham
 J A A Choudhury

are working in India at the

Bombay

219 419, 648.

Calcutta

464 660 490 and 56

Lahore

No 19

Simla

No 44

Major A G Campbell G Supdt Northern India

N Fredale G Supdt Central India

Leitch F C M Ians G Supdt Southern India

A C Muldon G Supdt Eastern India

J H Taunton ICS G Supdt S and

The Grand Secretary is R W Bro Khan Jai adur

Royal Arch Masonry—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

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J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

J. Hestham

Punjab

2 Chapters Most Ex Comp Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Lahore (1) O.B. 10

M.A.D.D. Grand Superintendent

Durma

7 Chapters Most Ex Comp W H Chander

V.D. Grand Superintendent.

J. Hestham

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M F Camp, Sir Chhaproojee B. Billimoria, Rt W B F J P, under whom there are 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe F of Scottish F A Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and divided into separate Districts but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal

43 Lodges Rt W Bro A East India Co.
District Grand Master

Bombay

18 Lodges Rt W Bro W A C Bromham
F G D District Grand Master

Punjab

10 Lodges Rt W Bro Rt Rev The Lord
Bishop of Lahore C. E. O. B. F. V. D.
M A D D District Grand Master

Burma

5 Lodges Rt W Bro W H Chance V D
District Grand Master

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S C Lodges but essentially in R A Chapters in which the Excellent R A M and other degrees can be obtained. S C Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt Wor Master as the S C Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Pt W Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M M M working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Cn

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India of the Ancient and Accepted Rite no degree higher than the 18th is worked in India under England but under Scotland the 30th is worked. The Knight Templar degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Chapters working in India. With them are worked the degrees of Knight and Lt of St John. They are governed by the Grand Council in London direct.

The Colleges working in India are —

No 43 Lombay and No 160 Simla

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay and 7 under Madras.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, education of Masons and widows in poor

to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below —

D C S Bengal

Guy D Robinson, F D G W (Bombay)
19 Park Street Calcutta

D G S Bombay

Khan Bahadur Ferozji N. Davar F A G R
F D G W Freemasons Hall Ravelin Street,
Fort Bombay

D G S Burma E C

F Meyer F G Deacon (Eng) Rangoon

D G S Madras

Rao Bahadur S T Srinivasa Gopala Chari
F G D Freemasons Hall Egmore Madras

D U S Punjab

G Reeves Brown, P A G D of C (Eng)
Freemasons Hall Lahore

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as (1) Scottish Masonic

India
Fort Bombay

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1932-40—Contd.

D C Mazumdar P M 1101

Grand Bard
Grand Bard
Grand Bard
Grand Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst C Sword Bearer
Asst C Sword Bearer
Asst C Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst C Dir of Music
Asst C Dir of Music
Asst C Dir of Music
Grand Organist
Grand Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Vice Presdt of G Stwds.
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Grand Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Grand Tyler

Rustim S Mi try P M 1366
J Toner R W M 490

GRAND STEWARDS.

Davil B Osler
J A D Thom
Peroze M Surveyor
G V Gupte
Walter H Hibbard M T E
Sharam Banriya
Dr A C Malvade
Dhirendra Mohan Mitra
Leonard R Stannard
H P Arajanwalla
George E. Mendes

337 R A Davies
339 Phiroze F Taraporewalla
342 Bhikhubhai C. Mehta
343 H A Roberts
363 Abdul Hossain Abdul Carim
371 Varadshaw K. Adajania
349 Mohanlal B Maniar
404 W Jones
474 Raymond Whelley
475 George W. Watkins
485 Khan Bahadur Mir Ahmed Khan

490
506
563
568

Grand Stewards—*contd*

Mahadeo A Dhorla	507 Abubucker H A Latif	1143
S Reider	735 Moimuddin Ahmed Khan	1163
H S Solony	1 Simp on L Jones	1 05
Lionel A Tully	A F Howat	1 05
Dwarka P Chowbey	783 Kavanish Sopariwala	1 32
Manchershah K. Mehta	800 J W Lynn	1 58
Frederick Styanian	813 Alexander Keshiramaneey	1 58
C W Warrington	8 8 Frederick J Dodd	1 9
Purnath B Nair	831 Capt Ambus K Singh	1 85
C Williams	909 P L Venkata Rao	1 90
I Blair Hall	9 3 Lakshman D Kapur	1 96
K G Bhagvader	9 5 N W Keshava	1 29
I F Campbell	1041 K K Munrother Hoinji	1 4
Nadirah R Mulla	1041 F C Hurrell	1 34
Hutchand K. Advani	1084 William Bell	1 34
M S Narasinga Row	1065 J N Dubash	1 33
J D Harrison	1066 F F Horlick M B E	1 34
Dr Sohrab J Popat	1069 Harji C Mehta	1 34
Heit J H Gillson M B E	1090 Dr Syed Zarif Hussain	1 34
D K Desai	1101 Syed Nisarali	1 34
S H Elliott	11 7 Syed Nisarali	1 35
Robert Johnston	1131 Syed Ali Khan	1 35

*Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of
All Scottish Freemasonry in India—*

Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE	Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE
337 Hope	Karachi	903 Cataract	Gokak Falls
338 Perseverance	Bombay	9 8 Hentler	Munier
341 Rising Star of W I	Bombay	9 9 Coronation	Khan Pura
343 St Andrews in the East	Poona	1031 Elstun	Sindh
343 Victoria	Belgaum	1041 Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay
371 St David in the East	Calcutta	1064 Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad Sind
389 St Paul	Mhow	10 5 Metropolis	Vizianagaram
401 St Thomas in the East	Calcutta	1066 Foreman	Bombay
474 Endeavour	Calcutta	1068 St Andrew	Lahore
475 Barton	Lombay	1069 Beaman	Bombay
485 Harmony	Karachi	1090 Gibbs	Bombay
500 Caledonia	Bombay	1101 Scudla	Gwalior
506 Rising Sun	Bombay	1109 Godavery	Rajahmundry
526 Rajputana	Achmutch	1127 St James in the East	Calcutta
563 Salem	Ahmedabad	1131 Calcutta Kishanling	Calcutta
568 Southern Cross	Oorja im	1148 Asoka	Madras
569 Morland	Hyderabad (Dn)	1163 Imperial	New Delhi
594 Hamilton	Bombay	1205 Doric	Calcutta
587 Isham	Bombay	1208 Universal Peace	Darruckpore
594 Alfred Hope	Karachi	1223 Temperance & Benevolence	Karachi
611 Bonnie Doon	Colon bo	1256 Black Mountain	Lawalpindi & Murree
634 Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad	1273 Karachi	Kasbi
644 In Dependence	Lucknow	1279 Wallace	Kanchipuram
661 Caledonia	Meerut	1291 Universal Brotherhood	Ambikot
691 Bolton	Quetta	1290 Star of the South	Rangalore
707 Level	Kirkee	1296 Wilson	Bombay
735 Hubli	Hubli	1297 Jennings	Bombay
742 Royal Jubilee	"	1298 Muscat	Bombay
756 Lakram	"	"	"
783 Clarity	"	"	"
787 Hyderabad	"	"	"
800 Zoroaster	"	"	"
813 Albion	Calcutta	1294 Afghan	Rangpur
818 The Scots	Bombay	1298 Mother India	Bombay
831 Clair	Meerut	1295 Raza	Allgarh

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India—It was last century and a half has exercised a profound influence upon the development of the Zoological and for practical influence upon the develop

A geodetic framework is therefore essential. On the total of the survey, which

is carried out in India

with the same object as the survey in the rest of the world.

Observation of the direction and force of gravity. The work is now being done by 8 parties distributed all over India, including the

lat

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at

Recent studies have disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a re-consideration of the whole of the survey. On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1937, the Burma Survey Party

This new series has been rendered necessary by the need for boundary and cantonment surveys; also, irrigation, railway and city

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be with such control levelling as is necessary for the survey of tea gardens and mining areas.

reduction of scale for the less important areas. The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments and the public, for

Although new surveys are carried out every year, the work is not done in a haphazard manner. The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments and the public, for

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The different questions being brought up by the committee

possible assistance and continuous research. It is only by continuing, such research as

Legislature this Body was again enlarged in for Malaria. This was transferred to Delhi

For this purpose a chemical laboratory has been | for storage, dams and reservoirs, location of

PROVING OF WILLS

Scale of probate duty.—

stated in a separate schedule. It is the prac-

Earthquakes.

Physical divisions of India and their relation to the Peninsular area appear to be inert and there-

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper | Factors Controlling Damage and Loss

1827 Sept (before 26th Sept 1827) — The miles and the total area over which the shock of Kohistan, near Lahore, was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2 000 000

26th August 1817 — F (Nepal) and North Bihar 100 houses were levelled to similar fate overtook other continuous agitation for full 44 hours.

An earthquake of great Burma more particularly An on 23rd March 1839. It shocks continued for four or fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagalay suffered heavily.

10th February 1842 — Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jalalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one third of the town of Jalalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at

and numerous springs which are indicative of a fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet. The earthquake was, however, local in its effects.

The worst earthquake which has affected

10th January 1869 — Experienced in Assam (Cachar) total area where shocks were felt was

damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 13—15

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on Feb 20, 1912, and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Lushan. An area of 111,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 2nd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 211,000 square miles. Numerous other shocks continued to Mar, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Hsankyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma but a violent shock was felt on Feb 20, 1918 and a violent Eastern Bengal, Assam, India, North West India as far as Lahore. It was not strong felt in Primahral (Assam) where many casualties were caused. The total area over which it was felt was 211,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th November 1927—Was experienced in Rangoon but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to "forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the delta alluvium." Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Lawaipinli, Prahawar and Aitok are regarded as very unstable as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on Feb 20, 1929 in the North West Himalayas was at

about 100,000 square miles. This earthquake was followed by an ordinary warping and lasted for 24 hours. The entire 30,000 square miles of the mountain was covered by a fissure of 10,000 square miles and 10,000 square miles of the ground was not affected. It is thought that the movement was restricted to the lower part of the Shan States, which were contained by the forward movement of some force into the Gulf of Martaban.

June 2 was shaken by a severe earthquake on Feb 2, 1912, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 211,000 square miles. The town of Lashio was severely damaged, but not nearly so much as the surrounding hills. The general cause of the fault that may have caused the earthquake is suggested by the fact that the earthquake was felt over a large area and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Shan range movement along which zone was affected by the rapid denudation of the mountains which presumably upset the equilibrium.

2nd 11th November 1921—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in S'wa Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

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Dun Simla Multan Dera Ismail Khan

3rd May 1938 Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

Drosh

Ganhat

7th February 1939—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds but there was neither material damage nor loss of life.

Kalat

Lahore

Peshawar

Quetta

" —

19th April 1939

6th Nov

"

"

"

"

9th Mar

21st Aug

7th Feb

11th July

13th Oct

17th Feb

30th Apr

27th May

29th July

21st Aug

14th Oct

11th Nov

18th Jan

5th May

30th Nov

21st Nov

13th Nov

21st Nov

2nd Feb

12th Feb

18th March

4th April

27th May

26th June

Srinagar (Kashmir) 10th Jan.

" 21st Nov

" 21st Nov

" 19th Dec

Shikarpur (Cutch) 12th Dec

" 12th Dec

1° 57

10° 0

16° 34

20° 54

1° 13

13° 06

14° 47

0° 47

13° 00

04° 45

00° 0

04° 15

09° 16

03° 33

14° 40

05° 53

11° 25

0° 43

23° 35

23° 47

16° 30

34° 05

16° 35

16° 53

00° 17

08° 55

10° 15

09° 14

16° 39

08° 17

16° 34

16° 3

04° 5

16° 00

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows —

Burma 23 north-eastern India including Sikkim Nepal and Tibet 31, north western India including Kashmir Chitral and Baluchistan 21 and Peninsular India 2.

In all cases Indian Standard time is given.

MAP SHOWING THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA.

By M R SAKHAI

Geological Survey of India.

(After W D West)



Postcards

Single 8 pica
Reply 12 pica
(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full. Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal.)

Parcels (postage and compulsory)
Parcels not exceeding 15 lbs (100 lbs) in weight—

Not exceeding 40 lbs Rs 4
For every additional 40 lbs or part of that weight 0 4

Registration to compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 40 lbs

All parcels to Aden above 1 lb registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registered on fee 1s 6d
For each letter, postcard, book or packet, parcel, or parcel to be registered 0 8

Ordinary Money Order fees
On any sum not exceeding Rs 10 0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25 0 4
On any sum exceeding Rs 25 upto Rs 500 0 4

for each complete sum of Rs 25 and a annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10 the charge for it shall be only 2 annas

In the case of money orders to Ceylon and Portuguese India the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable. There is no money order service to Nepal.

Telegraphic money order fees—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an Express or as an Ordinary message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India. In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below—

Express—Rs 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary—Rs 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

Value payable fees—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees Rs 4
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 100 0 3
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 150 0 4

Where the value insured exceeds Rs 150 Rs 4 per ounce or part thereof Rs 2 0 8

For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof above Rs 150 and upto Rs 200 0 2

For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 200 0 1

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see 3 pica to 15

A surcharge for—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to India) is to be paid on parcels to Portugal or India except as hereinafter provided—

To Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates. To Burma—2 annas for the first 10 lbs and 1 anna for every additional 10 lbs or part thereof.

To the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, India, Japan, and all British colonies and possessions except Aden, Ceylon, and Burma 2 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

To other countries or places 3 annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards Single 2 annas.

Reply 4 annas

Postcards to Burma Single 1 anna and reply 2 annas.

Printed Papers—1 anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight 3 annas

For every additional 10 ounces or part of that weight 1 anna

Samples—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and 1 anna per 3 ounces thereafter.

Printed Papers, Business Papers and Samples—To Burma 9 pica for the first five tolas and 6 pica for every additional 5 tolas or part of that weight.

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below—

(a) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(b) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(c) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(d) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(e) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(f) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(g) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(h) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

(j) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows—

For parcel	Via Gibraltar		Over-land		Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter
	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	

mum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Ceylon, Hong

the value payable system

to Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destination—4 lbs 6 oz

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Hong kong, Malaya, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lbs. or 20 lbs

Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length breadth and thickness taken together and 2½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction

"	"	"	£2	"	"	£3	0	10
"	"	"	£3	"	"	£4	0	10
"	"	"	£4	"	"	£5	1	0
"	"	"	£5	"	"	"	1	0
for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder is less than 1 rupee, the charge for it shall be 10 pence								

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

Registration fee

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas

For insurance of letters and parcels to Africa and
Cyprus and of letters to Portuguese Indian
insurance free maximum value "limited
Tariff"

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma,
British Borneo and Japan, to Afghanistan and
parcels to Portuguese India

Where the value insured does not exceed £10 00

For every additional £10 00 or fraction thereof

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great
Britain and Northern Ireland and to British
Possessions and Foreign Possessions (other than
those mentioned above) to which insurance is
available

Where the value insured does not exceed £12

For every additional £12 or

(i) For a postcard 2 pence plus each day's postage

(ii) For a letter and packet 1 penny for each
day or part thereof plus ordinary postage

For air fare to foreign countries see April
1961 Supplement to the Post and Telegraph
(vide

Magistrate of Revenue in the Post Office—
At the close of 1960 there were 1,318
postal offices, 26,212 post offices and 10,547
miles of mail lines. During the year 1,241
million articles including 39 million registered
articles were posted, stamps worth Rs. 63.6
millions were sold for postal purposes, about
40 million money orders of the total value of
Rs. 42 million were issued. Also thousands
of Indian postal orders to the value of Rs. 23
lakhs were sold, a sum of Rs. 154 millions were
collected for Wadman and others on 1/1

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph, Engineer, one Asst. Chief Engineer and

by a number of attached officers

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the
two Departments was sanctioned by the Secre-
tary of State and introduced from 1st April.
The superior staff of the Direction in addition
to the Director General himself consists on the
engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief
Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Deputy Chief

The audit work of the Telegraph Department
is like that of the Post Office, entrusted to
the Accountant-General Posts and T.
assisted by a staff of Deputy and Asst.
Accountants-General

With effect from 1/4/1937 Burma C.
separated from the Indian Posts and T.

Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date

Inland Telegrams and Tariff—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows:—

		For delivery in India
	Private and State Express	Ordinary
	Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge	1 2	0 9
Each additional word over 8	0 2	0 1

		For delivery in Burma
		<i>Private and State</i>
		Express Ordinary
		Rs p Rs p
Minimum charge		2 4 1 2
Each additional word over 8		0 4 0 2

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet)		For delivery in Ceylon	
	<i>Private and State</i>		<i>Private and State</i>	
	Ex press	Ordinary	Ex press	Ordinary
	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a
Minimum charge	1 8	0 12	2 0	1 0
Each additional word over 12	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
The address is charged for				

The address is charged for

Additional charges	
Minimum for reply paid telegram .. .	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	4 annas
Collation	"

Signalling by flag or semaphore	The usual land charge plus a 25c
phone to or from ships—per	
telegram " " "	

Boat hire	Amount actually necessary
-----------	----	----	---------------------------

Copies of telegrams each 100
words or less4 annas.

Press telegrams	For delivery in India		For delivery in Ceylon
	Ex-press	Ordinary.	Ex-press
	Rs 2	Rs 1	Rs 1
	0 8	0 8	1 1

minimum charge .. 1 0 0 0
Each additional 5
words over 40 in
respect of India,
each additional four
words over 32 in
respect of Ceylon .. 0 2 0 1 0 1

The address is free

Greeting	Telegrams—Greetings	sent
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
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94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

The charges payable will be 6 annas (12 annas for each such telegram according to class Ordinary or Express consisting of more than 6 words as follows —

- (a) 4 words in the addressee's name
address,
(b) 1 word as sender's name
(c) The message consisting of Stock
will be counted as one word.

grams instead of using the
payment of 2 annas in addition to the
appropriate to the class of message
(or Ordinary)

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should
before the address the special post
-LX- which will not be charged for

For a acceptance of an
Express telegram
during the hours
when an office is
closed.

Quotation all closed ..	2
If only one of the offices is closed ..	1
If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office.	1

Foreign Tariff—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

Cables are not now accepted to the following country or countries:—Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, and France.

(Only India 111.7
R. S. R. S. R. S.)

Europe via I.R.C.—

Crest Britain and Northern Ireland	0 13 0 6 0 4 1
Ireland	0 13 0 6 0 4 1
Belgium	1 2 0 9 0 6
Holland	1 2 0 9 0 6
Germany	1 4 0 10 0 7
Netherlands	1 4 0 10 0 7
Spain	1 4 0 10 0 7
France	1 2 0 9 0 6 1
Italy City of the Vatican	1 5 0 10 1
Other Offices	1 4 0 10 0 7
Norway	1 4 0 10 0 7
Bulgaria	1 5 0 10 1
Russia	1 5 0 10 1 0 7
Turkey	1 5
Czechoslovakia	1 5 0 10 1 0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I.R.C.	0 13 0 6 1 0 4 1

America via I.R.C.—

N. A. Cables	
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia etc. via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1 0 4 1
Manitoba via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1 0 4 1
Vancouver B.C. via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1 0 4 1
New York, Boston etc.	1 11 0 13 1 0 8
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	1 13 0 14 1 0 10
Chicago	2 0 1 0 0 11
San Francisco Seattle, etc.	2 3 1 1 1 0 12
Buenos Aires	3 4 1 10 1 1 1
Rio de Janeiro	3 2 1 9 1 1
Valparaiso	3 4 1 10 1 1 1
Jamaica via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1 0 4 1
Havana	2 5 1 2 1 0 12

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate

Daily Letter Telegrams—

One third ordinary rate with a minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire are 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (See P & T Guide).

Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices.

Local rates apply regarding Registration, Reply Fall etc.

Full rates published in Post and Telegraph Code.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is 12 1/2 annas per word (ordinary) or 12 1/2 annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (including supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

Total charge
per word
Ordinary Code
Rs. S. As.

- (1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below 0 13 0 8
- (2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's ships of War or ships of the Royal Indian Navy 0 8 0 3
- (3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships .. 0 12 0 7 1/2

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g. R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

Foreign De Luxe Telegrams—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e. Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT., etc.) is charged for such telegrams.

Empire countries except Sudan, such greetings may be conveyed by means of Empire Social Telegrams.

Growth of Telegrams—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures—

		1897-98	1933-39
Inland	{ Private	4,107,270	12,201,585
	{ State	860,382	958,161
	{ Press	35,910	440,325
		1897-98	1933-39
Foreign	{ Private	735,679	2,690,137
	{ State	9,896	23,823
	{ Press	5,278	59,374
		5,754,415	16,373,405

The outturn of the workshops during 1933-39 represented a total value of Rs. 19,82,000.

Wireless—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1933-39 was thirty three, viz., Ahmedabad (two stations), Allahabad (two stations), Bombay (two stations), Calcutta (three stations), Car Nicobar, Chittagong, Delhi (three stations), Gaya (two stations), Hyderabad, Jodhpur (two stations),

Seven of these stations were for communication with ships at sea and twenty two worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed telegraph service between London and Bombay was started to work with

March 1939 the phone exchanges line connections. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 23 with 49,329 telephones.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1939 was 12,563.

Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1933-39 was Rs. 39,23,776 and Rs. 17,44,29,090 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1939 amounted to Rs. 11,67,64,000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs. 11,42,82,000, the result being a net gain Rs. 18,98,000.

Public Health.

The history of the Public Health department in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over populated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools, and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the

is that India is a house from the public health point of view is easily out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that as far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on storks, swans and turtles, of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and diarrhoea can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were made.

In June 1927 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Binningham inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923 when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Incharge Panchayat Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines after consultation with the provinces in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's last annual report —

Province	Births (per mille)		Deaths (per mille)	
	1937	1936	1937.	1936
British India	34.5	35.6	22.4	22.8
N W Frontier Province	29	31	19.9	17.0
Punjab	42	43	21.3	21.0
Delhi	45	45	23.8	23.8
U P	33	37	19.8	21.2
Bihar	3	33	21.0	20.5
Orissa	34	36	27.6	27.0
Bengal	33	32	23.6	23.7
C P	38	39	30.1	3.4
Bombay	38	39	25.4	26.0
Sind	18	19	11.1	11.8
Madras	36	35	22.3	22.0
Coorg	24	24	2.2	23.7
Assam	29	29	20.9	18.4
Ajmer Merwara	37	40	29.8	24.1

the fever
parasites
number of
and death

Province	Cholera	Small Po _x	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respira- tory Diseases	Other causes	Total
British India	99,054	54,810	28,169	3,569,890	267,479	487,319	1,635,954	6,112,344
N W F P	0.4	0.0	0.1	13.1	1.0	1.8	5.9	20,170
Punjab	24	973	39,979	468	3,005	5,722	19.9	556.85
Delhi	105	3,991	4	376,803	10,470	68,957	105,938	21.8
U P	0.004	0.2	0.0	14.5	0.4	2.3	4.1	16,630
Bihar	0.004	643	13.4	9,279	512	3,679	2,617	23.8
Orissa	1.0	3.200	24,036	79,263	17,126	44,678	147,409	1,055,003
Bengal	0.1	0.06	0.5	15.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	19.6
C P	13,949	7,485	14.0	584,873	4,008	3,306	114,365	7,3454
Bombay	0.4	0.2	0.04	16.9	0.1	0.1	3.3	21.0
Sind	5,076	2,262	105,931	17,194	4,895	63,610	199,165	2.8
Madras	0.7	0.3	14.7	2.4	0.7	8.9	1,219.1	23.6
Coorg	3,710	27,644	775,586	56,800	96,998	242,945	1,219.1	23.6
Assam	0.6	0.5	14.9	1.1	1.9	4.7	600,088	80.1
Ajmer Merwara	1,107	460	1,000	28,359	33,761	45,518	135,879	493,208
Bombay	0.07	0.03	0.06	17.0	2.0	2.7	6.2	23.4
Sind	10,920	1,810	606	164,130	28,024	111,487	176,189	46,860
Madras	0.6	0.09	0.03	8.5	1.4	5.8	9.1	11.1
Coorg	2	793	16	27,410	1,177	9,008	8,359	1,054,493
Assam	0.0	0.2	0.004	6.5	0.3	2.1	2.0	22.8
Ajmer Merwara	23,307	2,446	1,127	286,694	84,276	95,906	880,674	4,443
Bombay	0.5	0.05	0.0	6.1	1.8	2.0	11.9	27.2
Assam	1	9	8	3,471	143	223	630	174,084
Ajmer Merwara	0.0	0.05	0.05	21.1	0.9	1.4	3.8	20.9
Bombay	8,441	2,187	109,376	12,88	6,700	39,458	174,084	17,445
Assam	0.4	0.3	13.0	1.5	0.6	4.7	17,445	19.8
Ajmer Merwara	695	1.0	19.3	1.0	6.0	3.8	19.8	

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted as belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated

D—Deaths R—Rate 1 M.

The State Health Commission in its most recent published report which covers the year 1937, has shown a marked improvement in the health of the people of the State. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the health of the people of the State. It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the health of the people of the State. It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the health of the people of the State.

In 1937 both the birth and death rates showed a slight decrease as compared with 1936.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

India compares unfavourably with many other countries in the world.

POPULATION PROBLEM

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931—37 are given in the following table —

—	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p m	Annual number of deaths	Death rate p m	Annual excess of births over deaths
1871-1890	Not available		3 540 200	20	
1881-1890	4 565 637	24	5 058 578	26	49° 891
1891-1900	7 174 694	34	6 66° 417	31	512 277
1901-1910	8 591 136	38	7 657 513	34	933 623
1911-1920	8 810 018	37	8 14° 364	34	667 654
1921-1930	8 345 364	35	6 847 063	26	1 995 301
1931	9 135 890	35	6 615 099	25	2 520 791
1932	9 054 506	34	5 805 666	20	3 248 840
1933	9 678 876	36	6 096 787	22	3 582 089
1934	9 288 897	34	6 856 244	25	2 432 653
1935	9 898 794	35	6 578 711	24	3 320 083
1936	9 931 143	35	6 375 731	23	3 555 412
1937	9 388 457	34 5	6 112 375	22 4	3 276 082

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1937

1937	Average Strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged from Service		Average Constantly sick.	
		No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000
Officers	2 055	866	421 4	7	3 41	37	18 00			28 0°	13 64
Other Ranks	47 338	6 903	567 8	10°	2 15	520	10 97			1 260 21	27 02
Women	4 148	1 3°6	319 7	15	3 6°	42	10 13			45 95	11 06
Women confinement		780		"						30 24	
Children	6 157	2 °00	353 3	70	12 83	16	2 60			65 78	11 17
Royal Navy		106		3						6 49	
Royal Air Force	2 105	823	393 3	11	5 23	20	9 50			24 78	11 77

Among officers of the British Army in India 421.4 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals during the year compared with 474.8 in 1936.

The principal cause of admission to hospital of British troops was malaria of which there were 2,111 cases. Diarrhoea next in order being 1,300, followed by fever and dysentery.

Of British soldiers 25.9 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals compared with 34.4 in 1936 and 54.3 in 1937. There were 102 deaths or 2.15 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 1.29 or 2.45 per 1,000 in 1936.

The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were

General injuries	23
Infectious diseases	19

Both groups as compared with 1936 (also a good year) of 14.3 per 1,000 of strength among British troops and 2.0 per 1,000 of strength among Indian troops. The admission ratio appears generally to be on the downward trend and although an improvement on that of previous decades, in 1937 it was 1,071.5 per 1,000 for British troops and 62.3 per 1,000 among Indian troops, cannot be considered satisfactory according to modern health standards as long as

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1937.

	Average strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent to U.K.		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	1,841	661	359.0	84	35	17	9.23			21	19
Indian Ranks	98,901	38,735	391.7	175	1.77			543	5.49	1,498	15
Followers	23,701	6,613	279.0	94	3.96			94	3.96	233	15
Others*		1,661		25				57			

* Includes Reservists Indian Territorial Force Royal Indian Marine Indian State Forces, R. A. F. Civilians and Pensioners.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital in 1937 was 359.0 per thousand of strength as compared with 364.3 in 1936. Among soldiers 38,735 or 391.7 per 1,000 of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 426.6 in 1936. There was thus a decrease of 34.8 per 1,000 on the 1936 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers shows a decrease of 0.39 per 1,000 from 2.16 in 1936 to 1.77 in 1937.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. Leprosy has been known in India for over 3,000 years. It was regarded as a number of these against doubtfu

more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the beggins and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. M. N. M. P. R. O. S. the Leprosy

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron the Viscount Chalmersford as Chair man of the General Committee and H. E. the

to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in the early treatment of the cases.

FROM INDIA.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy

concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects—

- (a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable, and so
- (b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Council's main work during the first

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

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India is in this great Blindness Belt. According to the last census returns there are 340,000,000 people in India. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of traveling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind".

Associations known as "Blind Relief" Associations have been working for several years in Western India in conjunction with Government Hospitals to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of traveling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind".

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease. The National Institute gave £50 for organizing eye courses for the teachers and £120 for free distribution of literature. Courses of instruction are being organized and general publicity done.

St Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund—In November 1933 His Excellency the

MALARIA.

Malaria is without doubt India's major public health problem. It is estimated that over India as a whole, upwards of 100,000,000 people are affected each year.

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THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

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So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a

of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was under taken in India and Mesopotamia by the St John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St John of

are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 27 Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are —

- 1 The care of the sick and wounded men the

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To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the courses for Public Health Nurses in London, the Institute is now organising by the Indian

Constitution—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, most of which receive

to a maximum total of 10 lakhs of rupees Sale Royal Indian Navy

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL)

AND

St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St. John Ambulance Association was | During the year 1932, 50,898 persons attended

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing and also (c) A new course of instruction in Air Raid

(c) sale and traffic (d) Inval

(d) Inval

(e) tion and war denomination.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates, members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years, where the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation

t of whose
Red Cross

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of ~~several~~ hospitals in different parts

The Central Fund gives grants in-aid to Provincial branches. It gives scholarship number of women students at the schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and It has in the past brought from Europe certain number of European medical

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £27,750 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty four first class medical women, with a training reserve of

of India (b) Must be between the ages of twenty four and thirty two at entry (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, (d) she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who,

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was | midwives have been trained in addition to large
have been partially trained. Of
Fund has done much to pave the
registration and supervision of
is. It has also done much
work. Registration is urgently
Fund is now administered by the
Child Welfare Bureau of the
ross Society

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was | nurses and residences for the medical and teach
opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th | ing staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi.
February 1916. It is a residential Medical Col- | within easy reach of old Delhi city. The
provision

NURSING.

While India cannot show the complete chain | yearly supply of fully trained nurses both b
of outstall
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the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in

Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council.—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees, one in England and one in India.

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the majority of the staff but if it

Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and the Nursing Journal of India began to be published in February, 1910

The Trained Nurses' Association of India

Association of India and officers The Trained Nurses India and the Association of students of India are not employ or to supply nurses action with a membership with the avowed objects of unifying nursing education *pre de corps* among nurses a dignity and honour of the The Trained Nurses' Association membership of 1172 Th superintendents was started Association of Nursing

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THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement has had a remarkably low birth rate in the idea of the sacred mystery and by good, ers was introduced Indian federalism case government which was planned to give a touch

Three fundamental causes have led to this government which was planned to give a lot of money to the people.

the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unre-

franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people." We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may

Elaborated Political Activity and Political Will

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian

The House of Commons decided that the ques-

Provinces.	No Enrolled.	Number who voted.	Per cent.
LOWER HOUSE.			
Madras	1,523,248	479,278	31.5
Bombay	305,750	129,535	42.4
Bengal	896,544	46,755	5.2
United Provinces	494,752	95,553	19.3
Punjab	173,459	54,216	33.56
Bihar	215,490	17,037	7.9
Central Provinces and Berar	259,750	63,744	24.5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29.23
North-West Frontier Province	4,895	3,493	71.4
Orissa	70,526	4,670	6.62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE.			
Madras	2,578	1,420	55.1
Bombay	1,636	923	56.4
Bengal	2,136	437	20.5
United Provinces	1,664	593	35.6
Bihar	882	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91.57

In many cases the percentages given above does not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House is

self-determination a guarantee that never will they be exposed to such ruthless ravishing as

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicat-

ies in the fact that the women of India are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored by the Government.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored by the Government.

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franchise
the last

Provinces.	No Enrolled.	Number who voted	Per cent
LOWER HOUSE			
Madras	153,245	479,278	31.5
Bombay	305,750	129,835	42.4
Bengal	896,588	46,759	5.2
United Provinces	494,750	95,533	19.3
Punjab	173,459	59,716	33.56
Bihar	215,499	17,037	7.9
Central Provinces and Berar	259,750	63,764	24.5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29.23
North West Frontier Province	4,895	3,493	71.4
Orissa	70,526	4,610	6.62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE			
Madras	25,78	14,0	55.1
Bombay	1,635	9,3	56.4
Bengal	2,136	437	20.5
United Provinces	1,684	599	35.6
Bihar	889	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91.57

In many cases the percentages given above self-determination a guarantee that never will they be exposed to such ruthless ravishing as

The School of Oriental and African Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter departments as follows (1) India Burma

The School is temporarily evacuated to Christ's College Cambridge. The School's new building is in course of erection on the Bloomsbury Site of the University of London.

The School provides teaching in many subjects. The work is carried out in six

from time to time for special courses of public lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

Patron, H M the King *Chairman of the Governing Body* The Rt Hon. Lord Barchok
FO GCMG DCL FSA Director, Professor
 R L Turner, M.C., M.A. Litt.D. *Secretary*
 F J R Bottrill M.A.

Teaching Staff

Name	Subjects	Status
Ethel O Ashton	Swahili	Lecturer
1 T Grahame Bailey M.A. B.D., D.Litt	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	The Viceroy's Reader in Urdu.
1 Rev G P Bargery I Litt	Hausa	Reader
2 L D Barnett C.B., M.A., Litt.D	Indian History and Sanskrit	Lecturer
S Birsbaum D Phil	Hebrew Palaeography	Research Lecturer
K de B Codrington, M.A.	Indian Art .. .	Non-Lecturer
2 G H Darab Khan M.A.	Persian . . .	Lecturer
3 H H Dodwell M.A.	History . . .	Professor
2 J Heyworth Dunne D.Litt	Arabic	Lecturer
9 E. Dora Edwards M.A. D.Litt .	Chinese . . .	Professor
2 J R Firth M.A.	Linguistics & Indian Phonetics	Lecturer
1 S G Vesey FitzGerald M.A., LL.D	Indian Law .. .	Reader
Margaret M Green M.A. . .	West African Languages	Lecturer
2 Betty Helmann Ph.D. . .	Sanskrit & Indian Philosophy	"
2, 8 W D H Henning D Phil ..	Iranian Studies ..	Parsons Community's Lecturer

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Status</i>
Beatrice Honikman M.A.	African Phonetics	Lecturer
Il'ia Cl'ia	Chinese	Assistant Lecturer
Commander V F Isomonger B.N. (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer
A Lloyd James M.A.	Phonetics	Professor
Hester M. Lambert M.A.	Marathi	Lecturer
B Lewis B.D.	Islamic History	Assistant Lecturer
O Matthews M.A. B.Litt	Tamil	Lecturer
V Minorsky	Persian	Professor
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M D Ratnasuriya Ph.D.	Sinhalese Epigraphy and Indian History	
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Walter Symon Ph.D.	Chinese	Reader
W Stede Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	Lecturer
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L. P. Elwell Sutton M.A.	Iraqi Arabic	Lecturer
S H Taqizadeh	Persian	
S Topalian	Turkish Persian and Armenian	
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A N Tucker M.A. Ph.D.	Bantu and Sudanic Languages	Lecturer
E L. Turner M.C. M.A. Litt.D.	Sanskrit	Professor
Yas C Ward D.Litt. D.Lit.	West African Languages	Reader
I Wartski, M.A.	Modern Hebrew	Ahad Ha'am Lecturer
Sir Richard O Winsted K.B.E. C.M.G. M.A. D.Litt.	Malay	Reader
S Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	Lecturer
Yu Dauchyan	Chinese Tibetan and Mongolian	Assistant Lecturer
Kadry Zafir M.A.	Arabic	Lecturer

1 University Reader and Appointed Teacher

2 Recognised Teacher in the University of London

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The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as suspicious and prejudiced of the population, according to the methods

Madras

The Madras coast line of 1750 miles is fish in order to test the suitability of these methods for Indian conditions have reached as far as the 5 fathom

can be based and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran composed of logs and other convenient centres. The material is largely a net for export

fisherman of experience was recruited from } They are so varied and far reaching that it is impossible to describe them in detail. As far as

have been the
in the fish-
some of the
can be used
must be de-
with respect to

(1) what kinds and quantities of fish are/ ~~are taken in the waters of the~~

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is met by none-
 technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organisation the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after

Orissa where the

and Europe were regulated by the Bengal Government for appointment here as the Fisheries Expert. He surveyed the industry and submitted a report to Government which

Fresh water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be made without a reference to Mr H. T. the Fisheries shed in 1923. Information of the industry and contains the a complete trade of the

scope for most useful work in improving existing methods, in introducing canning and in the

his survey has shown that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution.

who realised the benefit to their trade of using benefit of fishermen is the paramount consid-

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During the current year an ice factory and a Inland Fisheries.—Government at the begin-
ning of 1938 approved of a scheme for the develop-

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The Punjab.

the work activities consist mainly in the lack of timely rains The Chacra
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Result. A comparison of the fertility of Ova from wild and domesticated trout was continued during the year. The mortality amongst Ova from domesticated fish was 32 per cent and infertility 13 per cent. In the case of wild fish the figures were 41 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

The Hatcheries at Mahill (Kulu) had 109 fertile Ova of Brown Trout.

Work continued on the survey of trout waters, carp farming, and the introduction of exotic species in the waters of the province.

Travancore.

This State has abolished fisheries to the

COPYRIGHT.

There is no provision of law in British India modifications of them in their applications, for the registration of Copyright Protection translations and musical compositions. In the

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British settlement while the boundaries are defined as

in Bombay, Central Provinces, Hyderabad | evergreen forests

Moist Hill Forests—These
length of the Western
axis from the North West
to Blutan mostly between
but descending in places to
sling on southerly aspects to

only locally

| The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chal* pine

5 Tropical Thorn
throughout the
Western Ghats from
Malabar and Nilgiri
to 35 inches per year
open forest of thorn
species of *Acacia* are
corresponding area is
lower rainfall 10 to

Service is now well stopped in 1920

The Government Forest Service is now

more than realized for not only is the executive

completes four branches —

(1) The Indian Forest Service. This still contains 219 officers. Of these 163 were recruited direct to the service. Recruitment to this service ceased in 1932.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service — This service was created in 1913 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The present number of officers

The original Forest School, established in 1874 came directly under the Government of India in 1884 when it became as the Imperial Forest College, and at first for all the provinces was the Forest College was Madras Bombay and others and stated the Imperial Service Forest College with effect 1

laboratory and museum and book students. The surrounding grounds about 4 acres constitute a small school and include tennis courts while there is a playground adjacent.

Staff of the College consists at present of the Director and the Assistant Instructor. Certain of the Research Officers of the Forest Research Institute also lecture in their special subjects.

Among the

Following the transfer of forests to popular control under the reformed constitution the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing and in its place each province is building up its own Superior Forest Service. For the training of all men for these new forest services

for the two years course which is now being accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States or who have a guarantee of employment on their successful completion of the course.

Research.—The Forest School founded at

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The entire course was held at the Forest School, which was founded in 1904.

been solved by means of light tramways the

Bibliography—A large number of bulletins
ations has been issued by the
Institute and of these a list
is from the President, Forest
ate and College, New Forest,



WAKE UP, INDIA!
BUY DEFENCE LOANS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Beam Stations—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhoni respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay whilst stations at Bleguena and Grimaly are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number and total nearly thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between lighthouses and shore stations are by the Port Trusts at Bombay and

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction

at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years

Radio-Telephone Service—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many

In December 1936 a radio telephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon by means of which telephonic communication can be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burma. This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus both at Madras and at Rangoon.

Many technical problems are involved in the substantial funds for the purpose. A spe

Any private telephone owner can use the

The first important development ordered

Broadcasting—For several years limited

Should with looking to
The Government of India decided to appo

expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 20 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended.

Licences—Broadcast receiving licences are issued at a fee of Rs. 100 for a period of one year.

mental purposes are much sought after and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during the past year.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Headquarters of All India Radio N. 1. Bhagwan Das Road New Delhi.

Telegraphic address: CONBROCAST.

fact between All India is established through

communications received from all other stations and

There are 9 stations and 15 transmitters at present in operation in India. 7 Receiving Centres are also in operation at the present moment at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Trichy, Basse and Jessawar. Two more are under construction.

Each station is under the control of a Station Director who exercises supervision in respect

(i) Advisory Committees established at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Lucknow in consultation with the Provincial Governments to keep the Controller in touch with local public opinion in the matter of local public opinion in the matter of construction and advice on such matters.

(ii) The five Radio Journals of All India: Radio, The Indian Listener (English), Awaz (Urdu), Barang (Hindi), Betar Jagat (Bengali) and Vanoli (Tamil).

(iv) Correspondence with Listeners from whom both appreciations and criticisms are received.

Growth of Broadcasting—The working of the Department resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,61,950 with effect from the year 1930-31 to 1933-34.

Up to the 31st March 1934 Rs. 23,88,067 have been spent out of the total allotment of Rs. 40 lakhs on capital programme.

The growth of Broadcast Receiver Licences at the end of March of each year beginning with 1933 is given below which will indicate the

	Headquarters	Other Offices
Officers	7	252
Staff	53	214
Total	60	466

Programmes—Programmes both European and Indian are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Directors of Pro-

Licences
9,770
12,037
17,881
40

ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

(With effect from May 1, 1949)

Station	Power in k W	Call sign	Frequency in kc s	Wave length (Metres)	Transmission Time in Indian Standard Time (Subtract 5½ hours if G.M.T.)
1 Delhi .	MW 20	VLD	846	332.6	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1700 to 2300
Delhi	SW 10	VLD 2	940	31.3	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1700 to 2300
Delhi .	SW 5	VLD 3	15290	19.62	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1700 to 2300
Delhi	SW 10 (Experimental)	VLD 4	11870	25.27	(As VLD 3)
2 Bombay	MW 15	VUI	1231	244	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1430 iii 1700 to 2300
Bombay	SW 10	VUI 2	950	31.4	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1430 iii 1700 to 2300
3 Madras .	MW 25	VUM	1420	211	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1430 iii 1600 to 2230
Madras	SW 10	VUM 2	9570	31.35	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1430 iii 1600 to 2230
4 Calcutta	MW 15	VUC	810	370.4	i 0830 to 0930 ii 1030 to 1130 iii 1230 to 1430 iv 1700 to 2230
Calcutta	SW 10	VUC 2	9330	31.43	i 0830 to 0930 ii 1030 to 1130 iii 1230 to 1430 iv 1700 to 2230
5 Lahore	MW 5	VUL	1080	276	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1300 iii 1800 to 2300
6 Lucknow	MW 5	VUW	1022	293.5	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1300 iii 1730 to 2300
7 Tikhinopolis	MW 5	VUT	738	396	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1300 iii 1730 to 2300
8 Dacca .	MW 5	VUY	1167	257.1	1700 to 2230
9 Telawar	MW 25	VUP	1500	200	i 0830 to 0930 ii 1700 to 2230

Indian States are taking up actively the installation of Public Stations. Hyderabad State has one in operation while Travancore, Mysore and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future.

Number of Receivers.—While the number of Wireless Receivers in India has increased the total for all India falls far short of the end of April 1934 being only 11,000 as against the vast population of 338,000,000 and when one compares it with the production in the U.S.A. or Japan where it is becoming an indispensable domestic and social institution.

Taking the figures of wireless licences there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933 and July 1933. The number in April 1933 was 43,351 in April 1934 53,810 and in April 1935 96,400. April 1934 1,00,384. At the end of 1934 there were 21,000 licence holders in Bombay. President Will has the largest number in India.

Radio Imports.—The imports of apparatus into India has increased in recent years. Imports have increased from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1933 to Rs. 35 lakhs in 1936-37. The value for 1933-34 was Rs. 47.7 lakhs while in 1938-39 was about 41 lakhs. For the ten months 1st April 1939 to 31st January 1940 the value of imports was Rs. 40.5

wireless apparatus to India. The United States comes second and the Netherlands third.

During the year 1931-32 imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5,19,101 to Rs. 4,66,316 while those from the United States of America increased by 61 lakhs from Rs. 1,49,111 to Rs. 2,10,314. Imports from the United Kingdom have increased since 1931-32 to Rs. 1,66,000 in 1936-37 being second to the United States of America with exports to India valued at Rs. 1,60,351 during the same year. In 1933-34 imports from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 1,51,844 and in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,68,600. Imports from the U.S.A. in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 1,53,617 and in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,76,630. For the ten months 1st April 1939 to 31st January 1940 total imports from the United Kingdom were of the value of Rs. 14,001 and for the U.S.A. Rs. 1,79,957.

In 1935-36 the total Indian imports were valued at Rs. 23 lakhs and in 1934-35 at Rs. 16

lakhs and amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs in the share of complete receivers being Rs. 25 lakhs. In 1933-34 complete receivers amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs and in 1934-35 to over Rs. 25 lakhs.

AMULBURY

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom which now heads the list of countries supplying

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries.

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS

The following Tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS

1933-34	Rs. 40.9 lakhs
1937-38	" 47 "
1936-37	35.2
1935-36	23
1934-35	16
1933-34	11
1932-33	10

BOMBAY IMPORTS

1934-35	Rs. 16.53 lakhs
1937-38	" 26.19
1936-37	18.06
1935-36	15.70
1934-35	8.7
1933-34	" 6
1932-33	

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH

Principal Articles	1937-38 (Twelve months)		1938-39 (Twelve months)		1939-40 (Twelve months 1st April to 31st January)	
	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
<i>Complete Wireless receivers</i>						
From United Kingdom	5 137	6 94 791	6 635	8 15 185	9 741	10 40 490
Netherlands	6 4 3	6 96 341	7 334	5 65 089	8 274	7 73 6 6
United States of America	15 092	15 75 310	11 860	10 30 754	13 150	10 40 4 9
Other countries	2 915	2 60 903	2 977	2 34 500	3 824	3 56 456
Total	20 567	24 11 415	24 110	23 85 528	31 031	30 47 114
<i>Wireless valves</i>						
From United Kingdom	15 409	86 476	17 408	78,806	17 4 9	79 060
United States of America	44 951	50 833	45 197	56 436	43 860	61 0 5
Other countries	20 1 1	65 195	7 96	18 743	14 130	25 575
Total	80 0 1	11 504	70 399	1 53 095	75 46	1 66 410
<i>Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves</i>		5 95 499		3 81 615		7 55 119
Others		11 51 614		9 76 605		3 03 110
<i>Total of Wireless apparatus</i>						
From United Kingdom		15 54 884		16 87 726		14 0 94
Netherlands		17 60 785		6 36 051		8 63 501
United States of America		15 36 717		12 63 017		10 40 575
Other countries		4 18 146		5 10 939		4 74 4
Grand Total		47 70 032		40 97 733		40 0 805

The Press.

Slavery, but in Bombay they were absolutely free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord that no Englishman should have thought of there who was Governor of Bombay from 1831

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offence Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of

This system continued with only minor

India.

The Presidency Banks—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the

of —

ents vice-presidents and the
les of the Local Boards,
n elected from amongst the
in members by each Local Board.

- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board
- (d) not more than two non-officials nominated by the Central Government

The Directorate

Managing Director
 Dy Managing Director

S. William Lamond
 A. R. Christopherson Esq (Offg.)

Presidents Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

H. H. Iarn Esq
 C. B. Morton Esq OBE MC
 B. A. C. Neville Esq

President
 Vice-President
 Secretary

BOMBAY—

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
 The Honble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinnoy
 A. McCulloch Esq

President
 Vice-President
 Secretary

MADRAS—

C. G. Alexander Esq
 Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengalathan Chetty
 R. S. Paton Esq (Offg.)

President
 Vice-President
 Secretary

Nominated by the Central Government

The Honble Rai Jai Lal Ram Sarn Das CIE Lahore

Elected under Section 8 (1) (ii) of the Act by the Local Boards

Rai Bahadur Moonjee Lal Taparia Calcutta
 F. F. Stirling Esq Bombay
 G. H. Hodgkin Esq Madras

Manager in London

R. R. Burrell Esq

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar,
 Calcutta
 Clive Street Calcutta
 Park Street Calcutta

Ambala Cant
 Amraoti
 Amritsar
 Asansol

Cannanada
 Cochin
 Coimbatore
 Colombo

Cuttack
 Guntur
 Gwalior
 Hapur (Sub Branch)
 Hathras
 Howrah
 Hubli
 Hyderabad (Deccan)
 Hyderabad (Sind)
 Indore
 Jaipur
 Jaigson
 Jaipalgur
 Jamshedpur
 Jhansi
 Jodhpur
 Jubbulpore
 Jalandhar
 Karachi
 Kanpur (Sub Branch)
 Katni
 Khamgaon
 Khandwa
 Kumbakonam

Lahore	Muzaffarnagar	Peshawar City	Sholapur
Larkana	Muzaffarpur	Isfahani (Sub Branch)	Sialkot.
Lucknow	Mylingyan	Iscona.	Simla.
Ludhiana	Mymensingh	Iscona City	Sitapur.
Lyalpur	Nadiad	Isorbandar	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Madera	Nagpur	Purnea	Sukkur.
Mandalay	Najini Tal	Quetta.	Surat.
Mangalore	Nanded	Isalpur	Teltecherry
Maunipatam	Nandyal.	Rajahmundry	Tirunelveli
Meerut	Narangunge	Isajkot	Tirupar.
Mirpurkhas (Sub-Branch)	Nasik	Rampur	Trichinopoly
Monchyr (Sub Branch)	Nerapattam	Rangoon	Trichur
Montgomery	Nellore	Isatlam (Sub-Branch)	Trivandrum.
Moradabad	New Delhi	Isawalpindi	Tuticorin
Moulmein.	Nowshera	Saharanpur	Ujjain
Multan	Okara (Sub Branch)	Salem	Isellore
Murree.	Ootacamund	Sambal (Sub Branch)	Isilagapatam.
Mussoorie	Isalac de (Sub Branch)	Sargodha	Isilianagram
Muttra	Isatna	Secunderabad	Wardha
	Iseshawar	Shillong	Yeremol

as security for advances

(2) The amount which may be advanced to

(4) Drawing accepting discounting buying given against any security not be
and selling of bills of exchange and other in which a trustee may invest
negotiable securities. under the Indian Trusts Act, 1

Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 58 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30th June 1881	230	61	63	344	1913	247	167	65	480
1886	329	82	29	450	1914	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	63	492	1915	263	187	20	650
1896	405	88	67	560	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	409	2463
1906	166	93	46	305	1918	664	549	413	1626
1911	198	129	7	404	1919	346	298	140	784
1912	210	15	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan 1901	364	206	139	709

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June 1901	4000
1902	16
1903	1056
1904	4008
1905	405
1906	3054
1907	1004
1908	96
1909	4074
1910	1391
1911	1596
1912	1908
1913	580
1914	91

RESERVE BANK

31st Dec. 1935	604
1936	714
1937	970
1938	1118
1939	1285

Government Deposits

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below —
In Lakhs of Rupees

—	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits	Proportion of Government deposits to 1 + 2 + 4
1st Decr per					14.3 percent.
1901	360	153	340	1463	8.3
1906	360	213	3.7	2745	8.8
1907	360	279	335	2311	8.4
1908	360	204	3.5	2861	8.4
1909	360	309	307	3.65	9.7
1910	360	318	339	3.34	9.6
1911	360	331	433	3119	9.0
1912	375	34	4.6	3578	11.8
1913	3.5	361	687	3644	10.5
1914	375	3.0	5.1	400*	9.5
1915	375	786	49	3460	9.0
1916	375	369	5	4470	9.3
1917	375	358	771	6771	12.9
1918	375	363	864	5097	8.8
1919	375	310	772	7* 6	9.6
1920	375	355	901	7.25	
30th June (Imperial Bank)					
1901	547	375	0	016	18.6
1906	56	371	167	6336	13.5
1907	562	411	12.6	7047	20.2
1908	56*	435	2.09	766*	20.7
1909	56*	457	2.5*	7588	27.4
1910	56	477	3.54	7530	10.6
1911	56	49*	1004	7317	8.6
1912	56	507	796	7331	10.9
1913	56*	517	0.74	233	14.6
1914	56	5*7	1391	7003	17.1
1915	56*	537	1596	6615	20.8
1916	56*	64*	1908	6146	6.4
1917	56	620	642	74*3	8.4
1918	56*	6*7	791	7483	

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.
BANK OF BENGAL

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt. deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1st December							11 per cent
1900	200	103	155	582	413	136	12
1905	200	140	167	1204	346	181	12
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14
1910	200	175	193	1609	514	363	14
1911	200	180	270	1677	7*9	3*1	14
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14
1914	200	200	287	2180	1169	821	16
1915	200	204	265	1978	785	793	16
1916	200	213	274	2143	77*	68	16
1917	200	2*1	443	2934	1492	773	17
1918	200	2189	584	239*	894	779	17
1919	200	2*00	405	3*54	997	864	17
1920	200	2*10	434	3398	12*1	910	19†

* Includes Rs 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments

† 87
21

BANK OF BOMBAY

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo s	Other depo s	Cash	In est- ments	Dividend for year
1900	100	0	87	41*	1*9	89	11 per cent
1905	100	87	9*	676	259	158	1*
1906	100	0	101	83*	354	177	12 "
1907	100	96	112	8*1	3*4	184	13 "
19 8	100	101	94	83	377	149	13 "
1909	100	103	1*0	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	100	105	15*	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	100	106	107	11 4	463	*08	14 "
1912	1*0	106	117	11*4	515	210	14 "
1913	100	106	2*0	1015	477	*3*	14 "
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	*02	15 "
191*	100	100	138	1079	4*3	276	15 "
1916	100	90	14*	1307	667	31*	15 "
1917	100	9	2*5	2817	1399	744	17*
1918	100	101	177	1749	642	353	18*
1919	100	111	*0*	2756	9 4	*15	19*
19 0	100	1*0	349	2749	8 0	*98	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS

	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo s	Other depo s	Cash	In est- ments	Dividend for year
1900	60	**	35	260	82	67	8 per cent
1905	60	30	41	344	140	72	10 "
1906	60	3*	54	355	151	81	10 "
1907	60	36	35	416	16*	84	10 "
1908	60	40	5*	447	153	84	11 "
1909	60	41	49	500	141	79	1*
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	60	62	80	6 5	165	104	12 "
191	75	70	75	743	190	113	1*
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	1*
1914	75	76	91	761	07	134	1*
1	75	65	83	803	* 0	184	1*
1916	75	65	104	960	296	161	12 "
1917	75	*0	87	1020	496	94	12 "
1918	75	60	10*	954	272	139	12 "
1919	75	45	104	1*15	436	175	12 "
19 0	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 "

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo s	Other depo s	Cash	In est- ments	Dividend for year
19*1	547	371	2 0	016	3433	165*	16 per cent
19*	56	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 "
19 3	56*	435	1*56	7047	2913	9 5	16 "
19*4	56	457	* 08	7662	*19*	1175	16 "
1925	562	477	2 5	588	358	1413	16 "
19 6	56*	49*	3 54	7530	4 03	2188	16 "
19*7	56*	507	1004	317	*_83	*050	16 "
19 8	56	517	796	7331	1377	*535	16 "
1929	56	5*7	*074	7233	3041	2409	16 "
1930	562	537	1301	003	1696	2969	16 "
1931	56*	642	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 "
193*	56	515	1903	6149	2*01	2979	12 "
1933	6	5 0	58*	74 3	2308	3973	1*
1934	56	5*7	791	7483	2165	393	1*
1935	6	4	"	*43	1070	3733	1*
1936	56	550	"	894	19 6	4 54	1*
1937	56	0	"	8314	*168	4065	12 "
1 3*	56	5 2	"	8119	16*8	39	1*
193	56	5 7	"	839	1459	4 8	1*

* Govt Deposits were taken over by the Government Bank on 1st April 1934

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1959 was as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Notes held in the Banking Dept	17 65 08 997 8 0		
Notes in circulation —			
(a) Legal Tender in India	2,25,20,40 178 0 0	41 54 47 808 11 8	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11 42 60 000 0 0	2,86 97 782 0 10	
Total notes issued		1 07 20 11 290 6 6	1 51 91 16 8 9 3 0
	2 54 29 73 635 8 0		
			64 01 37 963 4 6
			33 33 78 793 0 6
			Val
Total Liabilities	2 54 29 73 635 8 0	Total Assets	2 54 29 73 635 8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 69.789 per cent

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.

ASSETS

	Rs		Rs	
	₹	P	₹	P
Capital paid up	5 00 00 000	0 0		
Reserve Fund	5 00 00 000	0 0	17 59 30 177	8 0
Deposits —			7 26 7 0	0 0
(a) Government —			4 08 315	2 0
(1) Central Government of India	8 73 17 101	12 11	3 65 331	7 2
(2) Government of Burma	1 53 09 708	15 8		
(3) Other Government Accounts	4 53 39 988	6 5	Nd	
(b) Banks	18 86 71 450	13 6	Nil	
(c) Others	1 15 63 470	12 2	10 10 89 6	0 10 1
Bills Payable	8 01 267	14 3	6 97 80 562	12 6
Other Liabilities	54 00 081	0 2	1 00 00 000	0 0
Total Liabilities	43 51 06 278	11 1		
			Yd	
			6 42 08 514	3 8
			1 05 05 426	15 8
			Total Assets	
			43 51 05 2 8 11	1

* Includes Cash and Short term Securities

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor—Sir James B Taylor K.C.I.E.

Deputy Governor—Manilal B Nanavati

Bombay Register	Kasturbhai Lalji
Bombay Register	B. M. Birla
Register	Mal Bahadur Sir Badridas
	C. R. Srinivas
	Jayaw Rang
	Debi Begi
	ster

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c)—
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E. M.B.E.

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)
The Hon. Mr C. E. Jones C.I.E., L.C.S.

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception

(In lakhs of Rupees)

31st Dec	Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Government deposits	Other deposits	Notes and Coin	Bills Purchased and Discounted	Balances held abroad	Loans and Advances to Government	Investment
1935	500	500	604	2860	157		1733	100	5
1936	500	500	714	1614	1106		1436		6
1937	500	500	976	2142	2941		363	000	6
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	806	114	106	6
1939	500	500	1085	2002	1774	1010	637	100	6

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS
SECURED IN INDIA.
In Lakhs of Rupees

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits

1913	105
1919	10
1920	74
1921	335
1922	380
1923	533
1924	618
1925	743
1926	748
1927	731
1928	733
1929	684
1930	706
1931	705
1932	715
1933	683
1934	711
1935	696
1936	691
1937	674
1938	700
1939	713
1940	767
1941	50

Exchange Banks Investments

Turning now to the question of the invest

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also

and China	3 264 000
Eastern Bank Ltd	595 000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2 513 000
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	1 893 000
National Bank of India Ltd	2 693 000
	10 838 000

- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State
 (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
 (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets —

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co	1 237	778	4 751	6 036
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	363	18	7 394	2 581
Bank of Taiwan Ltd	772	432	19 091	14 633
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	3 000	3 000	48 191	31 772
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	2,000	2 542	49 801	10 642
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1 000	500	7 499	7 170
Grindlay & Co Ltd	250	100	3 744	2 445
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1 239	7,119	52 049	37 240
Lloyds Bank Ltd	15 810	9 503	433 379	251,372
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1 075	14 852	10 837
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	3 529	3 929	71 256	34 710
National Bank of India Ltd	2,000	2,200	27 856	
National City Bank of New York	19 143	12,995	577 043	457
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	3,855	1 542	12,922	
Netherlands Trading Society	4 676	1 343	41 337	
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd	125	175	4 072	
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd	5 892	8 714	92 086	

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within the Empire, had its origin in the fact that since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank's action was most judicious and the result was that the confidence of the public in the banking system was not shaken.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to Chartered	35	52	1,116	678
"	37	55	699	673
"	10	—	12	8
"	100	113	1,859	1,078
"	20	27	277	124
"	12	1	183	121
"	3	3	81	39
"	4	—	24	17
"	168	67	2,986	1,731
"	12	14	365	157
"	81	17	714	256
"	39	8	144	101

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —

In Lakhs of rupees.

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits
1875	14	2	27
1880	18	3	63
1895	15	5	94
1890	33	17	270
1895	63	31	866
1900	82	45	807
1906	133	56	1,155
1910	275	100	2,565
1915	281	156	1,787
1916	287	173	2,471
1917	303	162	3,117
1918	436	165	4,059
1919	539	224	5,890
1920	637	235	7,114
1921	938	300	7,859
1922	802	261	8,163
1923	699	284	8,442
1924	690	280	8,250
1925	673	386	8,449
1926	676	403	8,985
1927	688	419	9,084
1928	674	434	9,255
1929	786	366	9,371
1930	744	440	9,223
1931	727	426	9,234
1932	781	439	9,167
1933	778	453	9,177
1934	799	467	9,444
1935	817	502	9,814
1936	848	546	10,114

LONDON OFFICES AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31 33 Bishopsgate E C 2
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25 Old Broad Street, E C 2
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms</i>		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	39 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41 Lothbury E C 2
Central Bank of India	Central Exchange Bank of India	64 Bishopsgate E C 2
Karnati Industrial Bank	Barclay's Bank	165 Fenchurch Street E. C 3
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	120 Old Broad Street E. C 2
Sims Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto	Ditto
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41 Lothbury E C 2
<i>Exchange Banks</i>		
American Express Co (Inc)	London Office	79 Bishopsgate E C 2
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Anglo Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	9 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House 40-41 Old Broad Street E C 2
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	Ditto	39 Bishopsgate E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto	5 13 King William Street, F C 4
Eastern Bank	Ditto	23 Crosby Sq E C 3
Erindley & Co	Ditto	54 Parliament Street S W 1
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71 Lombard Street E C 3
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15 Gracechurch St., E C 3
Mitsui Bank	Ditto	100 Old Broad St. E C 2
National Bank of India	Ditto	26 Bishopsgate E C 2
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117 Old Broad Street E C 2
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	National Provincial Bank	15 Bishopsgate E. C 2
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank	London Representative	85 Gracechurch Street E C 3
Thomas Cook & Son	London Office	Berkeley Street F1
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7 Bishopsgate E C 2

Note—F & O Banking Corporation Ltd. is merged into Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China as from 1st February 1933

INDIAN BANKERS AND SHROFFS

respect of such advances

(and shroffs receive deposits and advances on other securities at a slightly higher rate than banks) but there is no restriction on the amount of such advances.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks and advances on other securities at a slightly higher rate are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances are granted at a rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Year	Bank Rate (%)	Shroffs Rate (%)	Advance Rate (%)
1928	6.945	6.456	6.313
1929	6.878	6.788	6.80
1930	6.508	6.277	7.044
1931	6.735	7.353	7.807
1932	6.022	4.033	4.803
1933	3.627	3.5	3.5
1934	3.5	3.5	3.45
1935	3.5	3.41	3.5
1936	3.5	3	3
1937	3	3	3
1938	3	3	3
1939	3	3	3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members of these clearing houses are the banks and other members who may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually
In lakhs of Rupees

—	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi.	Total
1903 ..		876..	1464			310	10560
1904 ..		9492	1536			365	11393
1905 ..		10927	1560			324	12811
1906 ..		10912	1583			400	12895
1907 ..	2 444	12645	1548			530	37167
1908 ..	21281	12585	1754			643	36763
1909 ..	19776	14375	1948			702	36801
1910 ..	22038	16652	2117	4765		755	46527
1911 ..	25763	17605	2083	5399		762	51612
1912 ..	23831	20831	1152	6045		1159	58016
1913 ..	33133	21800	2340	6198		1219	64760
1914 ..	28031	17696	2127	4989		1315	54158
1915 ..	3,066	16462	1887	4069		1352	56036
1916 ..	48017	24051	2495	4553		1503	80919
1917 ..	47193	33655	2339	4966		2028	90181
1918 ..	74397	63369	2528	6927		2429	139413
1919 ..	90,41	76250	3004	8837		2266	180593
1920 ..	153388	1,6353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921 ..	91672	89758	3847	11875		3579	200761
1922 ..	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	5734	210523
1923 ..	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195983
1924 ..	92049	65050	6546	11555	13134	4315	192249
1925 ..	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926 ..	95944	47066	5688	12511	16035	3166	175404
1927 ..	100392	39496	56 9	17609	15997	3037	179510
1928 ..	108819	54308	6540	17035	15446	2945	200093
1929 ..	99765	79969	5877	19160	15429	2718	215917
1930 ..	89313	71703	5718	11453	17093	2550	191862
1931 ..	75677	63932	4461	8156	8350	2319	163320
1932 ..	74850	64637	4722	7595	7458	2519	161579
1933 ..	8 303	64552	5159	5407	7000	2563	167669
1934 ..	86573	68571	5761	5737	8607	2973	177672
1935 ..	93547	75043	6289	6900	8597	2978	193606
1936 ..	82037	72104	6393	7 80	8457	3099	190711
1937 ..	99050	83667	70978	8769	12693	3608	
1938 ..	91457	70997	10145	7641	10835	3241	
1939 ..	10 611	83700	9701	9457	11457	3557	

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.
Showing the amount for one or more days at the rate of 1 to 16 Rupees per month of 31 Days

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs	p	Rs	p	Rs	p	Rs	p	Rs	p	Rs	p	Rs	p	Rs	p
1	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
2	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
3	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
4	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
5	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
6	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
7	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
8	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
9	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
10	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
11	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
12	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
13	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
14	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
15	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
16	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
17	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
18	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
19	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
20	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
21	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
22	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
23	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
24	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
25	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
26	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
27	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
28	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
29	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
30	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
31	0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by

they were revised in 1894 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent, with a share in the traffic, both passenger and goods, falling in of the original contracts as

question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced. Moreover in all questions relating to railways extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway De-

(b) the representative of the predominant

are as follows:—The following are the

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on

Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent Controller of Stores and

from
seen is

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appoint-

Clearing Accounts Office

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of

Management

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager,

The Indian Gauge.

The standard gauge for India is five six inches. When construction was the broad-gauge school was strong, and thought advisable to have a order to resist the influence of, in 1870, when the State system

it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system

contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the

Eastern Railway and

Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be

Separation of the Ra
General Finances—The
ation of the railway from
was under consideration

ways—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Gov

are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates.

The Assembly in an addendum recom that the railway services and the should be rapidly Indianised and that

for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance

Re-employment machinery — The committee

(i) to secure an improvement in net earnings due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways while providing adequate services by both means of transport, and

(ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the

Investigation

Closer Contact with the Public

The closest possible contact between the Committee and the public was introduced in 1932-33, contact by

Mr. Pope's second report were —

- 1 Intensive use of locomotives
- 2 Intensive use of coaching stock.
- 3 Intensive use of machinery and plant
- 4 Uneconomical wagons
- 5 Cx
- 6 H

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric

of track to be electrified as a scheme involved the elimination of the Dhore Ghat Reversing Station

Note on Publicity (1932-33)

Special propaganda was undertaken by the Central Publicity Bureau with a view to the elimination of internal traffic

- 7 Tt
- 8 M

Job analysis was continued on most of the

Publicity was also undertaken on railways and 233 important melas and fairs

Commodity	1932-33 *		1933-34		Increase + Decrease— in earnings Rs (in lakhs)
	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	
<i>Decreases</i>					
Fuel for Public and Foreign Railways	22.89	12.10	22.74	11.59	-51
Metallic ores	3.9	1.41	3.64	1.06	-35
Wheat	1.86	0.6	1.76	2.43	-2
Molasses	1.01	1.70	0.83	1.01	-19
Gram and pulse and other grain	2.5	3.47	2.5	3.31	-16
Military traffic	0.47	0.43	0.37	0.31	-9
Marble and stone	2.70	0.93	3.2	0.91	-8
Fruits and Vegetables fresh.	4.05	1.34	3.17	1.27	-7
Salt	1.43	1.53	1.35	1.73	-5
Wood unwrought	1.9	0.33	1.26	0.85	-4
Cotton manufactured	0.71	2.60	0.72	2.51	-1
Kerosene oil	0.77	1.52	0.70	1.53	-1
<i>Increases</i>					
Oilseeds	2.32	3.03	2.74	3.60	+5
Other commodities	10.07	11.43	10.50	11.77	+34
Fodder	0.93	0.84	2.3	0.87	+23
Provisions	1.15	2.47	1.25	3.06	+19
Iron and steel wrought	1.32	1.43	1.50	2.63	+11
Rice	3.17	3.30	3.51	3.53	+9
Sugar refined and un refined	1.07	2.11	1.19	2.16	+5
Materials and stores on re venue accounts	13.3	91	13.80	2.9	+4
Tobacco	0.51	1.44	0.53	0.53	+4
Petrol	0.37	1.14	0.37	1.17	+3
Railway materials	0.96	1.45	2.06	0.4	+7
Live stock	0.17	0.54	0.19	0.54	+1
Jute raw	1.08	1.17	1.03	1.14	+1
Cotton raw	1.37	1.73	1.03	2.87	+1
Manures	0	0.12	0.23	0.17	
Total	83.17	66.42	84.37	66.47	-6

* Excludes Mysore State Railway for which figures by commodities are not available—tons originating, being 0.45 millions and earnings Rs 20 lakhs.

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on 31st March 1934 was made up of—

Broad-gauge	21,164.61 miles
Metre-gauge	15,861.77 "
Narrow-gauge	4,107.20 "

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes this mileage is divided between the classes three of railways as follows—

Class I	365.374 miles
Class II	2,435.97 "
Class III	1,124.63 "

During the year 1933-34 the mileage of new lines under construction was 474 miles

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages			
	1st	2nd	Inter	3rd
3.67	22,076	4,114	27,662	
3.31	9,462	12,753	14,715	

Financial Results of Working
traffic receipts of the State now
amounted to Rs 94.45 crores
a decrease of Rs 53 lakhs
year

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been ex-

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields, and is intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks.

Indo-Burma Connection

of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very little cultivated. The range of hills at a distance of 100 miles from the coast is very high and steep.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—contd.

Particulars	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
16 Goods train miles (in thousands)	Steam 48,094 Elec 558	44,980 590	46,955 573	60,527 659	51,023 566	54,857 586	58,570 81	60,079 634
17 Mixed train miles (in thousands)	Steam 20,014 Elec Nil	31,574 Nil	32,188 Nil	34,121 Nil	35,400	34,916	39,753	39,009
18 Total train miles (in thousands)	Steam 68,108 Elec 558	76,554 590	79,143 573	94,648 659	86,423 566	89,773 586	98,323 81	99,088 634
19 Unit mileage of passengers (in thousands)	Steam 16,195 Elec 2,172	16,444 2,173	16,912 2,244	17,617 2,171	17,533 2,144	18,953 933	153,43 1,970	189,002 2,017
20 Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	18,056,818	17,006,454	17,760,380	17,764,609	18,154,118	18,270,659	18,817,240	19,847,246
21 Average miles a ton of goods was carried	18,316,765	17,202,541	18,708,817	20,351,615	20,853,694	21,435,480	22,770,638	24,169,840
22 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	246	244	244.5	240.8	236.6	245.0	200.9	250.8
Average miles a passenger was carried	6.15	6.35	6.50	6.07	6.04	6.25	6.78	5.98
23 1st class	183.1	191.6	192.0	200.4	212.4	210.4	210.5	215.7
24 2nd class	60	60.8	61.7	64.6	61	73.5	78.7	78.0
25 Intermediate class	45.9	47.7	48.1	49.1	48.3	45.1	50.1	50.9
26 3rd class	35	34.4	34.3	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.3	34.5
27 Total	85.7	85.1	85.0	85.8	86.0	86.8	86.0	86.3
Average rate charged per passenger per mile								
28 1st class	17.2	18	18.1	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.8
29 2nd class	8.28	8.8	8.76	8.73	8.39	8.37	8.3	8.49
30 Intermediate class	6.22	6.26	6.22	6.4	6.22	6.10	6.14	6.08
31 3rd class	3.13	3.21	3.17	3.08	3.03	2.90	2.97	2.96
32 Total	8.31	8.42	8.37	8.28	8.23	8.10	8.17	8.15

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

Railways	19 9 30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
STATES LINES										
Aden	11 9	19	18							
Almava Dandell (Provin tal)*	†									
Alor-Y E. U										
Annapur-Manend agach	40	53								
Assam Bengal	1 104	1 131	1 131	1 206 41	1 206 41	1 206 41	1 206 41	1 04 41	1 203 53	1 04 32
Banga ore-Hatibhar *	210	210	210							
Bengal Nagpur*	2 87	2 418	2 413	3 411 5	3 204 17	3 204 17	3 204 17	3 202 43	3 202 43	3 202 10
Berwada Extension*	21	21	21							
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	2 958	1 035	1 035	3 69 20	3 69 20	3 69 20	3 69 20	3 411 61	3 409 16	3 409 16
Biroach Jambesur *	2 046	2 057	2 057	2 053 61	2 0 9 89	2 0 9 89	2 059 89	2 059 89		
Burma										
Cawnpote-Burl wal (o)	83	(c) 83	83							
Dera Ismail Khan Fank Decauville *	36	36	36							
Dhane-Kurnool*										
East Indian	4 026	4 187	4 219	4 324 4	4 321 17	4 321 17	4 321 17	4 320 93	4 320 40	4 320 43
Eastern Bengal	1 93	845	843	1 997 65	2 008 71	2 008 71	2 009 55	2 009 55	2 009 55	2 009 55
Satpura *	625	625	625							
Great Ind an Peninsula	(b) 3 289	3 182	3 165	3 727 09	3 165 6	3 165 6	3 727 16	3 727 16	3 7 14	3 7 14
Jodhpur Hyderabad** (British Section)	174	174	174	174 41	174 41	174 41	239 52	239 52	239 52	239 52
Jorhat Provincial	32	34	34							
Kalka Simla	60	60	60							
Kangra Valley	103	103	103							
Khob Valley	174	174	174							

* Worked by a Company ** Worked by Indian State

(a) Includes 16 79 miles of mixed (5 6" and 3' 31") gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2 18 miles of the O & N. Railway line at Benares.

includes Agra Delhi Chord, Baran Kotah Bhopal Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpote-Banala

under Burma † Included under Bombay Baroda and Central India ‡ Closed for traffic from 1st October 1928

from 1st August 1929 mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (c) above and also 2 18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals Ores and Metals for which returns of the Products in India are available for the years 1937 and 1938

Minerals Ores and Metals	1937 (Revised)		1938		Variat per cen (on rup ba
	Rupees	£(Rs 13 3)	Rupees	£(Rs 13 4)	
1 Coal	7 81 0 ^a 439	5 8 ^a 364	10 64 ^a 383	7 942 0 7	+
2 Steel*	6 63 63 554	5 0 ^a 7 334	6 06 5 93	5 19 940	+
3 Manganese Ore (a)	4 29 53 068	3 ^a 99 554	3 9 ^a 94 763	2 932 445	-
4 Iron (Pig iron) (b)	2 8 8 201	2 1 ^a 6 180	3 44 16 000	2 563 353	+
5 Gold	3 03 95 8 1	2 285 404	3 04 75 39	2 ^a 4 ^a 93	+
6 Petroleum	1 37 06 864	1 030 521	1 65 43 14	1 234 563	+
7 Mica (b)	1 43 60 036	1 079 0 ^a	1 13 25 346	845 1 5	+
8 Building materials	97 07 81 ^a	(c) ^a 9 911	1 1 ^a 65 39 ^a	840 01	+
9 Salt	81 47 365	61 ^a 544	95 18 383	710 3 ^a	-
10 Copper	61 67 490	463 7 ^a 1	44 0 ^a 580	3 9 551	+
11 Ferro manganese*	10 69 453	80 410	24 63 590	183 850	+
12 Ilmenite	11 96 399	84 088	15 46 436	115 406	+
13 Saltpetre (b)	11 17 844	84 048	11 63 446	87 19	+
14 Kyanite etc	7 08 623	53 240	7 46 514	55 710	-
15 Chromite	8 35 589	6 ^a 8 0	6 8 ^a 50 ^a	50 933	+
16 Clays	3 ^a 5 578	(c) ^a 4 480	3 6 ^a 70	23 080	+
17 Monazite	1 40 365	10 554	^a 33 00	17 440	+
18 Gypsum	1 18 543	8 919	1 71 903	1 ^a 8 9	+
19 Steatite	1 55 ^a 1	11 6 ^a 1	1 64 580	12 581	-
20 Magnesite	1 63 938	12 3 ^a 6	1 60 593	11 994	+
21 Fuller's earth	5 01	5 640	^a 9 2 ^a 4	5 89 ^a	+
22 Diamonds	54 979	4 134	68 813	5 135	+
23 Zircon	39 036	^a 93 ^a	40 ^a 3	3 040	+
24 Silver	3 ^a 343	2 43	^a 9 877	^a 230	80
25 Barytes	1 49 29 ^a	11 3	^a 31 ^a	187	+
26 Ochres	^a 8 193	(c) ^a 1 ^a 0	^a 3 865	^a 151	+
27 Hauzite	61 839	4 64 ^a	5 540	1 80 6	+
28 Graphite	16 30	1 2 ^a 0	0 691	1 544	+
29 Iron-ore (apatite)	1 06	80	1 ^a 630	94	+
30 Tungsten-ore	^a 4 500	1 84 ^a	9 600	716	+
31 Asbestos	6 0 ^a	453	4 4 ^a	334	+
32 Feldspar	3 390	^a 55	4 335	324	+
33 Beryl	1 963	144	1 537	119	+
34 Garnet sand	1 650	14	600	45	+
35 Bentonite	900	68	330	3	+
36 Corundum			250	19	+
37 Sapphire	550	41	150	11	+
38 Apatite	1 660	125	119	9	+
39 Copper-ore			101	8	+
40 Aquamarine			14	1	+
41 Tantalite	301	23			+
42 Antimony ore					+
TOTAL	30 49 43 161	^a 2 0 ^a 3 05	34 13 93 36	25 47 116	+11

(a) Export f.o.b. values (b) Export values (c) Revised * Underevaluated

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Goodwana mines but there are a number of smaller fields Outside Bengal and Bihar and mines which have been worked at one time or 'issa the most important mines are those at 'another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937	1938	Increase	Increase
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	244,563	278,324	29,765	
Baluchistan	17,479	21,842	4,403	
Bengal	6,527,820	7,445,372	1,217,552	
Bihar	13,836,717	15,964,079	1,527,362	
Central India	374,231	378,501	2,302	
Central Provinces	1,504,159	1,658,826	154,667	
Eastern States Agency	1,244,944	1,463,693	218,705	
Hyderabad	1,076,241	1,211,167	134,926	
Orissa	47,127	44,423		2,702
Punjab	166,612	184,024	17,396	
Rajputana	32,767	34,717	2,349	
Total	22,116,346	24,342,546	3,312,200	2,702

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937		1938	
	Value (£1—Rs 13 3)	Value per ton	Value (£1—Rs 13 4)	Value per ton
Assam	Rs 19,25,402	Rs 8 11 11	Rs 24,92,719	Rs 8 15 1
Baluchistan	1,09,713	Rs 6 4 5	1,43,910	Rs 8 9 3

with the general average for the universe
 each year
 1900
 1901
 1902
 1903
 1904
 1905
 1906
 1907
 1908
 1909
 1910
 1911

IRON ORE

MANGANESE ORE.

in the Vitzagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in enamel painting and glazing for the brown

ground recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,552 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928. All producing districts are now actively engaged in the output of manganese ore.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports including the quantities

GOLD.

SALT.*

There was a moderate increase in the production of salt in India in 1934, most of increase in the production in Northern India and Madras, with decreases in the production in Sind and Bombay.

The production in Aden was less in 1938 than in 1937, the production in Burma also a large decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1938.

* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol 74 Part 3 1939)
Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937			1938		
	Quantity Tons	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity Tons	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	
India—						
Bengal	113	7 865	501	267	3 595	140
Bombay	489,742	22 86 482	171 916	406 992	18 84 939	140
Gwalior (a)	55	2 680	202	183	9 711	211
Madras	421 014	20 87,038	156 900	453 954	31 00 581	201
Northern India	465 712	31,74 484	238 693	582 391	40 36 224	36
Sind	116 386	5 68 816	44 272	95 876	4 83 353	116
TOTAL	1 493 021	81 47 365	612 584	1 533 683	52 15 553	151
Aden					4 014	46
Burma						140
(a)						116
From—						
Germany						201
Aden and dependencies	295 879	52 80 084	327 044	216 883	26 07 967	46
Egypt	1 000	15 269	1 143	61 203	6 67 123	201
Other countries	530	97 482	7 330	26 111	3 46 867	313
TOTAL	238 086	60 62 010	455 858	331 905	41 90 758	313

Stock Exchanges.

Secretary is 11111 Street, Port Lomday. A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee of 10 which elects several

At first the admittance fee for a broker was

Chambers of Commerce.

do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber or the East India Section of it, have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian com-

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

- (a) of inland and foreign trade, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the Indian community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with the Government or authority supreme municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular to shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trustable undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Office-Bearers for 1940-41

President —Amrithal Ojha

Vice-President —Chunnilal B. Mehta

Honorary Treasurer —Y. R. Sarkar Calcutta

Secretary —B. G. Mulherkar

Office —28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi

Representatives of the Federation on various Committees.

Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses —

M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B., Bombay, Gagan vihari L. Mehta Calcutta, Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, Madras.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research —
D. P. Khattar, Calcutta.

Standing Pure Committee —Ashutosh
Calcutta

—muttee —Ratilal Mulji Candhi

Market Expansion Board —
Mysurgul

Indian Central Advisory Board —
Lala Shri Ram New Delhi Lala Palampat
Singhania Calcutta

Indian Accountancy Board —Sirdar P. S.
Nodhians Lahore

Indian Institute of Science Bangalore —
Kapilram H. Vakil MSc Tech (Mech),
FIC M: Chem E, FIAC Bombay

Covering Fod: of the International Labour Organisation —D. S. Lulker London.

Permanent Agricultural Committee —(Inter-
national Labour Organisation) Walchand
Hirachand, Bombay

*International Organisation of Industrial Employ-
ers* —(General Council) D. S. Lulker, London.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacturing and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1940-41 —

President —The Hon ble Mr J. H. S. Richard-
son

Vice President —G. B. Morton Esq. MC
Members —J. H. Burder H. H. Burn,
H. G. Cooper Esq. DCM, D. R. Kinloch Esq.
Pratt, R. R. Hadow and H. G. Stokes

Secretary —D. C. Fairbairn *Deputy Secretary* —
J. J. B. Sutherland *Assistant Secretaries* —
T. L. Mathieson J. B. Morrison and W. D.
Bryden

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and there-
times returned for the current year

The Council State —The Hon ble Mr
Richardson

The Bengal Legislative Assembly—F. H. French, J. R. Walker, R. Haywood, M. A. P. Hirzel, R. M. Sassoon, W. C. Wordsworth and E. Hendry

ation, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, the Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish Manufacturers in India, Calcutta Freight Broker

sustains a Tribunal of 12

the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

the Chamber, also controlled by a

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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elation, Oil Mills Association;
chants Association, Tipperah
Commerce Tipperah Traders
Tipperah Tea Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of representing to the Bengal Legislative Council, the Calcutta Port Trust the Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries and Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Char-
Colonia, and its affairs are as follows:

Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee —
 (Chowrasee (Lond.) mem (Lond.),
 Malra N N Rakshit H P Nagaraja
 Armat Chandra Ghosh, Ashutosh Bhattacharya
 Dr N Banaji M A Ph.D., M.A.,
 N Laherji Jyendrapal Kishore Das, M.A.,

OFFICE BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1940

President — Dr. S. S. LAW, M.A., Ph.D.

Vice-Presidents — A C Sen and Humu
Pranatha Nath Roy

Hon. Treasurer — Dr Satya Churn Law M A
rh.P.

Secretary (Office) — S. R. FISHBURN, M. A.

Assistant Secretary (Offg) — B C Kundu,

Office 2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta
Telephone Calcutta 333. Telegrams Conjoint

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was esta

The following constitute the Managing Com-

- The various bodies are as under —
- Bengal Legislative Assembly* — D P Khaitan
Calcutta Port Commissioner — Falzulla Gangjee
Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee — K L Jatta
East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee — M L Shah
Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee — J Chakravarti
Board of Apprenticeship Training — M G Bhagat
Railway Rates Advisory Committee — A L Ojha, D P Khaitan, M L Shah, G L Mehta, Falzulla Gangjee
Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal — A L Ojha
Indian Central Jute Committee — H P Goenka
- Visiting Committee of the Medical Group of Hospitals* — M L Shah
Visiting Committee of the Campbell Cross Hospitals — K L Jatta
Government Commercial Institute Ben — L Puri
Calcutta Traffic Advisory Committee — K Khandelwal
Provincial Advisory Board on Indian Education for Bengal — I D Himmatulla
Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission — M Bhagat
Government Weaving Institute Serampore — D D Bhattachar
Board of the Combined Commercial and Health Publicity Section of the Calcutta Corporation — Kasim A. Mohamed
Chambers Auditors — Messrs S B Dandl & Co., R A

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A CHITTARANJAN AVENUE CALCUTTA

The Marwari Association was established in the year 1898

Its chief objects are

To promote and advance intellectual, commercial, economic and social interests of the Marwaris and to protect its rights and

To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of the Marwaris in the industry in which they are engaged

President — Bala Mahendralal Chitrani
 Vice Presidents — Babu Rajendra Babu Kedarnath Lodhar Kanoria, Rai Bahadur Bhatnagar

Secretary — Babu Bahadur Choudhary and others

and others

and others

To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community

Legislative Assembly — Babu Lala Lal Bahadur

Legislative Council — Rai Manmoharlal Tapan Bahadur

Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal — Babu

Bengal — Babu Babu

for Honorary Secy — Babu

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1923—

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely
- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries
- (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce
- (iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens

by the co-operation of business men and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 54 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1940-41

President—Amit Lal Ojha

Vice President—Chunilal B Mehta Bombay

Honorary Treasurer—Dr N N Law Calcutta

Secretary—D G Mulherkar

Office—23 Verkhapah Road New Delhi

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are to promote and extend the services, or "eminent in commerce and industry"

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay
of the
rep

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1940

President The Honble Mr J H Richardson.

Millowners' Association, Bombay

The Millowners Association Bombay was established in 1894 and its objects are as follows—

- To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- To secure good relations between members of the Association
- To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members
- To collect and circulate statistics and to collect classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual partnership or company

Bombay Smoke Auxiliaries Commission
W F Webb and Mark Dinale

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics B S Dabke

Indian Central Cotton Committee S D Saklatvala M.L.A.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee V N Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee
Krishnaraj M D Thackeray

B B & C I Railway Advisory Committee
Sir H I Mody K.B.E. M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Sir H P Mody K.B.E. M.L.A.

University of Bombay V N Chandavarkar

Royal Institute of Science B D Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor Latel House Churchgate Street Fort Bombay and the Telephone Nos are 31041 and 31042.

Millowners Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd

The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association

A Pether S D Saklatvala M.L.A. F
Stones O.B.E. M.L.C. C I Wad
Neville N Wadia

T Maksey (Secretary) N S V
(Asst Secretary), E G Gokhale
Officer)

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies—

Legislative Assembly Sir H P Mody
K.B.E. M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly S D Saklatvala M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust T V Baddley

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute V N Chandavarkar

All members of the Millowners Association are

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors

The present Directors are—

F Stones O.B.E. (Chairman)

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E. S
Kay, Kt., S D Saklatvala, H.P.
D M Khatau, A. Pether
Burns and A. C M Cursetjee,
Secretary of the Association.

Inc. : ...

The I
lished in
(a) 1

(b) 1

(c) 1

(d) 1

(e) 1

community in all respects.

- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture of shipping, banking or insurance.
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including "regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour" in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

Bombay Legislative Assembly—M. L. A.

Bombay Port Trust.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.L., M.R.E. (General)
Gordhandas G. Morarji, (Finance)
Ratilal M. Gandhi, M.L.A. (Grain and other)
M. A. Master, (General), Santalal
G. Shah, (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Bhau,
A. Khimji, M.L.A.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department.—Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—
Chandulal F. Parikh

Advisory Committee of the Royal Indian Science in Bombay.—Kapilram H. Vaid

Local Advisory Committee of Railways.—
Gordhandas G. Morarji (G.I.P. Railway)
D. C. Modi (B. B. & C. I. Railway)

Panel of the Railway Poles Advisory Committee.—
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.L.
M.R.E., Kapilram H. Vaid, Manu Subedar, Mathuradas Viswami, M. C. Ghia, M.L.A.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Durgam".—
M. A. Master

Senate of Bombay University.—Prof. S. R. Datar

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay)—Mubashir A. Parikh.

Board of Communications.—Keshavnand C. Desai

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—M. A. Master

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co.—Vishal D. Govindji

Sydenham College Advisory Board.—Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinnor, Kt.
Secretary.—J. K. Mehta, M.L.A.
Assistant Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are —

Deputy Chairman — Lurshotam Mulji Kapadia

Non Joint Secretaries — Nithuradas Haribhai, J P, and Patamsey Damodar Govindji, J P

The following are the office bearers for the current year —

Chairman, — Devidas Madhavji Thakersey J P

Ganpatram Narottam Raval

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

M L Dalvi

President — D I Naik J P G V

Rao Sahib P J Patil

V Kelkar M A

The Chamber is situated in the house Wittet Road, Ballard

KARACHI.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants
- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community, directly and indirectly

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes

- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects

- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad

- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation

- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations

- (m) To take up, consider and promote ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference

- (n) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference

- (i) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects directly or indirectly

Native Assembly — Manu Surtani

Isolative Assembly — M. C. Gila

ort Trust — Sir Purshottam

S. K. O. K. M. B. (O. K. B.)

as G. Morari (P. K. B.)

Gandhi M. C. (Grain and Oil)

Master, (General), Sakal and

(General)

unicipal Corporation — Bhavnagar

M. L. A.

ommittee of the Bombay Development

al — Manu Subedar

ntial Cotton Committee —

P. Parikh

Assembly Committee of the Royal Institute of

Sciences in Bombay — Kapilram H. Vakil

Local Advisory Committee of Railway —

Gordhandas G. Morari (G. I. P. Railway)

D. C. Modi (B. B. & C. I. Railway)

Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Comm.

— Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Kt. O. K. B.

Subedar, M. L. A., M. L. A.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile

Marine Training Ship — Duffin —

M. A. Master

Senate of Bombay University — Prof. S. S. Dastur

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay) — M. A. Parikh

Board of Communications — K. S. Chatterjee

Local

Indian Sailors' Home Committee — M. A. Master

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co — V. L. D. Govindji

Sydenham College Advisory Board — Hon. S. R. Rahimtoola M. Chitoy, Kt.

Secretary — J. K. Mehta, M. A.

Assistant Secretary — A. C. Ramalingam

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

Deputy Chairman—Lurshotam Mulji
Kajalia

The following are the office bearers for the present year—

Chairman,—Devilas Madhavji Thakersey JP

Ganpatram Narottam Itasi

The address of the Association is Masjid Dunder Road, Mandvi Post Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce

namely Kolhapur (with its
raj (Senior and Junior)
and Junior) Jamkhandi
Lamburg Jath Akalkot
or, Surran, Jawhar and

a Chamber

ahamkar

Vice Presidents—D R Naik JP G V

Rao Sahib I I Patil

V Kelkar MA

The Chamber is situated in the
case, Witter Road, Ballard

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are to

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

- (a) —
- (b) —
- (c) Indirectly
- (d) —
- (e) —

general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects

- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including "regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation."
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

- (m) To take up, consider and forward ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of such International Labour Conference.
- (n) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
- (o) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects.

Members of the Chamber.

- M L A
Bombay Legislative Assembly — M C Ghis
Bombay Port Trust — Sir Purshottam
Thakurdas Kt. C. I. E., M. B. E. (Colon)
Gordhandas G. Morarji (Pier and Dock)
Ratilal M. Gandhi M. L. C. (Grain and Trade)
M. A. Master, (General), Sanjaydas
G. Shah (General)
- Bombay Municipal Corporation — Bhamburda
A. Khimji M. L. C.
Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development
Department — Manu Subedar
Indian Central Cotton Committee —
Chandulal P. Parikh
Advisory Committee of the Royal Indian
Science in Bombay — Kapiiram H. Vakil
Local Advisory Committee of the Railway —
Gordhandas G. Morarji, (G. I. P. Railway)
D. C. Modi, (B. B. & C. I. Railway)
Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee
— Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Kt. C. I. E.,
M. B. E., Kapiiram H. Vakil, M. B. E.,
Subedar, Mathuradas Visonji, M. C.
Ghis M. L. A.
Governing Body of the Indian Hindustani
Marine Training Ship "Duff" —
M. A. Master
Senate of Bombay University — Prof. E. E.
Davar
Traffic Control Committee (Bombay) — M. A. Master
A. Parikh
Board of Communications — K. Chatterjee
Desai
Indian Sailors' Home Committee — M. A. Master
Board of the Bombay Telephone Co. — V. B. Shinde
D. Govindji
Sydenham College Advisory Board — E. S. S.
Rahimtoola M. Chinnoy, Kt.
Secretary — J. K. Mehta, M. A.
Assistant Secretary — A. O. Ramalingam

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members — The Committee take into consideration the authority of the Chamber to measure in bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS.

Convention of Madras — B W Eschscholtz
ice A Sinclair Bow

Frank Birby R B
dopulo, J Nuttall
and H S Tenn.

Maharaja Railway
Orchard and C D

...ory Committee —
lay

... — C F Johnston

... of Madras — G A
Oakley

University — F H

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks

State Technical Scholarship Board — F H
Oakley

Board of State Aid to Industries — F H Oakley

Indian Nursing Association — F H

...ment General Hospital Advisory Com-
mittee — F H Oakley

University of Madras — Employment Bureau —
C E Gibbs and W T Williams

Madras Provincial Cotton Committee — E W
Batchelor and J Nuttall

Indian Tea Market Expansion Board — J C
Surrey

Ex Services Association (India) Madras
Branch — D M Reid

Chairman — R D Denniston

Vice Chairman — G H Hodgson, M L A

General Committee — G A Bambridge, C G
W Gordon, W H Leppertorn, D M Reid
O R F, M L A, W T Williams

Secretary — A J Alexander

The following were the Chamber's representa-
tives on various public bodies during 1939 —

Madras Legislative Assembly — G H Hodgson
F O Tucker, G L Orchard and D M Reid
(European Commerce)

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds review and arbitration issues certificates of

The Chamber has about 420 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several

NORTHERN INDIA.

COMMERCE HOTEL LAWRENCE ROAD LAHORE.

Advisory Committee

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non members. Surveys of

Vice Chairman — J C P Davidson

Committee — Rai Bahadur L. Hinda Saran, M.L.A., C. D. Buckley, P. W. V. Rivers, R. S. Fairley, P. H. Guest, P. R. Hawkes, O. K. Dewan Bahadur Dewan, A. Kishore Dharivala, R. C. Osborn, Rai Bahadur L. Ram Saran Das C.I.E., Sir William Roberts Kt, C.I.E., M.L.A., Bahadur Seth Ram Lattan, Sardar Bahadur Sapuran Singh Chawla.

UPPER INDIA.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, and Flax was established in November 1932, with the weaving and Hosiery works, Banks and Finance, and Leather Trade, and Provincial Railways on all issues whether of Hindis, Baluchis, or over the coast.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi) puts The members of this Chamber have

Committee, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1910-11 —
R. N. B. Brant, Chairman (Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India, Ltd., New Delhi), Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee,

Lachmi Narain, (Messrs. H. M. Lachmi Narain, Amritsar), Satya Paul Varmani (Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar), L. G. Heas (Messrs. Dyer Steakin Breweries, Ltd., Brewery P. O. Simla Hills), G. Stev East India Carpet Co., Ltd. Amritsar.
Secretaries—Messrs. A. F. Pe
Chartered Accountants, New De

The Committee consisting of 3 members advising the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January of each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member whose place of business is in Ceylon is Rs 100 and of each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50. (a) In the members whose place of business is in Ceylon is Rs 100

per annum payable quarterly in advance Rs 40 per annum payable in advance. The Committee meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freight, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was transferred to the Department of Commercial Intelligence

Imports, (c) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions and (d) monthly quarterly and annual reports. The Indian Trade Commissioner makes of the leading features of the trade reports.

of the Trade of India and the business conditions in India published by the Statistical

and also administers the Commercial and Reading Room located in House Street Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the general

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic

was placed in charge of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India appointed in 1934

general It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The

exporters, by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible, and by assisting traders in the removal of their

Commerce and Industry, 1911-12
Rangoon

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent
Director of Commerce and Industries
Colombo

THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

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Mr. Paul H.
Road, Montreal
Tel. Address

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome Exchange in the City of Bombay and else-

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been re-incorporated as the Association of

NOTE: (President) Dwight D. Eisenhower has placed me in charge of the National Security Council.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was one of the great exports of the country. The cotton comes from the 1 and the products still remarkable a skill can produce.

The exports of 1 importance with

induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unpre-

Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the output. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop.

Provinces and States	1927-28 (Provisional Estimate)		1928-29 (Provisional Estimate)	
	Area in Thousands	Yield of 400 lbs. (in thousands)	Area in Thousands	Yield of 400 lbs. (in thousands)
Bombay (a)	1170	1.23	1171	1.104
Central Provinces and Bihar	4147	408	5742	340
Punjab (a)	2061	1.11	2622	1.70
Madras (a)	2,572	503	1,808	200
United Provinces (a)	401	200	467	151
Sind (a)	1,040	471	954	270
Bengal (a)	41	2	41	2
Assam	45	4	45	2
Assam-Morwar	27	25	27	8
North-West Frontier Province	22	4	22	5
Orissa	4	1	8	1
Delhi	2	1	2	1
Hyderabad	2,402	170	2,480	507
Central India	1,200	162	1,141	130
Patna	914	219	903	202
Gwalior	878	78	880	98
Rajputana	520	89	465	91
Kanpur	43	11	54	11
Total	25,748	3,009	23,303	1,1204

(a) Including Indian States.

Yield — 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON YARN 1934

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various countries for year ending 31st March —

Countries	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	217	416	677	272	669
Other parts of the British Empire	8	12	14	23	23
Total British Empire	225	428	691	295	692
Japan	1	1	2.4	12.5	1211
Italy	1	14	14	152	92
France	14	17	11	93	109
China (excl. Japan & Hongkong etc.)	14	102	7	44	192
Belgium	13	7	312	19	141
Spain	6	6	6	6	2
Germany	152	11	214	104	182
Other Countries	14	14	2.4	2.6	244
Total Foreign Countries	212	272	372	214	2249
Total	2470	2200	4163	2209	2035

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are *Indras*, *Levach*, *Comrade* (from the Levant), *Pharwar* and *Comrade*. *Levach* is the best cotton grown in Western India. Its principal cotton from the Central Provinces has a good reputation. *Perchal* is the same given to the cotton of the Ganges valley and generally to the cotton of Northern India. The *Malwa* cottons are known as *Western Comrade*, *Comrade* and *Pharwar*. The best of these is *Pharwar*. *Comrade* cotton has been grown with success in Northern India but it shows a tendency to revert. The High

which cotton, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Efforts have been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloth in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701 prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years:—

	1933-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
INDIAN TERRITORY				
Bombay Presidency	549,809,151	512,852,434	522,176,414	647,662,959
Madras	113,614,634	129,848,777	136,401,136	163,792,773
Central	40,921,448	24,064,473	34,302,547	43,695,270
United Provinces	104,020,179	115,007,739	107,379,774	117,703,638
Ajmer Merwara	10,353,454	8,607,853	12,216,972	18,140,635
Punjab	7,118,456	9,034,465	9,973,783	15,777,390
Delhi	25,039,947	25,990,094	25,498,440	30,888,971
Central Provinces and Berar	46,427,809	47,599,390	52,546,165	59,598,872
Bihar			83,977	2,812,738
Burma	3,671,055	3,815,938	not included	not included
TOTAL	901,238,950	890,594,020	975,193,223	1,040,030,378
FOREIGN TERRITORY				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda				
Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad				
Wadhwa, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishan				
sar, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin				
Malabar, Travancore (a) and the				
French Settlements at Pondicherry	155,047,779	162,532,614	185,097,311	
GRAND TOTAL	1,056,286,729	1,053,126,634	1,160,290,534	

(a) Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934

BOMBAY I LAND

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts of numbers of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Nos 1—10	42 715 111	39 915 336	41 924 5	37 922 1 8	36 789,321	44 5 6 551
11—20	97 714 961	97 008 333	112 521 425	101 955 93	108 643 909	116 035 604
21—30	74 060 663	63 494 183	92 910 88	77 349 336	102 061 554	117 437 225
31—40	21 431,281	30 190 171	36 79 20	3 893,213	54 190 678	55 957 417
Above 40	10 801 391	13 666 878	10 964 819	20 699 997	30 410 997	32 324 412
Wastes &c	9 4 877	1 203 040	792 663	835 566	504 775	948 558
TOTAL	142,647 759	165 387,551	304 836 9	26 696 077	330 601 234	367 230,267

AHMEDABAD

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Nos 1—10	2,297 902	1 942 473	1,865 664	1,809 839	1 867 056	2,671 718
11—20	71 515,402	77 103 8 7	61 512 852	61 181 109	65 777 311	69 693 3 1
21—30	54 462 853	63 615 591	43 986 306	40 553 877	45 006 895	50 402 387
31—40	2,262 214	25 773 993	32 692 401	34 127 714	32 040,517	37 180 649
Above 40	18 358,301	20,567 945	26,201 9 8	25 354 603	32 779 358	35,898 997
Wastes &c	512		28 893	3 047	2 544	1 554
TOTAL	168 927 587	1 9 003 829	166 422 106	163 03 194	181 473 4 9	195 648 676

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India (including Indian States) are given in the following table —

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38	*1938-39
Nos 1—10	102 584 031	109 710 003	110 530 3 5	111 957,811	114,200 042	136 570 938
11—20	439 866 706	463 460 247	493 212 226	420 134 122	494 832 086	651 458 811
21—30	254 827 136	282,412,512	297 783 874	268 762 030	302 870 270	341 309 542
31—40	75 810 009	96 043 918	112,332 259	123 007 542	122 455 137	167 746 437
Above 40	37,355 403	41 8 4 491	58 522 164	61 851 602	85 112 856	91 613,206
Wastes &c	5 831 696	5 915 641	6 053,340	8 403 461	11 121 816	14 848 985
TOTAL	9 1 060 983	1,001 419 817	1 059 226 735	1 054 116 664	1 160 715 037	1,303,245 902

*Excluding Burma

In the early days of the textile industry the highest counts of yarn, imported American machine for the purpose to supply the Indian supply to export more income, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has now had a slight development in some of the parts of India, and the industry in China and the East Indies is introduced by the East India Company in various subsequent on various in the price of other commodities in the East India Company the home market. The industry of recent years has been to spin 10 percent of the whole product on.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS

The following list of articles of the textile goods and their equivalent in yards and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Indian States —

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38	*1938-39
Grey and coloured piece goods—					
Pounds	1,736,619.09	2,371,370.903	2,761,947.099	2,190,617.322	2,331,139.048
Yards	441,664,045	592,842,979	695,486,724	547,654,306	582,797,250
Coloured piece goods—					
Pounds	14,662,110	1,238,290	134,663,110	162,19,010	178,411,355
Yards	3,615,527	309,552,500	336,657,775	405,475,250	445,527,888
Grey and coloured goods other than piece goods—					
Pounds	2,702,73	3,119,103	3,344,770	6,134,770	6,446,380
Dozens	937,5	1,221,36	1,318,137	1,512,3	1,616,813
Hosiery—					
Pounds	4,718,42	5,474,474	6,448,609	7,494,04	7,332,83
Dozens	1,611,708	1,611,368	2,045,634	2,443,619	2,416,255
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds	6,578,320	6,623,448	6,677,634	6,013,110	7,184,622
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pounds	2,230,78	4,666,131	5,928,016	8,153,604	7,863,873
Total—					
Pounds	736,619.09	761,350,020	782,315,881	864,705,041	970,458,805
Yards	2,397,484,46	3,371,370,903	3,947,947,099	3,044,276,38	3,331,139,048
Dozens	2,412,371	2,933,508	3,273,793	3,962,977	4,166,998

* Excluding Burma

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows —

The weight (in pounds) represents the weight of all woven goods (the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece goods)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Pounds	4,668,074.7	4,712,404.73	4,733,833.869	5,747,479.036	5,508,463.949
Yards	2,743,328,713	2,407,031,653	2,347,191,832	2,722,776,970	2,782,900,167
Dozens	688,507	961,388	883,636	1,141,679	1,034,173

The grand totals for all India are as follows —

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38	*1938-39
Pounds	736,619.097	761,350,020	782,315,881	864,705,041	970,458,805
Yards	2,397,484,463	3,371,370,903	3,947,947,099	3,044,276,38	3,331,139,048
Dozens	2,412,371	2,933,508	3,273,793	3,962,977	4,166,998

* Excluding Burma

Progress of the Mill Industry

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed	
					Cwts	Bales of 222 lbs
1882	65	18 20 814	14 172	48 467	13 91 467	3 97 565
1883	67	17 00 588	15 373	53 476	15 97 946	4 56 656
1884	79	20 01 467	16 262	60 387	18 59 777	5 31 365
1885	87	21 45 646	16 337	67 186	20 68 621	5 96 749
1886	95	26 61 561	17 455	74 383	22 51 714	6 43 204
1887	103	24 21 290	18 536	76 947	25 41 966	7 28 276
1888	114	24 88 551	19 496	82 279	27 64 437	7 86 982
1889	124	27 62 518	21 561	91 598	31 10 289	8 83 654
1890	137	32 74 196	23 412	1 02 721	35 29 61	10 08 467
1891	134	33 51 694	24 531	1 11 018	41 26 171	11 78 906
1892	159	34 02 332	25 444	1 16 161	40 80 783	11 65 978
1893	141	35 75 917	28 164	1 21 600	40 98 528	11 71 003
1894	142	36 49 736	31 154	1 30 461	42 78 778	12 22 508
1895	149	38 09 929	35 338	1 38 669	46 95 999	13 41 714
1896	155	39 3 946	37 270	1 45 432	49 32 613	14 09 313
1897	173	40 65 618	37 694	1 44 335	45 53 276	13 00 916
1898	185	42 59 720	38 013	1 48 964	51 84 648	14 61 328
1899	188	47 28 333	39 069	1 62 108	58 63 165	16 75 170
1900	193	49 45 783	40 124	1 61 189	59 86 732	14 53 357
1901	193	50 06 936	41 180	1 72 883	47 31 090	15 51 740
1902	192	50 08 965	42 644	1 81 031	61 77 633	17 65 033
1903	192	50 43 997	44 092	1 81 399	60 87 690	17 39 310
1904	191	51 19 121	45 337	1 84 779	61 06 681	17 44 769
1905	197	51 83 488	50 139	1 86 277	65 77 354	18 79 244
1906	217	52 79 595	57 608	2 08 616	70 87 306	20 23 548
1907	224	53 33 775	58 436	2 06 696	69 30 59	19 80 170
1908	241	57 56 070	67 970	2 21 195	69 70 250	19 91 500
1909	249	60 53 231	76 894	2 36 924	73 81 500	21 09 000
1910	263	61 95 671	87 725	2 33 674	67 72 535	19 35 610
1911	263	63 57 460	85 352	2 30 649	66 70 511	19 05 868
1912	268	64 63 929	88 951	2 43 637	71 75 177	19 50 107
1913	272	65 96 862	94 136	2 53 788	73 38 056	20 06 016
1914*	271	67 78 895	1 04 179	2 60 776	75 00 941	21 43 176
1915*	272	68 44 744	1 08 009	2 65 346	73 59 212	21 02 63
1916*	266	68 40 877	1 10 268	2 74 361	76 97 013	21 97 718
1917*	263	67 38 607	1 14 621	2 76 771	76 93 574	21 99 164
1918*	262	66 53 871	1 16 484	2 87 777	72 09 873	20 86 674
1919*	268	66 80 680	1 18 221	2 93 277	71 54 805	20 44 30
1920*	253	67 63 876	1 19 012	3 11 078	68 33 113	19 57 314
1921*	257	68 08 064	1 23 783	3 32 176	74 20 835	21 00 239
1922*	258	73 31 219	1 34 670	3 43 723	77 17 390	22 03 640
1923*	333	79 27 038	1 44 794	3 47 390	73 30 943	21 51 698
1924*	376	83 13 773	1 51 483	3 58 887	67 12 118	19 17 745
1925*	417	85 10 693	1 54 270	3 67 877	77 92 085	22 26 310
1926*	334	87 14 168	1 59 464	3 73 508	73 96 844	21 13 384
1927*	336	87 07 760	1 61 952	3 84 623	84 60 947	24 17 417
1928*	371	87 04 177	1 66 677	3 60 971	83 34 937	20 08 787
1929*	344	89 07 064	1 71 997	3 46 975	75 64 091	21 61 166
1930*	344	91 74 69	1 79 250	3 64 0	90 07 909	25 73 714
1931*	439	93 11 973	1 87 470	3 95 475	90 16 116	26 37 170
1932*	339	95 06 043	1 86 341	4 03 776	1 01 89 424	27 01 764
1933*	344	95 80 444	1 89 400	4 00 003	92 30 653	28 57 158
1934*	371	96 13 171	1 94 788	4 04 939	94 63 965	27 03 994
1935*	365	96 85 775	1 99 867	4 18 4	1 09 31 949	31 23 418
1936*	379	98 58 658	2 00 047	4 17 603	1 10 94 963	31 61 419
1937*	480	97 50 769	1 97 81	4 17 276	1 10 13 637	31 66 757
1938*	430	1 00 00 775	2 00 746	4 37 690	1 24 10 568	36 67 818
1939*	437	1 00 59 370	2 02 464	4 41 943	1 33 37 569	38 10 34

* Year ending 31st August

† For India, Ceylon and Ceylon

1887	85	16 20 814	14 172	48 467	13 91 467	3 97 565
1888	67	17 00 388	15 373	53 476	15 97 946	4 56 556
1889	79	20 01 667	16 262	60 387	18 59 777	5 31 365
1890	87	21 45 846	16 537	67 186	20 68 621	6 96 749
1891	95	22 61 561	17 455	74 383	22 51 214	6 43 204
1892	103	24 21 290	18 536	76 942	25 47 966	7 96 276
1893	114	24 88 851	19 496	82 379	27 54 437	7 86 982
1894	124	27 62 518	21 561	91 598	31 10 289	8 83 654
1895	137	32 74 196	23 412	1 02 721	35 29 61*	10 08 462
1896	134	33 51 694	24 531	1 11 018	41 26 171	11 78 906
1897	139	34 02 232	25 444	1 16 161	40 80 783	11 65 978
1898	141	35 75 917	28 164	1 21 500	40 98 528	11 71 00*
1899	142	36 49 736	31 154	1 30 461	42 78 778	12 22 508
1900	148	38 09 929	35 338	1 38 669	46 95 999	13 41 714
1901	155	39 3* 946	37 270	1 45 432	49 32 613	14 09 313
1902	173	40 65 618	37 694	1 44 835	45 53 276	13 00 916
1903	185	42 59 720	38 013	1 48 964	51 84 648	14 81 326
1904	188	47 28 333	39 069	1 62 108	58 63 165	16 75 120
1905	193	49 45 783	40 124	1 61 189	50 86 732	14 53 352
1906	193	50 06 936	41 180	1 72 863	47 31 090	13 51 740
1907	192	50 06 985	42 584	1 81 031	51 77 673	17 63 038
1908	192	50 43 297	44 092	1 81 399	50 97 690	17 39 340
1909	191	51 19 121	45 337	1 84 779	51 06 681	17 44 760
1910	197	51 63 486	50 139	1 9 277	55 77 354	18 79 244
1911	17	52 79 595	52 668	2 08 616	70 8* 506	20 23 546
1912	224	53 33 775	58 436	2 05 696	69 30 595	19 80 170
1913	241	57 56 0*0	67 920	2 11 195	69 70 250	19 91 500
1914	259	60 63 231	76 898	2 36 024	73 81 500	2 09 600
1915	263	61 95 671	82 725	2 33 624	67 72 535	19 35 010
1916	263	63 57 460	85 352	2 30 649	66 70 591	19 05 666
1917	269	64 63 929	89 951	2 43 437	71 75 957	20 59 10*
1918	27*	65 96 562	94 136	2 53 786	73 36 056	0 96 016
1919	271	67 78 895	1 04 179	2 60 276	75 00 911	*1 43 1 6
1920	272	68 48 744	1 08 009	* 85 346	79 59 21*	*1 02 63
1921	266	69 19 877	1 10 268	* 74 361	76 9* 018	*1 97 718
1922	263	67 39 697	1 14 621	76 771	78 93 574	21 98 164
1923	262	66 53 871	1 16 494	* 8* 007	7* 99 873	*0 85 674
1924	268	66 89 680	1 14 221	* 93 *7	71 54 80*	20 44 30
1925	251	67 83 876	1 19 012	1 11 078	68 31 113	19 52 314
1926	257	68 70 804	1 23 793	3 12 176	74 20 895	21 *0 230
1927	208	73 31 219	1 34 620	3 43 7*3	77 12 390	22 63 540
1928	333	70 27 938	1 44 794	3 47 380	75 30 943	*1 51 998
1929	316	83 13 273	1 51 485	3 56 887	67 12 118	19 17 743
1930	337	85 10 673	1 54 2*	3 67 877	77 92 085	* * 6 310
1931	334	87 14 169	1 59 464	3 73 508	73 96 844	*1 13 384
1932	336	87 0* 760	1 61 952	3 84 6*3	84 60 94*	*4 17 41*
1933	33	87 04 17*	1 66 532	3 60 9 1	0 34 237	*0 00 782
1934	314	89 07 004	1 74 99*	3 45 925	75 64 081	21 61 166
1935	349	91 24 68	1 79 250	3 84 02	90 07 909	25 73 714
1936	339	93 11 9 3	1 8 490	3 95 4 *	9 16 116	26 33 170
1937	339	95 06 073	1 86 341	4 03 **6	1 01 89 424	*9 11 64
1938	344	95 80 569	1 89 040	4 00 005	97 30 053	*8 37 158
1939	3 2	96 13 174	1 94 388	4 18 938	94 63 945	27 03 994
1940	363	96 85 775	1 98 897	4 4 884	1 09 31 949	31 23 418
1941	370	98 66 658	* 00 00*	4 17 803	1 10 04 063	31 81 418
1942	13 0	97 30 799	1 97 810	4 17 276	1 10 13 63*	31 46 75*
1943	1360	1 00 78 75	* 00 *06	4 37 690	1 *4 19 *64	36 6* 618
1944	1390	1 00 59 370	* 0* 464	4 41 049	1 37 37 569	36 10 734

* Year ending 31st August

† Excludes Burma and Ceylon

Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and spindles employed in the industry in the various Provinces from 19 3 0 9 to 1937 38 —

Province	No of Mills	Authorised Capital Rs £ and \$	Paid up Capital Rs £ and \$	Number of	
				Looms	Spindles
Bihar	3	Rs 62 00 000†	Rs 39 00 000‡	879	18 080
Bengal	96(b)	23 38 4 000(a) £31 5 000 \$3 50 000	19 36 51 140(a) £25 5 000 \$ 50 000	64 124	78 866
Madras	2	15 05 000(d)	15 05 000(d)	805	21 664
United Provinces	3	68 00 000	33 4 500	787	17 7 8
Central Provinces and Berar (c)	1	5 00 000	5 00 000	110	1 6 0
Total 1937 38	105 {	44 88 47 000 £31 5 000 \$3 750 000	40 29 05 640 £ 5 5 000 \$3 50 000	66 705	1 337 958
1936 37	104 {	44 4 47 000 £3 175 000	40 21 5 490 £ 5 5 000	65 773	1 300 077
1935 36	104 {	24 11 47 000 £3 1 5 000	19 97 07 038 £ 5 5 000	63 724	1 279 460
1934 35	100 {	23 05 67 000 £3 1 5 000	19 67 69 739 £2 5 5 000	61 387	1 221 786
1933 34	99 {	23 0 67 000 £3 175 0 0	19 56 54 808 £ 5 5 000	59 501	1 194 405
Totals { 193 33	99 {	23 70 67 000 £3 175 000	19 5 05 145 £ 5 5 000	60 506	1 20 183
1931 3 0	103 {	43 60 67 000 £3 175 000 \$1 000 000	19 6 47 386 £ 5 5 000 \$1 000 000	61 4 6	1 220 586
1930 31	100 {	43 60 67 000 £3 17 000 \$1 000 000	19 61 4 49 £ 5 5 000 \$1 000 000	61 834	1 2 4 98 0
19 2 30	99 {	21 8 67 000 £3 175 000 \$12 000 000	18 71 6 515 £ 5 5 000 \$1 000 000	53 900	1 140 435
1928 29	99 {	21 8 6 000 £3 175 000 \$1 000 000	18 19 40 365 £ 5 5 000 \$1 000 000	52,403	1 108 147

† Capital of one mill not stated

(a) Capital of two mills not stated

(b) Includes one mill in French Settlements.

(c) The mill is situated in Italgadh State

(d) Capital of one mill not stated as it has other lines of business for which capital cannot distinguished

Jute and Jute Manufactures.—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year 1934-39 amounted to 1,642,000 tons

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years were as under:—

1937-38	1938-39.
612	598
1,643	1,550

my bags in 1938-39 compared with 612

—	Exports of raw jute	Excess of
	Tons (000)	
1934-35 ..	783	
1935-36 ..	710	
1936-37 ..	872	
..	666	
..	683	

of the present war after which large government orders for sandbags and a heavy overseas demand necessitated increased production there restriction on working hours was withdrawn and all mills went into full production at 60 hours per week.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the manufacturing

The analysis of retting water from various districts is also in progress with the object of ascertaining which types of water yield the best results.

Technological Research—The Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunge have made considerable progress with spinning tests

I,
of
(1)
to

(Lat) 24 (Latib), L.C.S.

Agriculture? Daggach — T. A. Agriculture

Marketing and Transport—the Committee's marketing section has collected extensive
is
will

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Silk.

Sericulture has been practised in India for the | produces Rs 32 lakhs worth of tasar and a

Indigo

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, | of the many surprises of the industry, the

OILS AND OIL CAKES

The statistical publications issued by the market for the oil cake in Europe and Indian

national competition

oil seeds by sea than oils or oil cakes. The

the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure

The standardisation of oils and oil cakes will help the industry in finding markets in foreign countries where a better price can be obtained for the articles

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered

It is necessary to educate the Indian Cult

Village Oil Mills worked by 1 blocks and

oil content in the cake means a higher percentage of albuminous matter which is very

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under mentioned difficulties. There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products. Secondly there is a better

mention of War in September were lower than half the prices of these articles during last pre war war and early post-war periods on account of general low price levels since 1933-34. The present War will have effect in increasing the price level and brisk trade in oils provided freight facilities are available.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in the hills of Assam and Bengal, and attracted the attention of the British Government. The discovery of the indigenous tea in India was a great boon to the country, as it has since become one of the leading exports of the country.

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900 —

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000 000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000 000 lbs
1900-1904 (average)	593	201	1930	804	391
1905-1909	539	242	1931	807	394
1910-1914	591	290	1932	809	434
1915-1919	662	374	1933	818	384
1920-1924	709	336	1934	806	399
1925	728	364	1935	832	394
1926	739	393	1936	834	395
1927	756	391	1937	834	470
1928	776	404	1938	839 *	473 *
1929	788	433			

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century while the area under tea has risen by nearly 60 per cent the production has more than doubled.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India. Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance in 1937 of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry —

Province	Area under crop 000 acres	Production 000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam	440	241 577	810 869
Bengal	202	108 566	199 712
Madras	78	35 415	66 852
Punjab	9	2 779	10 756
United Provinces	7	2 013	3 610
Bihar	4	1 202	2 506
Coorg	†	16	94
Total British India	740	391 518	1 291
Indian States	94	38 732	80
Total India	834	430 250	

* Subject to revision. † Less than 150 acres.

Value of tea exported to the United States

Year	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lbs. of rupees
1	2	3
1906-7	311	29 01
1907-8	310	32 49
1908-9	360	26 61
1909-10	377	26 01
1910-11	316	22 56
1911-12	341	11 44
1912-13	379	17 15
1913-14	319	19 41
1914-15	311	20 13
1915-16	313	19 87
1916-17	312	20 14
1917-18	311	21 39
1918-19	350	21 42

To America

7 6 | 6 0

To other countries

then,

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100 —

	Average price at auction sales			Average price at auction sales	
	Price per lb	Index Number		Price per lb	Index Number
1901-02 to 1910-11	8 0	100	1934 72	8 9 (a)	146 (a)
1911-12	14 10	247		5 2 (b)	86 (b)
1913-14	11 4	149	1935 36	7 5 (a)	157 (a)
1915-16	9 11	125		4 10 (b)	81 (b)
1920-21	9 4	154	1936 3	10 1 (a)	162 (a)
1921-22	6 5	11		4 8 (b)	78 (b)
1922-23	5 0	86	1937 34	11 4 (a)	180 (a)
1923-24	9 7 (a)	160 (a)		4 0 (b)	79 (b)
	4 1 (b)	116 (b)	1938 9	9 0 (a)	160 (a)
				4 0 (b)	67 (b)

(a) For tea for internal consumption of the year the cost on tea was increased

the cost of tea for internal consumption of the year the cost on tea was increased

Coffee.

from

lap coffee —

or
p

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years —

Year	No of Factories	Quantity of sugar manu- factured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refined from cane Tons	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar Tons
1929-30	27	89,768	21,150	200 000	310 918
1930-31 .. .	29	119 589	31 791	200 000	351 380
1931-32 .	32	158 581	60,539	250 000	478,119
1932-33	37	290 177	80,106	275 000	645,283
1933-34 .	112	453 965	61,034	200 000	715,059
1934-35	130	578,115	30,103	150 000	757,218
1935-36	137	932 000	50 037	125 000	1 107,167
1936-37*	137	1,111 400	19 500	100 000	1 230 900
1937-38	136	930,700	16 500	125 000	1,072,200
1938-39	139	650 800	15 600	100 000	766 400
1939-40	143	1 175 000	25 000	150 000	1,350 000

* Factories in Burma and production in Burma excluded after 1936-37

The area under cultivation of sugar cane has kept pace with increased production from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30 it increased to net import was only 11 900 tons As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source The

to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed. The Government of India expect that with the definition of "factory" thus amended even with the reduced duty on khandsari of Rs. 0-8-0 per cwt. there will be a revenue of about Rs. 6,00,000 during 1939-40.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of estimate of annual consumption and of the margin for import of sugar into India, up to 1940-41, will be of interest —

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37 (Est.)	1937-38 (Est.)	1938-39 (Est.)	1939-40 (Est.)	1940-41 (Est.)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season	64,253	715,059	767,218	1,107,167	1,230,900	1,072,200	766,400	1,350,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year	890,747	932,000	1,015,000	1,010,000	1,150,000	1,190,000	9,00,000	1,000,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	234,474	216,941	267,782	-67,167	-80,900	17,800	200,000	-250,000

interest to note that the production direct consumption is increasing

	gur (Tons)
32	2,758,000
33	3,240,000
34	3,180,000
35	3,501,000
36	4,101,000
37	4,263,000
38	3,364,000
39 (Est.)	3,200,000

INDIAN TOBACCO

the former is more common and commercially important

have now brought under cultivation 5,000 acres of Virginia tobacco in Mysore State.

Importance—Among the principal tobacco

Improvement in Marketing—The marketing

On
the 16
the 6
yield
is all
on it
started in 198

On the 1st day of the month of August 1891

Production—More than half the Indian

(2) THE GUNTER AREA comprising the being irrigated with well water rich in salts

soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The sun-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from or ground-cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(5) THE NIPANI AREA including Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur.

February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to middle of June.

(4) THE CHAROTAR (KUTERAT) AREA comprising Anand, Keshavnagar and Vadod talukas of

Manufactured Products—Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of other various products

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco of unmanufactured tobacco costing Rs 109

1,475 and 4,000 lbs of other manufactured tobacco costing Rs 37 lakhs Rs 3 lakhs tobacco from India to markets abroad are growing in volume the necessity of stim

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Chapur Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras
Erode, Rajahmundry, Salem,
Lahore, Lucknow Jubbulpore,

The first Indian film "Harischandra" was Although exact figures are not available
only that
the produce
amounts to

total
100

FEATURES AND SHORTS

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Board of Film Censors at Bombay Calcutta Madras and Lahore. The figures show that while in 1933 the production of the Indian film industry has considerably increased there has not been as great an increase in the production of shorts —

Year	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	India	Foreign	India	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1930 (figures not available)						
1932 (figures not available)						
1934	59	45	98	903	85	1308
1935	95	46	53	1076	149	1532
1936	117	53	10	1009	237	1607
1937	261	699	63	1079	344	1728
1938	342	472	139	959	480	1461
1939	237	333	68	1133	333	1576
1940	92	449	63	1491	271	1940
1941	106	417	109	1470	30	1887
1942	47	397	91	1416	339	1813
1943	5	393	97	145	36	184
1944	143	333	64	1181	44	1576
1945	78	977	not known	895	8	1101
1946	6	6		61	6	877

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1933 to 1946

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
India	207	196	247	29	180	78	76
America	338	309	308	314	317	20	12
Britain	91	101	85	83	80	55	33
Other Countries	7	4	4	2	3	"	9
Total	641	613	644	628	570	355	300

There are about 200 distributors in Bombay Calcutta Delhi Madras Bangalore Karaikal and Muscat cinema circuits throughout the country with exhibitors

The number of cinemas has been increasing and there are now about 100 of which 10 show Indian films and 90 foreign films. In addition there are about 500 touring cinemas

The cinema industry has grown after 1947 by about 10 per cent. The industry has produced about 100 short films every year

IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table gives in figures and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid thereon —

Year	Footage	Value	Total Import Duty
1922-23	73,10,432	13,23,393	455,935
1923-24	72,01,600	14,10,637	423,407
1924-25	94,44,000	15,07,803	460,709
1925-26	139,17,199	21,00,533	554,460
1926-27	14,00,000	23,21,500	422,554

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1922-23	12,372,093	5,89,300	10,372,093	7,023,950	4,42,530
1923-24	19,161,093	8,60,478	10,92,541	19,81,911	4,99,691
1924-25	21,500,500	8,49,321	10,947,001	19,06,341	5,17,695
1925-26	28,309,211	11,07,665	10,19,679	19,80,475	6,03,924
1926-27	22,346,043	8,96,000	8,97,206	1,00,000	7,63,174
1927-28	20,579,887	10,86,477	9,501,073	19,10,051	9,49,300
1928-29	36,91,201	15,19,730	10,86,306	27,79,460	1,81,037
1929-30	60,101,131	21,40,016	9,07,001	24,83,818	13,59,423
1930-31	60,669,531	10,00,000	8,90,608	20,00,401	13,99,706
1931-32	67,832,111	20,33,000	9,40,000	24,00,000	14,45,544
1932-33	4,23,163	11,444	0,00,000	38,14,38	14,80,30
1933-34	3,05,53	1,00,000	0,00,000	3,63,50	13,83,56

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment —

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 (Ten months April to Jan)
	Rs.	Ls.	l	Rs.
Cinema project apparatus and parts and accessories	9,60,44	1,00,000	9,60,536	5,14,007
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3,00,416	0,00,000	3,94,54	1,6,844

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY

The following figures give the imports of film into Bombay of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	Footage	Footage	Footage	Footage
Cinema talkie apparatus, etc.	31,000	2,000	4,500	13,000
Cinematograph films	31,000	2,000	30,000	31,000

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is, in trunks which have secret compartments

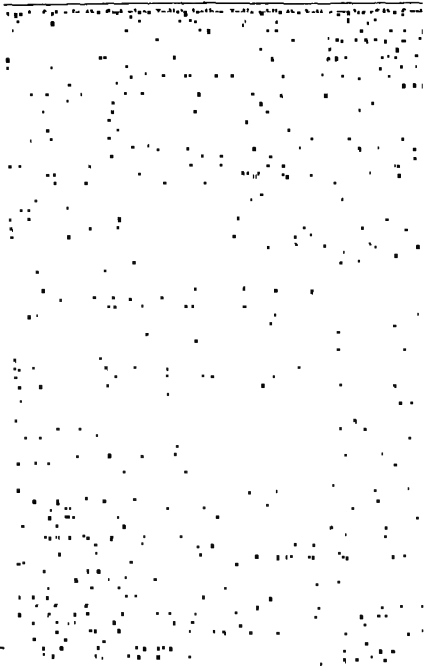
newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and sellers who set their houses to habitual cocaine

The Opium Trade.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Ptolemy mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality. As a result of recent archaeological excavations, to preventable causes. Foremost among these were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and in many cases small attention to choice of site. Specialisation too,

— THE END —



COIR

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre, revolving drum & with that with a small amount of oil.

It is used to make

the same for the purpose of making the same.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

in injunction against the repetition of the | The Register of Trade Marks will be kept at the
of Government in all cases in which the | Date of the act for the control and enforcement

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending					1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1937 38	1938 39
	1908 09	1913 14	1915 16	1923 24	1928 29						
1. Production ()	3 40	3 76	3 39	2 25	2 26	2 76	2 93	3 63	3 00	3 04	3 05
2. Import*	16 95	3 79	(a) 9 68	35 63	6 54	1 10	72	99	1 61	1 56	75
3. Exports	7 50	4 66	(a) 3 01	18	37 26	58 15	53 26	39 31	29 46	1 89	13 81
4. Net Imports ()	9 35	2 15	(a) 6 87	33 50	30 72*	57 05*	52 54*	37 32*	27 85*	18 33*	13 06
5. Net addition to stock (ie 1-4)	12 75	31 51	10 26	15 76	28 46	54 29	19 61	34 20	24 80	13 09	10 01
6. Balance held in mint and Govt. Treasury and Government Treasury and Currency and Gold Standard Reserve	6 57	19 11	1 03	27 92	25 79	41 56	41 50	41 62†	41 63†	41 56†	41 57†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints etc as compared with the preceding year	-3 23	+4 47	-1 02	+99	+4 95	+3	-1	+7	+1	-7	+1
8. Net absorption (ie 6-7)	16 00	27 04	11 08	30 60	30 33	54 32	49 60	34 86	44 81	13 00	10 02
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1 58 81	2 77 15	3 72 61	4 66 83	6 51 53	5 56 15	5 06 54	4 72 25	4 47 45	4 34 16	4 24 15
10. Net progressive absorption	1 52 24	0 53 04	3 50 69	4 38 9*	6 23 75	5 14 60	4 05 00	4 50 64	4 05 83	3 90 61	3 52 59

Note—(1) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(2) Figures prior to 1935 36 include Burma.

(3) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(4) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

* Net exports

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book 1938)

	1936	1937
Total Number of Companies	379	368
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	237	219
Total Number of non Indian Companies (Mostly non Life)	147	149
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies	Rs 1504	Rs 1485
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by non Indian Companies	Rs 3145	Rs 3089

LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business		Total Business in force	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Number of Policies Issued	13000	114000	1061000	1371000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	139000	163000	981000	1095000
Number of Policies with non Indian Companies	34000	31000	20000	272000
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Sums Assured	465	446	101	177
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	3600	33	168	184
Sums Assured with non Indian Companies	105	96	93	93
Premium Income	241	253	13	142
Premium Income of Indian Companies	184	207	785	90
Premium Income of non Indian Companies	57	51	5125	52

NON LIFE BUSINESS

	1936	1937
Total Net Premium Income	Rs 275 Crores	Rs 298 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	74	96
Total Net Premium Income of non Indian Companies	20	200
Total Fire Premium Income	137	145
Total Marine Income	53	61
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income	85	

There has been a large expansion of insurance actuaries with a view to converting their existing

INSURANCE ACTUARIES

INSURANCE ACTUARIES

Including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1937 amounted to Rs. 124 crores having a premium income of Rs. 634 lakhs.

The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1937 amounted to nearly Rupees 42 Crores and exceeded the previous year's figures by nearly Rs. 4 Crores.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' BUSINESS

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926, the Total Business remaining in force at the end of the year, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds.

Year	New business of Indian Life Offices written during the year	Total business of Indian Life Offices remaining in force at the end of the year	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926	10.35 crores.	53 crores	3.32 crores	13.75 crores
1927	12.77 "	60	4.29	15.71 "
1928	15.41 "	71	4.23	17.16 "
1929	17.29 "	82	4.92	18.73 "
1930	16.50 "	89	5.40	20.52 "
1931	17.76 "	94	5.87	22.44 "
1932	19.66 "	100	6.89	23.07 "
1933	24.83 "	119	8.15	29.71
1934	29.92	137	8.34	31.87
1935	32.81	152	9.33	35.19
1936	37.80	175	11.35	40.24
1937	41.74	197	12.02	45.09

The net rates of interest realised by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past five years are as follows —

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate of Interest	5.17	5.01	4.93	4.61	4.76

come Rs. 1,06,00,000, Life Assurance Fund Rs. 8,00,00,000

The last valuation of the Post Office Fund was

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial system, confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, has brought about a series of changes in the management of the public accounts.

Excise on Matches—The imposition of an

It is possible that other as that development takes place an excise

of view it seems clear that if a

taxation of goods

the
see
in

— with his

constitution on this point since we are advised (subject to the proviso to section 200 (1) (a) of the Companies Act, 1913) that the directors of a company may, if they think fit, declare a dividend out of the profits of the company for any financial year.

Niemeyer Report.

As regards the proposed dividend, the report states that the directors of the company may, if they think fit, declare a dividend out of the profits of the company for any financial year.

since 10 years

The total approximate annual relief in 1934-35 is Rs. 10,00,000. The position of the railways is frankly

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RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India in common with other countries, has been suffering from a severe financial crisis. The Government of India has been unable to raise the necessary funds to meet its obligations, and has been forced to borrow from foreign sources. The situation is becoming increasingly serious, and it is feared that the Government will be unable to meet its obligations in the near future. The Government has been unable to raise the necessary funds to meet its obligations, and has been forced to borrow from foreign sources. The situation is becoming increasingly serious, and it is feared that the Government will be unable to meet its obligations in the near future.

introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extension or modification of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September.

The 1932-34 Budget.—The Finance Minister estimated the general results for the two years to be the same as for the better nor worse. India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to

repeal. But there were special features a record to Defence, for which an extra Rs. 40 lakhs was to be expended to provide for mechanisation of certain units creation of a modern

A further feature of the 1932-33 Budget was the financing of Provincial autonomy in its inaugural stages. While the separation of Burma raised a loss of Rs. 250 lakhs payable to the Provinces under the Viceroy's Award amounted to Rs. 150 lakhs. To start the Pro-

several, in fact in the case of the 1932-33 Budget. This surcharge was reduced by one-third, the cost was Rs. 1.15 lakhs, leaving a residual surplus of Rs. 8 lakhs.

The 1934-35 Budget.—The surplus for 1934-35 was estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs, and this was

the latter because of economies under interest charges and defence.

To meet the prospective deficit in the Finance Minister proposed an increase of 1 1/2 per cent. in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton from 6 1/2 pice per lb. to one anna per lb. This was esti-

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was generally regarded as providing the same gain, save no change in the taxation system were introduced and a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs was anti-

the previous financial year (1934-35) of Rs. 91 lakhs, but the prospect of Rs. 100 lakhs new revenue to meet a prospective deficit of Rs. 14 lakhs in 1934-35 were the main features of the Budget.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1939-40 and 1940-41 —

	Budget 1939-40	Revised 1939-40	Budget 1940-41
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	3		5
New Loan		15 72	
Treasury Bills Issued (net)	-6 00	1 00	-8 00
Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	-50	-2 63	-1 50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net)	5 00	-4 30	3 17
Other Unfunded Debt (net)	1 66	2 80	3 40
Discount Sinking Fund	1 18	67	1 15
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3 00	3 00	3 00
Railway Depreciation Fund	6 30	5 59	5 66
Railway Reserve Fund			2 99
Posts and Telegraphs Renewals Reserve Fund	1	0	
Telephone Development Fund	-30	-03	-14
Defence Reserve and Equalisation Fund	-1 00		
Defence Modernisation Fund			
Revenue Reserve Fund		91	-01
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	-14	0 83	2 51
TOTAL	11 10	3 45	11 40
OPENING BALANCE	9 4	1 13	8 59
GRAND TOTAL	20 60	45 38	19 99
Capital Outlay—			
Railways	4 75	4 4	4 05
Posts and Telegraphs	18	8	9
Civil		10	16
Commutation of Pensions	-10	-1	-13
Discharge of Permanent Debt	3 17	29 00	3 33
Civil Aviation	1	11	-2
Economic development and improvement of rural areas	36	26	31
Broadcasting		7	6
Development in tribal areas in the N. W. F. P.		2	-12
Loans to public (net)	-40	-00	-10
Payments to Reserve Bank for Surplus Silver	5 00	5 00	5 00
Transfers through Reserve Bank (net)			
Provincial requirements (net)	-1 18	-1 30	-1 20
TOTAL	11 00	36 0	11 52
CLOSING BALANCE	8 73	8 4	8 47
GRAND TOTAL	20 60	45 58	19 99

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure

[In thousands of Rupees]

	Revised Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs	Rs
REVENUE—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Customs	43 04 00	37 66 00
Central Excise Duties	6 13 00	11 41 00
Corporation Tax	2 17 00	5 30 00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13 13 00	14 00 00
Salt	9 00 00	8 00 00
Opium	49 8	47 37
Other Heads	97 84	1 01 07
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	75 83 66	78 48 64
Railways Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget)	33 18 41	37 80 07
Irrigation Net Receipts	14	74
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	1 59 59	1 06 72
Debt Services	72 93	61 34
Civil Administration	1 04 43	1 05 39
Currency and Mint	88 57	1 04 39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	24 09	30 81
Miscellaneous	1 40 65	1 20 06
Defence Services	5 88 57	5 88 56
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		
Extraordinary Items	3 09 80	4 00 89
TOTAL REVENUE	1 23 96 89	1 31 73 60
DEFICIT		
TOTAL	1 03 96 09	1 31 73 60
EXPENDITURE—		
	3 87 17	4 07 16
	25	64
	03 57 64	30 51 30
	9 67	10 "
	73 78	62 00
	10 634	10 11 13
Civil Administration	11 10 47	11 00 56
Currency and Mint	41 73	61 63
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	07 61 11	300 77
Miscellaneous	3 77 60	3 66 56
Defence Services	50 17 48	52 00 74
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments		
Extraordinary Items	3 05 77	3 05 23
	1 10 88	40 91
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1 03 96 89	1 31 68 4
SURPLUS		4 91
TOTAL	1 03 96 89	1 31 73

EXCISE.

The Duties payable on Goods & Merchandise, &c. &c.

Opium—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken to Foreign and Colonial governments, the sale of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export.

5121.

613, 013.

Officers in what is known as the Provincial; by promotion from the subordinates (in the Gov Customs Service These posts are in the gift of Government some of the word) service. The "sub- the Government of India, and are usually filled, ordina.e" staff is recruited entirely in India

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in raising fresh revenue

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

BASED ON SLAB SYSTEM

INCOME TAX

(a) *Individuals, Unregulated Firms Hindu Undivided Families and Associations of persons (other than Companies) —*

	Rate
First Rs 1 500 of income	Nil
Next 3 500	0 pies in the rupee
5 000	1 anna 3 pies in the rupee
5 000	2 annas in the rupee
Balance of income	2 annas 6 pies in the rupee

No tax payable on incomes not exceeding Rs 2 000 Income Tax on incomes just above Rs. 2 000 to be restricted to half the excess of the income above Rs 2 000

(b) *Rate for Companies and local authorities—2 annas 6 pies in the rupee*

SUPER-TAX.

(a) *Assessors other than Companies —*

	Rate
First Rs 25 000	Nil
Next 10 000	1 anna in the rupee.
20 000	2 annas in the rupee
30 000	3 annas in the rupee
40 000	4 annas in the rupee.
50 000	5 annas in the rupee.
60 000	6 annas in the rupee.
70 000	7 annas in the rupee.
Balance of income	7 annas in the rupee.

(b) *Companies and local authorities —*

1 anna in the rupee on the whole income (no exempted sl.b)

No surcharge is charged in respect of either Income-Tax or Super tax.

INCOME-TAX REFORMS.**HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.**

The Indian mints were closed to the use of the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint, at Bombay.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are—

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains
Rupce	165	15	180
Half rupce .. .	82½	7½	90
Quarter rupce or 4- anna	41¼	3¾	45

NICKEL

— 2-anna coins also minted for the purposes of exchange.

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the

Closing the Mints—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the un-

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal

A 16 pence Rupee—The Government of

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were lent out at low rates of interest to the London

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half | passing commendation to the idea of a State

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18

V. THE 1913 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1914, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported toward the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3 rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a

The Government of India should be authorized to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiii) The statutory minimum for the metal.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Coma Currency Report was signed the Indian exchan
 ge was practically at two shillings gold. But

shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secret- ment funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s 43-32d. per rupee

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Com | Currency Report was signed the Indian exchan

| shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade

(14) An obligation should be imposed by issue shall be added to or subtracted from this

(15) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(16) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed

(17) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(18) The paper currency should cease to

issuing department

(19) The Government should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(20) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(21) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e. into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(22) No change should be made in the

(23) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929 and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931

(24) During the transition period the

(25) The gold holdings in the Treasury

(26) The gold holdings in the Treasury

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated their effort to stabilise exchange at the new

VII COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a Assembly hostile to the whole body. Never

At this figure Exchange was maintained by reserve funds the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the

(ls) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to the market.

Issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall be borne by the Government.

(r) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(ri) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(riu) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(rii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, maintain a parity with the gold standard of the Government.

(zir) On the issue of new notes and coins.

(ze) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(zri) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver coin.

The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Lending Department.

(zrii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(zrii) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(zrii) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(zrii) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made.

of statistical data.

(zir) The silver holding in the Reserve should be maintained at a level of 100 million rupees.

(zri) The silver holding in the Reserve should be maintained at a level of 100 million rupees.

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Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank,

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of people in the currency system recommended.

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute dissent, given above, do not however con-

however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the piece and the "The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £10,000,000 invested in Gold and in Bri

and unlimited. Nevertheless it has been

silver coin will continue well on to suggest that the system

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to

nomination and get it all over - for the purpose of making it a little more comfortable for the people.

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs	₹	₹	Rs	₹	₹	
Notes held in the Bank ing Drift	17 66 66 807	8 0					
Notes in circulation —							
(a) Legal Tender in India	225 40 40 178	0 0		41 54 47 806	11 8		
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only				2 86 97 82	0 10		
Total Notes Issued	11 42 66 560	0 0		107 50 11 000	6 6		
				Total of A			
				Rupce Coin		151 01 56 879	3 0
				Govt of India Rupce Securities		64 04 37 903	4 6
				Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper		38 33 78 93	0 6
						N/A	
				TOTAL ASSETS			
						254 29 73 635	8 0
TOTAL LIABILITIES							
						254 29 73 635	8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 59.739 per cent

LIABILITIES

ASSETS

	Rs		Rs	Rs	
	a	p		a	p
Capital paid up	5 00 00 000	0 0	Notes —	17 59 30 177	8 0
Reserve Fund	5 00 00 000	0 0	(a) Legal Tender in India	7 36 7 0	0 0
Deposits —			(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4 09 815	2 0
(a) Government—			Rupce Coin	3 65 334	7 2
(1) Central Government of India	6 73 17 101	1 11	Subsidiary Coin		
(2) Government of Burma	1 53 99 708	1 8	Bills Purchased and Discounted —		
(3) Other Government Accounts	4 58 39 988	6 5	(a) Internal	NIL	
(b) Banks	18 80 71 450	13 0	(b) External	NIL	
(c) Others	1 15 83 479	12 2	(c) Government Treasury Bills	10 10 80 650	10 1
Bills Payable	8 94 67 14	3	Balances held abroad*	6 97 80 569	12 6
Other Liabilities	54 00 281	0 2	Loans and Advances to the Governments	1 00 00 000	0 0
			Other Loans and Advances	NIL	
			Investments	6 42 08 514	3 8
			Other Assets	1 05 95 496	15 8
TOTAL LIABILITIES	43 51 06 078	11 1	TOTAL ASSETS	43 51 06 078	11 1

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities

THE RESERVE BANK.

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred

ster—one hundred

one hundred and

ster—seventy lakhs

(b) to the Calcutta register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Share Capital—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees the Central Board shall before the

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member

following Directors namely:—

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (5) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they shall be fixed by the previous sanction of Council.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which

and

(a) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council,

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governor shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and shall not be

nor is absent
him in this

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board.

Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area,

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

banks.

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies

(3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (1) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest thereon, and the receiving of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom,

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India,

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same,

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank,

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported

of or by,

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance;

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

Not exceeding one-third of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits,

(9) The custody of monies, securities, other articles of value and the proceeds, whether principal, dividends, or any such securities,

(10) The sale and realisation whether movable or in any way come into the Bank in satisfaction, or, any of its claims,

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,</p> <p>(b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody</p> | <p>not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees, or</p> <p>(3) make loans or advances repayable on</p> |
|---|--|

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank

Forbidden Business.—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank and the giving of

any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares.

(15) the making and issue of bank notes

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies

on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agree-

ment,

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled

Notwithstanding anything contained in any

a pur-
terling
a rate
forty

demand to sell an amount of sterling less than

The Governor General in Council shall under-
take not to do so.

such bank showing—

and time

India in cur-
of India and

section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1906

(1) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the [as the Governor General in Council may, by

office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from

claration under sub-section (1) fails to make (d) the manner in which general meetin:

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub (f) the manner in which the business of th Central Board shall be transacted, and the pr cture to be followed at meetings thereof.

duct of business of Local Board
ation to such Boards of power

(3) Nothing contained in any declaration (A) the delegation of powers and function Central Board to the Governor, or 1 y Governors, Directors or officers of th

the formation of Committees of th
l Board the delegation of powers an
functions of the Central Board to such Cen
the conduct of business in suc

constitution and management
perannuation funds for the office
and servants of the Bank

contract

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty five per cent

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in

(e) the relations of the scheduled bank with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank.

(p) the regulation of clearing houses for the scheduled banks.

(g) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of the

the

by the Reserve Bank. The total assets of the banks at the end of the year was therefore 61 as against 57 last year. The tendency for banks to increase their assets is a sign of the growth of the banking system. The Reserve Bank has been successful in its efforts to increase the assets of the banks. The Reserve Bank has been successful in its efforts to increase the assets of the banks. The Reserve Bank has been successful in its efforts to increase the assets of the banks.

REPORT FOR 1939

Banking Legislation

Scheduled Banks

The development of the scheduled banks con

will be deposited with the Reserve Bank. British Indian depositors in the case of banks incorporated outside British India. Lastly, an

register

or other persons,

- (4) Whoever makes a false statement in (f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the proceedings at meetings thereof, conduct of business of Local Boards or in relation to such Boards of power

- (6) Until Local Boards have been constituted functions of the Central Board to such Council as may be determined by the Government in such manner as may be determined by the Government

management of the office

contract

- (1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act
- (g) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded and
- (r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the

- (a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the
- In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted,

by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, schedule owing to a change in their constitution
 branches and agencies in India and the Dominion of India, the value of such coins
 8.4512 grains troy

The Indian Paper
 Indian Paper Currency
 the Indian Paper C.
 1925 and the Currency
 created

In sub-section (3)
 Companies Act, 19
 the words "Reserve

The Reserve Bank
 of the financial year
 net profit of its
 December 31 1916

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

The Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India

India is pre eminently an agricultural country. Industries are few in number and are concentrated

I.—GENERAL.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	India excluding Burma			India including Burma		
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+ 185.05	+ 180.93	+ 182.93	+ 196.13	+ 195.20	+ 174.85
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+ 7.24	+ 8.28	+ 6.42	+ 6.24	+ 7.46	+ 5.63
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (a)	- 141.10	- 173.33	- 151.79	- 124.60	- 159.47	- 137.04
Balance of trade in merchandise	+ 51.19	+ 15.88	+ 17.56	+ 77.77	+ 43.19	+ 43.34
Gold (private)	+ 27.86	+ 16.34	+ 13.05	+ 27.85	+ 16.32	+ 13.05
Silver (private)	+ 14.39	+ 2.26	+ 1.75	+ 13.59	+ 1.43	+ 1.03
Currency notes (private)	+ 24	+ 28	+ 58	+ 24	+ 28	+ 58
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	+ 13.71	+ 14.36	+ 11.88	+ 14.50	+ 15.12	+ 12.60
Total visible balance of trade	+ 64.90	+ 30.24	+ 29.44	+ 92.27	+ 58.31	+ 55.94
Gold earmarked on account of purchasers abroad		..	10.19*			10.19*
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	- 70.87(b)	- 29.51	- 32.64	- 70.87	- 33.29	- 34.06
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India						
Transfers of Government securities	- 18	- 11	- 8	- 18	- 11	- 8
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	- 29	- 23	- 23	- 29	- 23	-
Balance of remittances of funds	- 71.34	- 29.90	- 33.00	- 71.34	- 33.63	-

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

NOTE:—

IMPORTS				
				(In thousands of Rupees)
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1938-39
Cotton and cotton goods	21 44 91	27 68 17	27 66 00	14 88
Machinery and millwork	17 76 40	17 14 93	19 04 78	17 50
Oils	16 15 81	18 69 90	15 67 41	10 06
Grain pulse and flour	14 18 63	12 16 85	13 76 46	9 04
Metals and ores	9 10 54	13 39 34	10 86 52	7 13
Vehicles	6 22 38	8 97 30	6 68 06	4 39
Instruments apparatus and appliances	4 07 36	6 13 36	5 83 27	3 84
Paper and pasteboard	2 60 34	4 14 71	3 22 93	2 12
Dyeing and tanning substances	3 06 86	3 94 06	3 11 00	2 05
Chemicals	7 54 37	3 37 82	3 03 29	2 01
Wood and timber	7 48 79	2 98 06	2 83 69	1 88
Wool raw and manufactured	7 65 75	4 14 87	7 81 00	1 85
Spices	1 90 53	1 87 83	2 63 43	1 73
Hardware	7 63 97	3 31 22	2 57 27	1 69
Provisions and other stores	7 77 29	2 60 32	2 48 41	1 63
Artificial silk	5 70 52	4 87 49	7 03 62	1 47
Drugs and medicines	1 98 37	2 36 17	2 00 53	1 45
Liquors	2 14 64	2 30 34	2 10 83	1 38
Silk raw and manufactured	2 38 01	2 85 58	1 94 15	1 07
Rubber manufactures	1 05 75	1 88 99	1 40 56	0 92
Fruits and vegetables	1 54 49	1 58 23	1 34 43	0 88
Glass and glassware	1 70 03	1 61 86	1 25 12	0 82
Precious stones and pearls unset	69 28	1 74 47	1 15 03	0 75

Imports—(continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1938-39
Manures	79.98	79.67	105.17	0.60
Tobacco	83.11	85.49	104.55	0.60
Tea chests	56.76	71.70	90.30	0.50
Paints and painters' materials	91.85	101.86	84.99	0.58
Stationery	69.38	81.07	67.04	0.44
Toilet requisites	59.09	67.85	66.06	0.43
Building and engineering materials	55.59	69.53	62.18	0.41
Books printed etc.	54.68	61.74	59.97	0.39
Arms, ammunition and military stores	59.97	107.78	50.17	0.33
Belt for machinery	41.96	60.17	49.11	0.32
Apparel	55.64	67.69	47.50	0.31
Haberdashery and millinery	53.23	63.51	46.57	0.31
Sugar	19.71	18.60	45.58	0.30
Clocks and watches and parts	37.07	5.41	42.63	0.28
Earthenware and porcelain	37.24	47.81	39.19	0.26
Bobbins	27.44	47.74	37.9	0.25
Salt	44.08	55.77	37.80	0.25
Toys and requisites for games	39.73	44.05	37.30	0.24
Tallow and stearine	34.59	38.43	37.10	0.21
Animals living	15.16	35.33	30.72	0.21
Gums and resins	23.34	27.47	30.13	0.20
Paper making materials	14.64	18.35	27.39	0.18
Cutlery	26.68	30.59	25.64	0.17
Matches	14.05	20.44	23.52	0.15
Soap	25.37	24.46	27.44	0.15
Flax raw and manufactured	16.05	27.47	17.96	0.12
Furniture and cabinetware	20.24	21.35	15.95	0.10
Tea	10.04	18.49	15.73	0.10
Boots and shoes	15.27	22.40	15.45	0.10
Umbrellas and fittings	15.53	28.06	14.87	0.10
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	15.74	5.99	8.25	0.05
Coal and coke	10.53	16.63	8.05	0.05
Fish (excluding canned fish)	4.91	6.70	6.89	0.05
Jute and jute goods	7.03	6.41	5.93	0.04
All other articles	846.05	928.43	763.53	5.01
Total value of Imports	14170.08	17378.57	15732.77	

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 14.15 lakhs).—The imports of cotton piecegoods into British India during the last three years were as follows:

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED, ETC.	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1936-37 ..	20.7	78.3	74.2	22.1	44.6	51.2
1937-38 ..	18.0	81.8	63.6	32.1	44.6	51.6
1938-39 ..	11.6	88.0	57.0	30.1	34.8	61.0

In each of the three main classes, Japan improved her relative position in the trade at Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2.1 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures during the last three years were as follows:

For the n -th order, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, the n -th order approximation is given by

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years —

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value Rs (lakhs)		
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Steel angle and tee	14.4	14.3	9.4	15.2	21.6	15.3
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	24.6	51.2	17.0	3.4	96.7	43.6
Beams channels pillars girders and bridgework	22.4	26.4	18.7	24.2	40.7	30.6
Bolts and nuts	8.6	10.5	8.8	21.3	35.1	31.~
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	~ 3	4.3	4.1	14.~	12.3	12.3
Hoops and strips	40.3	48.5	~4.4	5.~ 6	85.7	48.5
Nails rivets and washers	10.9	15.3	11.2	~8.3	45.6	34.4
Galvanised sheets and plates	54.7	42.8	5.7	91.~	97.4	59.1
Tinned sheets and plates	1.4	7.4	14.0	5.5	28.9	48.9
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned	~4.2	23.8	26.0	3.~ 8	46.4	51.6
Rails chairs and fishplates	9.6	7.5	11.5	9.7	11.1	14.7
Tubes pipes and fittings wrought	35.9	41.4	34.3	69.6	10.0	103.8
Wire nails	4.4	6.2	4.9	6.~	15.2	10.9
Wire rope	2.8	4.3	3.2	14.5	23.7	~0.7
Cast pipes and fittings	1.0	1.4	~ 5	5.0	~ 0	9.0
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways	4.6	2.5	0.8	6.5	4.1	2.0

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 19.72 lakhs) —The following table analyses the imports of machinery during the last three years —

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Prime movers	1.55	1.0	1.87
Electrical	~46	2.69	3.72
Agricultural machinery	11	11	14
Boilers	80	1.17	1.40
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	8	36	39
Mining	10	17	25
Oil crushing and refining	20	~3	44
Paper mill	8	45	28
Refrigerating	14	28	14
Rice and flour mill	6	9	7
Saw mill	3	4	4
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	54	82	57
Sugar machinery	94	69	61
Tea machinery	13	21	~3
Cotton machinery	1.80	~ 9	2.67
Jute mill machinery	74	1.06	71
Wool machinery	~	~	~

Motor Vehicles (Rs 4.23 lakhs)—In view of the recession in general business activity it is not surprising that both motor cars and heavier commercial vehicles were less in demand during the year 1938-39 than in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported into India which had risen from 12,116 valued at Rs 2.26 lakhs in 1936-37 to 15,697 valued at Rs 2.93 lakhs in 1937-38 declined to 11,053 valued at Rs 2.17 lakhs in the year under review. The table shows the number of motor cars imported during the past three years indicating the principal sources of supply —

Number of motor cars imported

—	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
1936-37	5,677	3,742	1,290	41	382	984	12,116
1937-38	6,419	4,876	1,612	98	281	2,411	15,697
1938-39	5,117	3,170	972	66	232	1,501	11,053

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year under review declined from 15,077 in 1937-38 to 7,808 in 1938-39, the value showing a decrease from Rs 14.67 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs 7.23 lakhs in 1938-39. There was a marked decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom which numbered 607 as against 2,337 in 1937-38. The average declared value of chassis imported during the past three years —

of America and Canada. Imports from these two sources numbered 5,095 and 1,958 in 1938-39 as compared with 10,035 and 2,197 respectively in the past three years —

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans etc

—	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other Countries	TOTAL
1936-37	1,202	5,899	1,719	193	9,013
1937-38	2,337	10,035	2,197	508	15,077
1938-39	607	5,095	1,958	148	7,808

Hardware (Rs 2.37 lakhs)—Imports of Mineral oils (Rs 14.67 lakhs)—The pro-

spirit including aviation petrol in Burma which supplies the bulk of India's requirements was estimated at 143 million gallons and 62 million gallons in 1938-39 as compared with 146 million gallons and 64 million gallons respectively, 1937-38. Notwithstanding the increased imports of Rahrain oil to which a reference was made in the last Review there was very little competition in the Indian market.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs 2.21 lakhs).— The total value of imported drugs and medicines fell from Rs 2.36 lakhs to Rs 2.21 lakhs in 1938-39. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were valued at Rs 61 lakhs as compared with Rs 74 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for Rs 27 lakhs, Germany, for Rs 12 lakhs and the United States of America for Rs 13 lakhs.

gallons valued at Rs 74½
 million gallons valued at
 followed by Bengal with
 valued at Rs 63 lakhs

Java con
 of the total
 000 tons or
 ar Arrivals

Other Articles—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports —

	1936 37	1937 38	1938 39
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus etc	4 97	6,13	5 85
Dyeing and tanning substances	3 07	3 94	3,11
Spices	1,01	1 83	2 63
Glass and glassware	1 20	1 52	1 25
Precious stones and pearls unset	89	1,24	1 15
Tobacco ..	83	83	1 05
Cement .	14	13	10
Coal and coke .	10	17	8

III—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1936 37	1937 38	1938 39	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1938 39
Jute raw	14 77 10	14 71 90	13 39 67	8 29
Jute manufactures	29 10 41	30 07 76	26 26 11	16 12
Cotton raw and waste	43 93 25	21 77 78	21 66 63	15 14
Cotton manufactures	7 07 30	9 29 30	7 11 79	4 37
Tea	90 11 83	24 33 69	23 42 47	14 38
Seeds	18 59 54	14 19 65	15 09 22	9 96
Grain pulse and flour	6 56 97	9 44 89	7 74 11	4 75
Leather	7 44 37	7 55 42	5 27 54	3 24
Metals and ores	3 6 61	6 12 60	4 91 02	3 01
Wool raw and manufactured	3 6 00	3 7 3	3 84 95	2 36
Hides and skins raw	4 27 67	5 04 10	3 84 67	2 36
Oilcakes	1 85 71	2 41 53	3 01 20	1 85
Tobacco	1 76 5	1 99 61	2 56 63	1 69
Fruits and vegetables	1 97 13	2 08 19	2 26 86	1 39
Coal and coke	6 23	93 97	1 36 75	0 84
Lac	2 33 80	1 61 18	1 96 65	0 78
Mica	94 06	1 42 40	1 14 12	0 70
Oils	1 04 34	1 01 03	1 03 39	0 63
Coir	7 54	1 04 44	98 01	0 59
Spices	7 8 15	33 49	7 8 66	0 49
Coffee	85 96	54 59	75 11	0 46
Hemp raw	69 7	74 50	71 93	0 44
Rubber raw	83 01	83 83	71 53	0 44
Fish (excluding canned fish)	68 71	69 08	69 79	0 43
Provisions and oilman's stores	60 04	63 97	59 32	0 36
Dyeing and tanning substances	50 67	66 87	59 17	0 36
Manures	50 06	68 96	37 27	0 23
Paraffin wax	17 63	51 34	36 26	0 21
Drugs and medicines	31 62	27 31	97 83	0 17
Bristles	28 01	31 81	6 3	0 16
Sugar	44 05	39 73	74 18	0 15
Bones for manufacturing purposes	46 45	43 83	23 71	0 15
Wood and timber	25 90	29 50	23 66	0 15
Fibre for brushes and brooms	19 93	20 19	15 71	0 10
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron steel or wood	14 88	18 01	14 75	0 09
Apparel	15 43	16 12	17 62	0 08
Saltpetre	11 53	10 84	10 89	0 07
Fodder bran and pollards	4 09	9 46	8 96	0 05
Animals living	8 81	8 79	8 23	0 05
Cordage and rope	8 52	9 16	8 17	0 05
Silk raw and manufactured	7 57	6 74	4 96	0 03
Tallow stearine and wax	4 05	3 61	3 7	0 02
Horns tips etc	4 35	4 09	2 36	0 1
Candles	9	3	2	
Opium		1	1	
All other articles	6 21 09	6 14 72	5 80 77	
Total Value of Exports	185 04 93	180 92 47	162 97 35	

(In million yards)

	MILL PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Shirtings and longcloth	900.7	1 084.5	1 040.1	8.8	21.8	12.4
Chadars	65.9	67.3	74.6			
Dhuties	1 117.7	1 215.4	1 454.8	1.5	5.4	4.0
T cloth domestics and						
sheetings	170.5	191.3	183.3	0.1	0.1	
Drills and jeans	136.6	152.9	135.2	1.3	1.8	1.0
Other sorts	370.4	479.3	449.1	66.8	76.9	61.4
Total	2 761.8	3 190.7	3 337.1	78.5	106.0	74.8
Coloured piece-goods	810.2	893.6	932.2	112.4	135.2	99.2
Total Piece-goods	3,572.0	4 084.3	4 269.3	190.9	241.2	174.0

Jute and jute manufactures (Rs. 39.66 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manu- The United Kingdom and France increased their purchases from 145,000 tons

The total shipments of gunny bags in 1933-34 11 million.
 numbered 598 million as compared with 612 million in 1932-33. **Feed grains and flour (Rs. 7.74 lakhs) —**

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	235	227	291
Rice in the husk	1	1	3
Wheat	235	460	279
Wheat flour	50	62	61
Pulse	80	86	81
Barley	10	35	9
Jowar and bajra	7	4	24
Other sorts	3	3	4
Total	621	878	742
Value Rs (lakhs)	6.57	9.49	7.74

Check the case files for any demand arising out of Government etc.

Of the total quantity exported in 1948 39

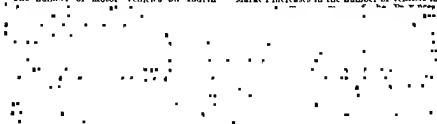
cwts and 50,000 cwts to 12,000 cwts and 37,000 cwts to 25,000 cwts and those to France 34,000 cwts respectively while Italy slightly increased her requirements from 3,000 cwts to 4,000 cwts. Exports to Japan declined from 37,000 cwts to 25,000 cwts and those to Belgium were also on slightly reduced scale and amounted to 9,000 cwts and 2,500 cwts, respectively.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export —

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Oilseeds	1.86	2.43	3.01
Tobacco	1.77	2.00	2.76
Fruits and vegetables	1.97	2.08	2.27
Coal and coke	63	99	136
Mica	94	1.44	1.14
Oils	1.04	1.01	10.3
Coir manufactures	77	1.04	96
Spices	78	93	79
Coffee	86	85	75
Rubber raw	53	84	72
Hemp raw	69	74	72
Fish	69	69	69
Dye stuffs	60	67	59
Provisions and oilman's stores	60	63	59
Manures	50	69	37
Paraffin wax	13	51	56
Drugs and Medicines	32	28	28
Bones for manufacturing purposes	46	44	24
Fibre for brushes etc	70	20	16
Saltpetre	12	31	11

Number of Motor Vehicles Running in British India.

The number of Motor Vehicles on Indian Market increases in the number of vehicles in



Province	Private cars.	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Total
Bombay	19,551	*	5,575	4,772	1,838	31,736
Bengal	19,900	1,109	17,5	3,376	1,155	28,375
Madras	14,008	367	4,119	1,747	1,319	21,560
United Provinces	12,945	431	2,730	194	919	17,119
Punjab	5,713	406	2,054	3,066	811	12,950
Bihar	4,96	407	645	504	549	7,067
Central Provinces	4,028	*	1,742	1	737	6,507
Assam	3,078	238	846	1,276	209	5,397
Sind	3,147	*	616	332	418	4,513
N W F P (Estimated)	2,132	125	732	760	369	4,109
Delhi	1,461	120	270	215	388	2,474
Orissa	690	*	286	100	105	
Ajmer Merwara	660	7	148	40	82	
Coorg	9	10	35	26	8	
Total (British India)	92,477	4,240	91,503	17,104	8,898	

* Included in buses

† Light lorries included in cars

Number of Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete list as shown on the number of registration. Total number of motor vehicles in the

State	Private cars	Taxis.	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Total.
Hyderabad	5 908	662	388	750	517	8 932
Mysore	3 239	90	595	375	468	4 756
Travancore	1 593	170	1,081	454	603	3 900
Gwalior	1 216	274	623	19	69	2 200
Holkar	1 379	14	105	48	59	1 695
Patiala	1 254	58	165	*	116	1 593
Jaipur	776	76	341	23	30	1 446
Baroda	566	47	479	129	15	1 236
Jodhpur	580	6	68	122	53	829
Cochin	450	80	105	30	50	805
Kolhapur	224		309	61	11	609
Pudukkottai	410	7	103	11	5	545
Bhopal	393	51	77		20	533
Bikaner	348	68	4	56	19	495
Udaipur	173	13	62	10	14	272
Bhavnagar	101	22	19	27	9	269
Sawantwadi	17	123	100			269
Rewa	107	20	94	12	16	249
Gondal	80	8	31	17	19	243
Rajpipla	168	11	16	10	4	209
Rampur	160		27	17	1	206
Rajkot	85	94	7		9	199
Took	98	10	10	33	2	153
Forbander	47	39	30	9		125
Alwar	65	5	36	9	3	118
Kapurthala	42	62		1	4	109
Other States (Estimated)	1 128	99	291	164	174	1 899
Total (Indian States)	20 698	2,107	5 365	2 391	2,241	30 802
Grand Total (All India)	113 175	6 437	26 898	19 649	11 139	177 199
Burma	13 875	(In Cars)	4 330	3 004	1 101	122 310

* Included in buses.

‡ Includes 4 435 vehicles not re-registered but presumed to be in use

Index Numbers of Prices.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —
(Price in 1873=100)

Year	Exported articles 28 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No for all (39) articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No (100 articles)
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	173	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	127	122	125	150
1937	183	144	136	155
1938	128	142	137	147
1939	*141	*146	*142	Not available

* Provisional

Besides the above wholesale price index the Commissioners of Labour Bombay and numbers the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta compile a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while Sind compile similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914=100)

Year	Calcutta	Bombay	Karachi
1925	159	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914=100) —Contd

Year	Calcutta	Bombay	Karachi
1931	96	108	95
1932	91	109	99
1933	87	98	97
1934	89	95	96
1935	91	99	99
1936	91	96	100
1937	102	106	108
1938	95	101	104
1939	108	109	108

About the end of the year 1939 there began a July 1935 to June 1936=100 was 108 in

The Indian Stores Department.

The Indian Stores Department is a branch of the War Department, and is responsible for the collection and distribution of supplies for the Indian population. It is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific type of supply. The divisions are:

- 1. The Division of Food and Clothing.
- 2. The Division of Medicine and Surgery.
- 3. The Division of Transportation.
- 4. The Division of Miscellaneous Supplies.

The Department is also responsible for the collection and distribution of supplies for the Indian population. It is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific type of supply. The divisions are:

- 1. The Division of Food and Clothing.
- 2. The Division of Medicine and Surgery.
- 3. The Division of Transportation.
- 4. The Division of Miscellaneous Supplies.

	Rs.	1	2
		Bombay	Ahmedabad & Poona
Acknowledgment of Debt ex Affidavit or Declaration	0 1		
Agreement or Memo of Agreement—	2 0		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange	0 4		
(aa) If relating to the purchase or sale of Govt Security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20 or 2 for every Rs 10 000 or part			
(b) If relating to the purchase or sale of shares scrips stocks bonds debentures debenture stocks or any other marketable security of a like nature in or of any incorporate Company or other body corporate—two annas for every Rs 500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be	1 0		
Appointment in execution of a power—			
(a) Of trustees	15 0		
(b) Of property moveable or immoveable	30 0		
Articles of Association of Company—			
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 2 500	25 0		
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 2 500 but does not exceed Rs 1 00 000	50 0		
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 1 00 000	100 0		
Articles of Clerkship	250 0		
Award any decision in writing by an Arbitrator other than by an Order of the Court The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum	20 0		
Bill of Exchange—			
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc			
Rs 200 a 3 exc Rs 200 not			
exc Rs 400 a 6 exc Rs 400 not			
exc Rs 600 a 9 exc Rs 600 not			
Rs a			
0 4			
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—			
Not exceeding Rs 10	0 2		
Exc Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50	0 4		
Exc Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100	0 8		
Exc Rs 100 & does not exc Rs 200	1 0		
Exc Rs 200 & does not exc Rs 300	2 4		
Up to Rs 1 000 every Rs 100 or part	0 12		
For every Rs 500 or part beyond Rs 1 000	3 12		
Bond Administrative Customs Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs 1 000 same duty as a Bond			
In any other case	10 0		
Cancellation	6 0		
Ce t ficals or other Document relating to Shares	0 2		
Charter Party	2 0		
Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1907			
Composition—Dead	20 0		
Conveyance not being a Transfer—			
Not exceeding Rs 50	0 8		
Exceeding Rs 50 not exceeding Rs 100	1 0		
Exceeding Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2 0		
Exceeding Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	4 8		
For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1 000	1 8		
For every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	7 8		
Conveyance relating to immoveable property situate within the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona and for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted namely —			
Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] not being a transfer charged or exempted under No 26 per Act VI of 1903			
		1	2
		Bombay	Ahmedabad & Poona
		Rs. a	Rs. a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs 50	0 8	0 8	
Where it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100	1 0	1 0	
Where it exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2 0	2 0	
Where it exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	8 8	6 8	
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	12 0	9 0	
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	15 8	11 8	
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	19 0	14 0	
Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	22 8	16 8	
Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	26 0	19 0	

	Rs a	Rs a		Rs a
Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	29 8	21 8	exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	7 8
Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000	33 0	24 0	exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	9 0
And for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	17 8	12 8	exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	10 8
Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] so far as it relates to Immovable property as per Act IV of 1939			exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	12 0
The City of Bombay			exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	13 8
1			exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000	15 0
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 300		10 0	and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000	10 0
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400		14 0	Copy or Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500		18 0	In any other case	2 0
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600		20 0	Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original In any other case	2 0
Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700		26 0	Delivery Order	0 1
Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800		30 0	Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	500 0
Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900		34 0	In the case of an Attorney	500 0
Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000		38 0	Instrument—Apprenticeship	10 0
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000		20 0	Divorce	5 0
The Cities of Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur and Surat and any other city			Other than Will recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0
2			Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount not more than 3 years same as Bond for average annual rent reserved over 3 years same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved for indefinite term same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long in perpetuity same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years Where there is premium and no rent same as Conveyance for amount of premium premium with rent same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered For the Cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur Surat and other Urban areas the following scale has been made applicable by Bombay Act IV of 1939 —	
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 300		7 8	(b) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced and where no rent is reserved	
exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400		10 8	The same duty as is leviable on a vryance [No 23 as it stood before amendment by the Bombay (Amendment) Act, 1932] if consideration equal to the a such advance as set forth	
exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500		13 8		
exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600		16 8		
exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700		19 8		
exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800		22 8		
exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900		25 8		
exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000		28 8		
and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000		15 0		
Urban areas other than those mentioned in columns 1 and "				
3				
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300		4 8		
exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400		6 0		

(b) (i) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932 for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease

(c) (i) Where the lease is granted for no money advanced in addition to rent reserved

Same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No 23, as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932) for a consideration equal to the amount of advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no advance had been paid or delivered

Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

(c) (ii) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932 for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered

Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

Letter—Allotment of Shares	0 2
Credit	0 2
License	10 0

Memo of Association of Companies—If accompanied by Articles of Association	30 0
If not so accompanied	80 0

Notarial Act	2 0
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Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale—

(a) Of any Goods etc in value Rs 20	0 4
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(b) Of any share scrip stock bond debenture debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature exceeding in value Rs 20 not being a Government Security—2 annas for every Rs 2500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be

(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20 2 as for every Rs 10 000, or part at the time of purchase or sale as the case may be	Rs 2
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Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	1 0
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Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs 500	5 0
In any other case	20 0
Dissolution of	10 0

Policy of Insurance—

(1) Sea—Where premium does not exceed rates of Rs. or 1 percent of amount insured	0 1
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In any other case for Rs 1,500 or part thereof	0 1
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(2) For fire—For every Rs 1 000 or part insured not exceeding 6 months	0 2
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Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
---	-----

If drawn in duplicate for each part—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time	
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(3) Fire—When the sum insured does not exceed Rs 5 000	0 8
--	-----

In any other case	1 0
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In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 53 (Receipt)

(4) Accident and Sickness—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0 1
---	-----

In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1 000 and also where amount exceeds Rs 1,000 for every Rs 1 000 or part	0 2
---	-----

(5) Life, or other Insurance not specially provided for—

For every sum not exceeding Rs 250	0 2
--	-----

Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceeding Rs 500	0 4
---	-----

For every sum insured not exceeding Rs 1 000 and also for every Rs 1 000 or part	0 6
--	-----

If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates	
--	--

Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 for every Rs 100 or part payable as premium

In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above—1/2 of duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1/2 lre

Rs	Rs
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods merchandise personal effects crops and other property against loss or damage or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance	Settlement —The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur Surat and other urban areas the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement
Power of Attorney —	
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1 0 Revocation of Settlement —The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Poona the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act 1882	1 0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2 0
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction or generally	10 0
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration.	warrant
In any other case for each person authorised	Shipping Order 0 1
Promissory Notes —	
a) When payable on demand—	
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250	0 1 Surrender of Lease —When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable in any other case 5 0
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1000	0 1
(iii) In any other case	0 1
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—(the same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand	0 1 Transfers of Shares —1 st annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares
Protest of Bill or Note	2 0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2 0
Proxy	0 2
Receipt for value exc Rs 20	0 1
Reconveyance of mortgaged property —	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs 1000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance	10 0 Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance —If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond &c is chargeable in any other case 10 0
(b) In any other case	10 0
Release —that is to say any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	10 0 —of any property under the Administrator General's Act 1874 Section 31 10 0
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release	10 0 —of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares
(b) In any other case	10 0
Respondentia Bond —The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured	Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under lease —The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer
Security Bond —(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured	Trust Declaration —Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding
(b) In any other case	10 0 Revocation of—Ditto but notes
	10 0 Warrant or Goods

The Indian National Congress.

It is a general principle of the movement to down while the Congress moved towards the

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without success. In spite of open hostility to the political

to prevent a schism in the Congress but also to let the *Kisan Sabha* soon eclipse genuine Con-

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi has been one /

CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

Shortly after the elections, in pursuance of the Party in the legislature is satisfied and is able to be Governor will not of interference or matters in regard to their

aders of the majority the various Governments tion of cabinets. The condition and refused

to be satisfied with a general assurance by the certain land tenure reform measures proposed

to some of the great branches of a life

becoming an acting Governor of a province, the Hindus and Muslims in several parts of the with whom the Ministers are expected to work for the good of the country.

governed provinces. Most of them could be, such was the virulence of the campaign against

CONCLUSION

values. Indeed this controversy eclipsed all other. Dealing with the internal affairs one has to

of the Congress has been told of — that

The people of India have in the recent

of all.

(it to the largest possible extent, to

Although it did not say, Gandhi's views embodied in his statement of the Working Committee. Early in October, the Viceroy held a meeting of the Congress to discuss the political situation in the country. It was a tangible work but eventually it proved to be a failure. The difference with this difference that the Indian Congress was not present at one and the same time. The Congress was formed at the time made by the Congress Committee the following.

The Congress Committee of the resolution for the Congress Committee.

mean the greatest motive for England and France. For the Congress has no declared India a belligerent country without the Congress fight not with various far brought in and of the wish to.

chosen that time to reassert their claims. To this Mr. Gandhi retorted by saying that if the British were fighting for the freedom of all, then their representatives had to state that the Congress Committee approves of and endorses the statement issued by the Working Committee on September 14, 1939, on the war crisis and repeats the invitation contained therein to the

British Government to state their war aims and; "The essential matters on which the Indian

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement made in the House of Commons on February 6 1935 —

I am convinced that having regard to the extent of agreement which in fact exists in the constitutional field and on this matter the

"And I am confident too, that in an association of this nature of representatives of all should be acted up to during war to the utmost extent possible."

WILLIAM.

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"I am confident too, that in an association of this nature of representatives of all should be acted up to during war to the utmost extent possible."

"I am confident too, that in an association of this nature of representatives of all should be acted up to during war to the utmost extent possible."

necessary for a clear enunciation of war aims means good will to all especially towards

In November the Working Committee The next stage in the political negotiations

due need to the demands and rights of their

final settlement of the communal question His Excellency continued "We are after
The proposal contemplates the fullest representa- all dealing not with one political party only,
tion of the minorities with separate electorates but with many nor must we forget the
where necessary. It has already been made essential necessity, in the interests of Indian

disappointment

Immediately after this the Viceroy made it clear in a speech at Harod that the fact that the federal preparations had been suspended did not for a moment mean that His Majesty's Government had in any way modified their own view as to the necessity for securing Indian unity "a unity which can only be complete if in the constitutional arrangements of the future the historic Indian States with their great and special traditions, take the place which we have always looked forward to seeing them occupy"

On the basis of the Bombay speech quoted

determine her own constitution and sta

"There exists a deep gulf" he said betw the position indicated in the Viceroy's o which contemplates final determination India's destiny by the British Government and the position taken up by the Congr

Claiming to speak on behalf of the di millions, not having had a mandate from Congress Mr. Gandhi declares that he w an honourable settlement without even a v violent fight

He expounded his views on the cr questions of defence, minorities, Princes

Congressmen solidly support me we would action becomes absolutely clear" I am a

destructive programme of the Congress I can't help but say "the time of our tale"

Indian Muslims" he said, "have to answer the basic question Do we Indian Muslims" The Congress is further of opinion that

p u e d
 an. of —

organisation is considered as enough for the
 purpose or in case circumstances so shape

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite branch type the moderate for 2 7

The general elections for the provincial | Dr Paranjpye described as impolitic the

and feels that Indian sympathies are on the side. The Federation is strongly of the opinion

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS

that while Muslim India stands against
exploitation of the people of India and has

majority community rule under the guise of

the question of India's future status called upon the various provincial ministries to resign in protest constitution. Thus the November effort failed (For details see chapter on the Indian National Congress)

for an assurance that Indian troops will not be used outside India against any Muslim Power or country. This question is fortunately hypothetical, since His Majesty is not at war with any Muslim Power.

Muslims will never accept. He hoped that the war had persuaded the British Government finally to abandon the federal scheme.

their consent

During all these months the relationship between the two major communities worsened steadily and many a communal riot occurred in the country. By far the most serious of these was the holocaust in Sind where a dispute over

Another development in the Muslim community worthy of notice is the growth of a militant spirit among a wide section of Muslims. An example of this was the organisation known

To return to the Muslim League. As already stated the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered during 1939-40 in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim bloc of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously, but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in

It further recorded its emphatic view that "while the declaration dated the 18th of October 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His

western India

Mr Jinnah who presided reviewed the since the last all India session of the Purna, fifteen months previously, that the League had won every contested. The greatest pre-aid, had been Federation

"It is the considered view of this session of

in order to propagate the Lahore & Delhi

Government of India Act, 1935.

machinery

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor

only elected by the Provincial
the lower House of the
Legislatures wherever there are

any part thereof

(b) The safeguarding of the financial stability
and credit of the Federal Government

An "annual financial statement" setting
out the estimated receipts and expenditure of

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h) The securing that the due discharge of
his functions with respect to matters

upon any federal subject and the Provincial
Legislature alone may make laws upon any

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be | while there are no nominated members

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they are effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Government has reserved powers, any Bill introduced by the majority in the Council shall be taken to have been duly passed. Under the new Constitution the Governor

THE COUNCIL OF STATE. Representatives of British India

Provinces or Community	Total seats	General seats	Seats reserved for scheduled castes	Sikh seats	Muslim seats	Wardha seats
Madras	20	14	1		4	1
Bombay	16	10	1		4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	3		4	8	1
Uttar Pradesh	16	10	1		4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1		1	
Assam	6	3			2	
N.W.F. Province	6	1			4	
Orissa	6	4			1	
Sind	6	2			3	
British Rajputana	1				1	
Delhi	1	1				
Ajmer Merwara	1	1				
Coorg	1	1				
Anglo-Indians	1					
Europeans	7					
Indian Christians	2					
Total	160	75	6	4	43	

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY
Representatives of British India.

Province	Total seats	General seats		M s) m seats	Anglo-Ind an seats	Eurpn seats	Ind an Christn seats	Seats for represen- tatives of commerce and industry	Land holders seats	Seats for re- presentat- ives of labour	Women a seats
		Total of general seats	General seats for reserved castes								
Madras	37	19	4	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	6	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	17	1	1	3	3	1	2	1
U P	37	19	3	10	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	14		1	1	1	1		1
Bihar	30	16	2	9		1	1	1	1	1	1
C P and Berar	15	9	2	3		1			1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	3		1	1		1	1	1
N W F Province	5	1		4							
Orissa	5	4	1	1							
Sind	5	1		3		1					
Br Baluchistan	1	1		1							
Delhi	2	1		1							
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1									
Coorg	1	1									
Non Province seats	4							3		1	
Total	50	105	19	62	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Province	Total seats	General seats	Muslims	Euro-peans	In lian Christians	Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly	Seats to be filled by Governor
Madras	54-56	35	7	1	3		8-10
Bombay	29-30	20	8	1			3-4
Central	63-65	10	17	3		27	6-8
United Provinces	53-60	34	17	1			0-2
Bihar	29-30	0	4	1		12	3-4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2			3-4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Province	Total seats	General seats reserved for scheduled castes		Seats for representatives of backward Areas and Tribes	Sikhs	Muslims	Anglo Indians	Europeans	Indian Christians	Representatives of commerce, industry and planting	Landholders	University seats	Seats for women					
		Total of general seats	General seats reserved for scheduled castes										General	Labour	General	Sikh	Muslim	Anglo Indian
Madras	215	246	30	2		8		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Bombay	175	114	15	1		117		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Central	250	308	30			140		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
U. P.	226	240	0			64		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Punjab	175	140	8		31	84		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Bihar	152	85	15	7		39		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	1		14		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Assam	108	47	7	0		34		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
N.W.F. Prov.	50	9		5	3	36		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Orissa	60	44	6			4		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1
Sind	60	18				33		1	1	10	10	10	1	1	1			1

of — In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas

In the Punjab one of the landholders seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non communal seats

greater traffic but mainly due to the increased cost of stores and material both imported and indigenous. Assuming that this increase was in tor spirit was also raised from annas 10 to 12 a gallon, the additional revenue from this increase was placed at Rs. 1.40 lakhs. With

The Indian Farm Board.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers.—The total Indian population overseas according to the latest available returns is as follows—

Name of country		Indian population	Date of estimates.
<i>British Empire</i>			
1	Ceylon	68* 5'0†	1934
2	British Malaya*	7,45,449	1937
3	Hong Kong	4,745	1931
4	Mauritius	260,701	1937
5	Seychelles	503	1931
6	Gibraltar	80 (approximately)	1932
7	Nigeria	32	1931
8	Kenya	4* 368	1937
9	Uganda	18,800	1937
10	Nyasaland	1,631 (Asiatics)	1937
11	Zanzibar	14,242	1931
12	Tanganyika Territory	73,422	1931
13	Jamaica	18,669	1936
14	Trinidad	154,083	1937
15	British Guiana	14* 0'8	1937
16	Fiji Islands	83,333	1937
17	Northern Rhodesia	421 (Asiatics)	1937
18	Southern Rhodesia	2,184 (Asiatics)	1936
19	Canada	1,000	1931
20	Australia	2,404	1933
21	New Zealand	1,166	1932
South Africa—			
22	Natal	183,646	1936
23	Transvaal	25,561	1936
24	Cape Province	10,692	1936
25	Orange Free State	29	1936
26	South African Protectorates	409 (Asiatics)	1936
27	South West Africa	14 ()	1936
28	Maldives	650 (Approximately)	1933
29	British North Borneo	1,298	1931
30	Aden	8,168	1937
31	British Somaliland	520	1931
32	United Kingdom	7,128	1932
33	Malta	41	1933
34	Grenada	5,000	1934
35	St. Lucia	2,180	1921
36	British Honduras	40	1931
Total for British Empire		24,167	

† Indian estate labourers only

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Name of Country	Indian Population	Date of estimates
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
37 Dutch East Indies	27 638	1930
38 Siam	5 000 (approximately)	1931
39 French Indo China	6 000	1931
40 Japan	300	1931
41 Bahrain	500	1933
42 Iraq	2 396	1932
43 Muscat	441	1933
44 Portuguese East Africa	5 000	1931
45 Madagascar	7 945	1931
46 Reunion	1 533	1933
47 United States of America	5 850	1930
48 Dutch Guiana	37 933	1932
49 Brazil	2 000	1931
50 European countries	1 000 (approximately)	
Total for foreign countries	103 756	
Total for all countries	2 55 258	

Origin of Indian Emigration — Eml (83 men the first and last direct emigrants)

- (a) Control of emigration
 (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
 (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.
 These questions may be considered separately

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government

Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6)

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period

to Ceylon.

(1) 11
 (a)

(a) Control of emigration.
 (b) Rights of Indians to admission
 parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of
 domiciled overseas.

These questions may be con-
 sidered separately.

clause (d).

(17) The Government of British Guiana may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colonies in accordance with this notification.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts

least one year th.

British Guiana on the 1st of April 1901 such Indian." The two paragraphs of this resolution regulated the various restrictions on immigration at its own expense and without any payment.

occupation
is hoped
this new pt
vent the s
business v
existing re

undertake legislation later should circumstances should be taken to implement the recommended

to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June 1930 in the form of a

of Parliament, which was appointed to consist of European descent are to have within it

Lowlands.—Subsequent to the announce-

relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

panel submitted by the Commission
 (b) some

shall be

(c) the
 'impossible'
 three sections
 general

Board to advise
 and to give
 a Local Council
 the Board of
 within the
 land is to be
 of Fijians and
 on lease for
 Government
 will be represented
 Committee

and the total number of persons who were brought to the United States in October 1939.

Ceylon—A satisfactory settlement regarding the report is under the examination of the

.....

no man for each of these except under the authority to restore half the cut which had been imposed

- (b) the measures and actions taken by the police and civil officers during the riots; and
- (c) the loss of life and property and the desecration and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots.

- (2) to make recommendations for the prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances.

To stand guard against the danger of a possible invasion of the United States by the Japanese, the United States Government has taken the following steps:

1. The United States Government has taken the following steps:
2. The United States Government has taken the following steps:
3. The United States Government has taken the following steps:
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8. The United States Government has taken the following steps:
9. The United States Government has taken the following steps:
10. The United States Government has taken the following steps:

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the gallery round the octagonal hall on the first

of all Hindu and Mohammedan business

Chandra Chatterjee, 192-31 Sir Bhupendra | The Indian Trade Commissioner and his

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 of the 1st)—Organized to promote a spirit

INDIAN RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP.

B
 C

Sport.

Racing.

Bangalore.

The following are the principal results of the Bangalore racing season —

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile

Mrs M A D Arcey's Albury (7st 7lbs), B McQuale	1
Mrs C N Reed's Old Fogey (8st) J O Neale	2
Mr G I Podley's Comanche (9st 2lbs) Raffaele	3
Mr J B D Souza's Flambeau (9st 10lbs) Raba Khan	4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—1 minute 43 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs

Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Sir Henry Craik's Young Wink (9st 9lbs) Evans	1
Mrs N I Raymond's Peeress (7st 10lbs) Raffaele	2
Mr H Carthwright's Lethbridge (9st 9lbs) Field	3
Maharaja of Idar's Hue D Or (9st 10lbs) Brace	4

Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length a head
Time—1 minute 19 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs

Apello Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Gemilla Mon Cleric (8st) Selby	1
Maharaja of Idar's Quicksilver (7st 7lbs) O Neale	2
Raja Dhanraj's Mithra (7st 8lbs) Raffaele	3
Sir Henry Craik's Young Wink (7st 8lbs) Evans	4

Won by a short head $\frac{1}{2}$ length 3 lengths
Time—1 minute 5 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup —
Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs

Mrs C N Reed's Old Fogey (7st 8lbs) J O Neale	1
Mrs M A D Arcey's Albury (7st 10lbs) Raffaele	2
Mr J B D Souza's Flambeau (8st 11lb) Raba Khan	3
Mr A Gujhar's Wyanette (8st 11lb) Brace	4

Won by 10 lengths a head 2 lengths
Time—2 minutes 17 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup Distance
1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr C L Getty's Prosperity (9st 11lb) Holl	1
Mr K T Sampat's Star of Iraq (9st 11lb) Selby	2
Mr C L Getty's Prosperity (9st 11lb) Holl	3

Maharaja's Her Highness (9st 13lb)
O Neale

Won by—dead heat 2 lengths 3 lengths
Time—2 minutes 10 secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's The Bonnie Banks (7st 7lbs), Holl	1
Raja of Akalkot's Walt Whit (9st 4lb) Callinan	2
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Rose of Persia H (1st) Selby	3
Mr H F Edward's Kingmaker (7st 9lb) Raffaele	4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—2 minutes 30 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs

Bangalore Cup Distance 1 mile —

Major R Tyrell and Mr T H B's Remem- ber (7st 12lb) J O Neale	1
Mrs A Moore's Billard (8st 11lb) Selby	2
Mr All Asker's Monte Carlo (9st 4lb) Lurn	3
Mr S R Varma's Culbert (9st 8lb) Scarlett	4

Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 40 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Stewart's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr K T Sampat's Good Chance (9st 7lb) Selby	1
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhai's Lucky Thought (7st 4lb) Evans	2
Mr M Rajaratnam's Moonstar (7st 3lb) Jallu	3
Mr Hafizul Islam's Young Kayli (7st 10lb) Field	4

Won by 6 lengths a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—2 minutes 17 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs

Bolton Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mrs D L Johnstone's The Better Ole (9st 4lb) Tenack	1
Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's Dreadnought (8st 4lb) Field	2
Sir Henry Craik's Wilfordale (9st 9lb) Callinan	3
Raja of Venkataraj's Lion King (9st 10lb) Evans	4

Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—1 minute 50 secs

Barrackpore

Criterion Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr S R Varma's Sally's Gift (9st 7lb) Burn	1
Mr A Bhowmik's Certis Distaff (9st 4lb) Morley	2
Sir David's The Belle of Birl (9st 11lb) Marland	3
Mr Panikha's Fastidius (9st 11lb) Burner	4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck
Time—1 min. 13 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

111 in Talib Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs—	
Mr Diamond's Badshah at Hawn (10st 2lb) Jones	1
H H Maharaja Gakwar of Bareda's Seventh Heaven (9st 11lb) Maxwell	2
Mr A L J Talib's Kothpur (9st 8lb), Evans	3
Mr J D Banatwalla's Tajal Farat (8st 3lb), Jalilav	4
Won by a neck 1½ lengths 1 length	
Time—1 min 35 secs.	
Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile—	
Mr E Femon's Pishkov (9st 11lb) Rook	1
Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (9st 11lb) Britt	2
Mr Diamond's Laqhuva (9st 11lb) Brace	3
Mrs Justice's Dominic (9st 11lb) Johnstone	4
Won by ½ length, a neck 1 length	
Time—1 min 34 4 5 secs	
Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles—	
Mr Jarull bin Talib's Saif-ul Nasser (7st 11lb) Bromley	1
Mr R S Iran's Faruq Pasla (9st 6lb) Jadhav	2
Mr G Bhagwandas Khulaf Majnun (7st 11lb) Britt	3
Maharaja of Kothpur's Golden Ticket (7st 11lb) Malovich	4
Won by 1½ lengths a neck 4 lengths	
Time—3 mins 26 1/5 secs	
Byenalla Club Cup Distance 1½ miles—	
Mr P D Bolton's Martara (8st 2lb) Bromley	1
Messrs P Norton Jones & Sirin Soff and A Gujjadhura's Ceus (8st 11lb) Burn	2
Sir David Ezra's Cave Man (8st 12lb) Rook	3
Shri Pawanji Sahib of Idar's Gay Talkie (9st), Brace	4
Won by ½ length 1 length 1½ lengths	
Time—3 mins 3 secs	
Lombay Arab Derby Distance 1½ miles—	
Mr R S Iran's Faruq Pasla (7st 10lb) Jalilav	1
Mr G Bhagwandas Khulaf Majnun (7st 10lb), Britt	2
Mr A Jasim's Legi n (9st 5lb) Whiteside	3
Raja of Miraj's Anar Kali (9st 10lb) Gethin	4
Won by a shoulder a lead 3 lengths	
Time—2 mins 56 4 5 secs.	
Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles—	
Mr Osman Ali Saif's Osman Pasla (7st 5lb) Bromley	1
Thakore Sahib of Rajkot's Babana (7st 6lb) Whiteside	2
Hon Mr Shantibhai Akuram's Pahlit Lad (7st 5lb), Gethin	3

Mr G Sulbarow's Eager Tit (7st 4lb) H Black	4
Won by ½ length 2 lengths 1½ lengths.	
Time—2 mins 8 secs	
Druid's Lodge Handicap Distance 6 furlongs—	
Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Beam (9st 4lb) Britt	1
Maharaja of Kothpur's National Flag (7st 11lb), Whiteside	2
Maharaja of Parakkimeda's Terror (9st), Gethin	3
Maharaja of Kothpur's Chhatrasal (8st 4lb) Brace	4
Won by ½ length 2 lengths, 1½ lengths	
Time—1 min. 13 secs	

Calcutta.

The following are the principal results of the Calcutta racing season—

Monsoon Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs—	
Mrs D Hukie's Spanish Bull (7st 7lb), Tait	1
Mr A O Brown's Ringsend (8st 10lb), Lott	2
Mr N D Bagree's Mandara (7st 7lb) Peacock	3
Mr Ibsen's Waiting Nellie (8st 5lb), Scarlett	4
Won by a neck 2½ lengths 1½ lengths	
Time—2 mins 24 secs	
Wellesley Plate Distance 1½ miles—	
Maharaja Sahib of Cwalior's Finshed (9st 7lb) Jones	1
H I Mr Percy Lorraine and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Shot Barred (9st 7lb) Sharp	2
Maharaja of Parakkimeda's Terror (9st 7lb) Bremer	3
Maharaja of Idar and Shri Pawanji Sahib of Idar's Gay Talkie (9st 7lb), Brace	4
Won by 6 lengths 1 length 2 lengths	
Time—2 mins 8 2 5 secs	
Cornwallis Plate Distance 6 furlongs—	
Maharaja of Kashmir's Soldier (9st 11lb) Burn	1
Messrs Bagree and Chouley's Desert Night (9st 11lb) W Scanlan	2
Mr and Mrs Edgar's Giffaw (8st 5lb) Stead	3
H H the Aga Khan's Far West (7st 10lb) Bromley	4
Won by a neck a head a head	
Time—1 min. 14 4 5 secs	
King's Emperor's Cup Distance 1 mile—	
Mr G N Muey's Rajava (9st 3lb), Millitt	1
Maharaja of Sahib of Cwalior's Finalist (9st 3lb), Jones	2
Maharaja of Parakkimeda's Terror (9st 3lb) Bremer	3
Raja of Indolia's Multahmo (9st 3lb) Miley	4
Won by a head 2½ lengths 1 length	
Time—1 min. 39 1 5 secs.	

Mallow Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr F Fannon's Ishakov (9 t 11b) Book 1
 Mrs P D Bilton's Lancaster (9 t 4lb) W Scamlin 2
 Mr and Mrs J L. v's Cattlew (9 t 3lb) Morley 3
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Solmint (9 t 12lb) Burn 4
 Won by a neck 1½ lengths a head
 Time — 1 min 33 1/5 secs

Mallow Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr A Hinkins' Certus Distric (9 t 3lb) W Scamlin 1
 Maharaja of Cochin's I Will (9 t 11lb) Carr 2
 Mrs Bann and Withall's Hellekins (9 t 3lb) Raffaele 3
 Messrs Pimble and Stewart's Rivalry (8 t 6lb) Farmer 4
 Won by 1 length a neck a head
 Time — 1 min 13 1/5 secs

Macpherson Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Messrs Jones' Spirit Bell and Cattlew (9 t 11lb) Scamlin 1
 Mr David L. v's Ave Man (9 t 4lb) Marland 2
 Mr N D B. v's Crim March (9 t 12lb) Bromby 3
 Mr R Foster's Steephurst (9 t 11lb) Sharp 4
 Won by 6 lengths a head 3 lengths
 Time — 2 mins 33 1/5 secs

Mallow Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Maharaja Sahib of Gwalior's Hindut (9 t 3lb) Jones 1
 Maharaja of Parkin's Terror (9 t 3lb) Farmer 2
 H. I. Mr Terry Lorne and Maharaja of Cochin's I Will (9 t 11lb) Sharp 3
 Shri Pawanji Sahib of Hara's (9 t 3lb) Talkle (9 t 3lb) Bruce 4
 Won by 2½ lengths 3 lengths 1½ lengths
 Time — 3 mins 13 1/5 secs

Grand Annual (Steeplechase) Distance 2 miles —

- Mr S K Blatter's Crubkeen Loun (10 t 11lb) Miln 1
 Mr Heape and Mrs (9 t 11lb) 1
 Farmer John (9 t 11lb) 1
 Scarlett 1
 Mr J (9 t 11lb) Will (9 t 11lb) 3
 Ralton 3
 Mr N D S. v's Sampson II (9 t 11lb) Brown 4
 Won by 2½ lengths 2½ lengths
 Time — 3 mins 30 1/5 secs

Kesteven Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

- Mr H Malabar's Prosperous II (9 t 3lb) Blight 1
 Messrs Bann and Withall's Hellekins (9 t 3lb) Raffaele 2

Mr C N G Wallis' Streamstown (9 t 4lb) Sharp 3

- Mr H Otter's Perfection (9 t 11lb) Carr 4
 Won by 1½ lengths 3½ lengths 2½ lengths
 Time — 1 min 54 1/5 secs

Merchants Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Mr N D B. v's Dinah's Son (8 t 3lb) W Scamlin 1
 Mr R G. v's Kin, lom (9 t 11lb) N Scamlin 2
 Mr J C J Stewart's Covenant (9 t 11lb) Farmer 3
 Mrs R Park's Monocle (9 t 4lb) Jones 4
 Won by 1½ lengths a neck a head
 Time — 1 min 34 1/5 secs

Mallow Plate Distance 1½ miles —

- Messrs J P Loder and M D Goman's Sun Prince (9 t 11lb) Lerner 1
 Mr J Collingwood's Port's Walk (9 t 11lb) Mett 2
 Sir David L. v's Pride of Blith (9 t 11lb) Raffaele 3
 Dr M C O'Connor's Irish (9 t 11lb) Lott 4
 Won by 2 lengths a head 1 length
 Time — 1 min 61 1/5 secs

Mallow Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

- Messrs K B. v's W Withall's Hellekins (9 t 4lb) Raffaele 1
 Mr Hotell's Redcliff (9 t 11lb) Scarlett 2
 Mr S R Varmy's Sally's Gift (9 t 11lb) Leroock 3
 Mr C J J. v's Polertson's Abstract (9 t 11lb) Lott 4
 Won by 1 length a neck 2½ lengths
 Time — 1 min 25 1/5 secs

Mallow Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Messrs H Edwards and Windy Hills (9 t 11lb) Lerner 1
 Mrs A D L. v's Apple Cart (9 t 11lb) Scarlett 2
 Mr F Springfield's Le O Mine (9 t 11lb) Liggins 3
 Mr R D. v's (9 t 11lb) 4
 Won by 2½ lengths 1 length 1 length
 Time — 2 mins 34 1/5 secs

Mallow Plate Distance 1½ miles —

- Mr B K Loder's Filter (9 t 11lb) Tait 1
 Mrs Alex A. v's Li Oiro (10 t 11lb) Carr 2
 Mr David F. v's J. v's Silver (9 t 11lb) Southey 3
 Mr H F. v's Covenant (9 t 11lb) Lerner 4
 Won by 1½ lengths 3 lengths 1½ lengths
 Time — 2 mins 35 1/5 secs

... (st 13lbs) Salt
 Mr Elgars Panch Kalvin (st 9lbs)
 Falkon
 Mr R Posters Royal Apple (st 11bs)
 Peacock
 Won by 1 length a neck 1 1/2 lengths
 Time—1 min 12 4/5 sec

Anderson Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles
 Mrs Alex A Apears Li Otro (9st 11bs)
 Carr
 Sir David Ezra's Jangling Silver (9st 2lb)
 Silbritt
 Messrs Bann and Withall's Buzbury (st)
 Raffaele
 Mr O F Coonvilleke's Master Pathmasiri
 (st 8lb) Wigson
 Won by 2 1/2 lengths 2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
 Time—2 mins 9 sec

Donaldshay Cup Distance 7 furlongs—
 Mr Hottevis Perfection (st 4lb)
 Lott
 Mr and Mrs Edgars Cuthaw (9st 4lb)
 Morley
 Messrs P Davis and A Gujallur's Bangor
 (8st 5lb) Higson
 Messrs N D Bagree and B Choubey's
 Desert Night (st 11bs) Silbritt
 Won by a short head 1/2 length a short head
 Time—1 min 26 5/5 sec

Havelock Plate Distance 6 furlongs—
 Mr C N G Waller Streamstown (st
 9lb) Sharp
 Mr A Curlender's J E vote (st 17lb)
 Marland
 Messrs Lannick and F C J Stewart's
 Rashidai (st 11bs) Frmer
 Maharaja of Cooh Behar's I Will (st
 9lb) Carr
 Won by 1 1/2 lengths a short head 1 length
 Time—1 min 13 sec

Sayers Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles
 Mr K (I) van's Cottage Summer (st 11)
 Silbritt
 Mr F H Sayers Spelltown (st 11bs)
 Frmer
 Mr Mantons Wancalla (st 11) Bromley
 Mr R (I) van's The Baha tur (st 11lb)
 Baker
 Won by 1 length 3 lengths 1 length
 Time—2 mins 4 4/5 sec

Governor's Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—
 Sir David Ezra's Jangling Silver (st 8lb)
 Silbritt
 Raja of Buthia Multibin (st 4lb)
 Morley
 Hon Mr R Gujallur's Kingdom (st
 11lb) Sharp

Howrah Plate Distance 1 mile—
 Mr N D Bagree's Farnest (9st 4lb)
 Silbritt
 Mr F C J Stewart's Pretty Star (8st 9lb)
 Frmer
 Mrs C S Johnston's Koa (8t) Sharp
 Messrs Lann and Withall's Buzbury (st
 11lb) Raffaele
 Won by a neck 1/2 length 1 1/2 lengths
 Time—1 min 40 1/5 sec

Bereford Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—
 Comdr S C Lyteleton and Mr K J
 Nicolous Golden Foli (st 11lb)
 Frmer
 Mr A O Brown's Ringenl (9st 3lb)
 Jones
 Mrs Alex A Apears Bolter (9st 4lb)
 Carr
 Mr S K Blatters Loyalot (8st 8lb)
 Tait
 Won by 3 lengths 1/2 length a short head
 Time—2 mins 2 1/5 sec

Starmichael Cup Distance 1 mile—
 Messrs N D Bagree and A Higgins Certus
 Divite (st 10lb) Bromley
 Sir David Ezra and Mr I Edmond's Flying
 Orders (st 4lb) Rook
 Messrs I Davis and A Gujallur's Bangor
 (st 11lb) Higson
 Mr and Mrs Edgars Cuthaw (st 3lb)
 Morley
 Won by a short head 1 1/2 lengths a head
 Time 1 min 33 5/5 sec

Flystun Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles
 Mr I C J Stewart's Coventry (st
 11lb) Frmer
 Mr I Edmond's Raydell (st 8lb) Rook
 Messrs Bann and Withall's Buzbury (st
 11lb) Raffaele
 Mr O F Coonvilleke's Master Pathmasiri
 (st 11lb) Silbritt
 Won by 1/2 length 2 lengths 1/2 length
 Time—1 min 4 5/5 sec

Metropolitan Distance 6 furlongs—
 Maharaja of Kasmir's Golden Beam (st
 6lb) Burn
 Mr I Edmond's Telraz ne (st 4lb)
 Rook
 Mrs J J Boot's Galmac (9st
 Frmer
 Messrs N D Bagree and
 Certus Divite (st 11lb) W
 Won by 1/2 length a neck a
 Time—1 min 15 sec

Doutell Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Messrs K. Masuan and W. Withall's Hellekios (st 6 lbs) Raffaele 1
Messrs R. Chandra and N. D. Bagree's First Time (st 13 lbs) Talt 2
Mr Edwards Panch Kalyan (st 9 lbs) Patton 3
Mr R. Foster's Poyal Apple (st 11 lbs) Teacock 4
Won by 1 length a neck 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 1 min 14 5/8 secs

Anderson Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles
Mrs Alex. A. Apear's El Ollo (st 11 lbs) Carr 1
Sir David Ezra's Jhollie Silver (st 9 lbs) Shilritt 2
Messrs Bax and Withall's Blurry (st 11 lbs) Raffaele 3
Mr O. F. Coonetilleke's Master Pathan (st 11 lbs) Higson 4
Won by 1/2 lengths a length 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 6 mins 8 secs

Ponallay Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr Hothevis's Reflection (st 4 lbs) Lott 1
Mr and Mrs Edwards's Chitlaw (st 4 lbs) Morley 2
Messrs P. I. V. and A. C. Jallur's Banner (st 5 lbs) Higson 3
Messrs N. D. Bagree and B. Chotey's Desert Night (st 11 lbs) Shilritt 4
Won by a short head 1 length a short head
Time — 1 min 26 5/8 secs

Havelock Plate Distance 6 furlongs
Mr G. N. G. Wallis's Streamtown (st 9 lbs) Sharp 1
Mr A. Curliender's Juliette (st 11 lbs) Marland 2
Messrs Pannick and F. C. J. Stewart's Rabelio (st 11 lbs) Ermer 3
Maharaja of Kochi's B. B. I. Will (st 9 lbs) Carr 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths a short head 1 length
Time — 1 min 13 secs

Sayers Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles
Mr K. Chandra's Stage Spinner (st 11 lbs) Shilritt 1
Mr H. Sayers's Spellbound (st 11 lbs) Ermer 2
Mr Manton's Wancalia (st 11 lbs) Bronley 3
Mr P. Chandra's The Badger (st 11 lbs) Baker 4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths 1 length
Time — 6 mins 44 5/8 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —
Sir David Ezra's Jingle Silver (st 8 lbs) Shilritt 1
Eaja of Pattil's Multio (st 4 lbs) Morley 2
Hon Mr R. Chudjura's Kingdom (st 11 lbs) Sharp 3

Mr F. C. J. Stewart's Covenant (st 10 lbs) Ermer 4
Won by 1/2 length 1 length 1 length
Time — 3 mins 2 secs

Howrah Plate Distance 1 mile —
Mr N. D. Bagree's Parrot (st 4 lbs) Shilritt 1
Mr F. C. J. Stewart's Pretty Star (st 9 lbs) Ermer 2
Mrs C. S. John's John's (st 8 lbs) Sharp 3
Messrs R. Masani and W. Withall's Luzbury (st 13 lbs) Raffaele 4
Won by a neck 1 length 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 1 min 40 1/2 secs

Bereford Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —
Condr S. C. Lyteelton and Mr K. J. Nicolson's Golden Bolt (st 11 lbs) Ermer 1
Mr A. O. Brown's Ringens (st 3 lbs) Jones 2
Mrs Alex. A. Apear's Bolter (st 4 lbs) Carr 3
Mr S. K. Thafter's Loyalot (st 8 lbs) Talt 4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length a short head
Time — 3 mins 21 5/8 secs

Cornelael Cup Distance 1 mile
Messrs N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins's Certus 1
1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
Sir David Ezra and Mr F. F. mon's Flying Orders (st 4 lbs) Lott 2
Messrs I. Davis and A. Gujapur's Bangor (st 11 lbs) Higson 3
Mr and Mrs Edwards's Chitlaw (st 3 lbs) Morley 4
Won by a short head 1 1/2 lengths a lead
Time — 1 min 39 5/8 secs

Fishum Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles
Mr F. C. J. Stewart's Covenant (st 11 lbs) Ermer 1
Mr F. I. mon's Ravoli (st 8 lbs) Rook 2
Messrs Bax and Withall's Buxbury (st 11 lbs) Raffaele 3
Mr O. F. Coonetilleke's Master Pathan (st 11 lbs) Shilritt 4
Won by 1 length a length 1 length
Time — 6 mins 44 5/8 secs

Metropolitan Distance 6 furlongs —
Maharaja of Khamir's Golden Bism (st 5 lbs) Lott 1
Mr F. I. mon's Tetratone (st 4 lbs) Lott 2
Mrs J. J. Powell's Gubernac (st 11 lbs) Ermer 3
Messrs N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins's Certus (st 11 lbs) W. Masani 4
Won by 1 length a neck a head
Time — 1 min 13 secs

Cooch Behar Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Hon Mr P Cujadhur s Kingdon (7st 13lb) Sharp 1
Mrs Alex A Apear s Fl Oiro (9st) Carr 2
Sir David Ezra s (ave Man) (11st 4lb) Marland 3
Messrs P Horton Jones s Springfield and A Gough s (ave) (11st 20lb) Steel 4
Won by 1 length 2 1/2 lengths 1 length
Time — 2 min 20 1/5 sec

Calcutta Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
H H The Aga Khan s Lar West (9st 4lb) W Scullin 1
Mr I Farnold s Iarnest (9st 11lb) Rook 2
Messrs Bion and Withall s Hellekins (9st 6lb) Raffae 3
Mr A Curdler s J Ecoute (7st 12lb) Shilitt 4
Won by 1 length a head a neck
Time — 1 min 13 sec

Kashmir Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Sir David Ezra and Mr P Iarnest s Flying Orders (7st 11lb) Shilitt 1
Mr and Mrs F Harris s Hithaw (8st) Morley 2
Mrs I J Pothe s Jalarnest (9st 9lb) Ermer 3
Mr F Emond s Ishkos (9st 4lb) Rook 4
Won by 1 length 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 1 min 20 1/5 sec

Karachi

Khan Bahadur Abdul Sattar Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur s Clitter (11st 11lb) Obail 1
Mr F Bakra s Bjarrow Hawk (10st 3lb) Jalir 2
Mr Moosa Issa s Hadlan Beg (9st 9lb) Purtooshah 3
Mr Ragurama Gay Dhillwar (9st 5lb) Mcgowan 4
Won by a neck 2 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 1 minute 40 sec

Flab Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles
Mr I N Sathia s Kalyan (7st 11lb) Tynon 1
Mrs J Frow s Tof Clizal (7st) Clizita 2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur s Varnab (10st 11lb) Obail 3
Mr A M Mirzook s Salim (9st 11lb) Purtooshah 4
Won by 5 lengths 1 length 2 lengths
Time — 2 minutes 40 1/5 sec

Karachi Steeplechase Distance 2 1/2 miles —
Capt I Khan s Toff (11st 11lb) McIlwain 1
Capt I Khan s Hkely Billo H (11st 11lb) Seymur 2
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur s Bui 3
Won by 1 length
Time — 6 minutes 4 2/5 sec

P W I T O Cup Distance 5 furlongs
Mr J T Dudley — Matthews Pilachio (8st 11lb) Obail 1
Mr Dhat Singh s Tal Phrat (7st) Clizita 2
Sir Lancelot Graham s Rachel (7st) Tynon 3
Mr C I Malhotra s Sculline (9st 11lb) 4
Won by 1 length 1 length 1 length
Time — 1 minute 5 2/5 sec

Governor's Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur s Gordon (11st 11lb) Obail 1
Mr A Sanyal s Iklting Force (9st 11lb) McId 2
Mrs W I J Davies s Kivali (7st 12lb) Jal Mohl 3
Mr Osman Chotani s Gollin (7st 6lb) Purtooshah 4
Won by 1 length 4 lengths 4 lengths
Time — 1 minute 30 2/5 sec

Steward's Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Major P A Farquharson s Keyte (9st 11lb) Rxtoron 1
Mr J N Khamis s Manmohini (7st 11lb) Clizita 2
Mr Sclardins s Turkihi Kndit (9st 11lb) Ikl 3
Mr M Mirzook s Salim (9st 10lb) Obail 4
Won by 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 1 minute 20 sec

Kolhapur.

Maharaja of Dewas Cup Distance 5 furlongs —
Mr M C Patel s Dinny Boy (11st 11lb) Kavin Hassan 1
Mr M B Petis s Jownd (9st 11lb) Ikl 2
Mr A H Hlus Minoola (11st 3lb) O Seale 3
Mr A H Hlus Iklit e (9st) Marrell 4
Won by 2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths 1 length
Time — 1 minute 2 2/5 sec

Sir Ansl s Maharaja of Distance 1 1/2 miles
The Raja of Akkot and Shrivant Jyotshree s Clates Rio Rity (9st) Malomoklan 1
Mr I B Asasiva s With Hamill (9st 11lb) Kvali Hassan 2
Shrivant Akkwal s Maharaja siff Antar (9st 11lb) Bion 3
Sir Ansl s Akkwal s Maharaja s Krishan Beg (9st) Jalir 4
Won by 1 length 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
Time — 2 minutes 4 1/5 sec

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Osman Chotani's Osman Fasila (7st 13lbs) Britt 1

Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube's Idars Clift (8st 8lbs) Jadhav 2

Mr P. Davis and Capt A. R. B. Gillespie's Vallenia (9st 4lbs) O'Neale 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st) Bhimrao 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—1 minute 47 secs

R. W. I. T. C. Plate Distance 5 furlongs

Messrs B. M. Goudas and K. K. Kapadia's Readymoney (8st 1lb) H. McQuade 1

Mr A. K. A. Shukoor's Sayid Beg (8st 1lb) Jadhav 2

Mr Imamdin's Tennyson (8st 3lbs) Netto 3

Mr E. Hazamy's May Moon (8st 6lbs) B. McQuade 4

Won by ½ length a shorthead a shorthead Time—1 minute 9 secs

Maharaja Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Rao Bahadur B. I. Powar's Gangasagar II (8st 6lbs) Mahomedkhan 1

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Miss Potlifar (9st 1lb) Kasim Hassan 2

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinghrao P. Ghagte's Wait a bit (8st 5lbs) Burn 3

The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Garter Star (8st 8lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by a neck ½ length ½ length Time—2 minutes 15 secs

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance 1½ miles

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mujbil al Arab (8st 3lbs) Bhimrao 1

Mr A. Rummah's Golden Star (7st 7lbs) O'Neale 2

Mr M. M. Hoosein's Attaf Beg (8st 6lbs) Mahomedkhan 3

Mr E. Hazamy's Shahan Pasha (7st 7lbs) B. McQuade 4

Won by a shorthead 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—2 minutes 26 1/5 secs

Shri Maharaja Memorial Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr M. D. Pettit's Netbas (8st 6lbs) Mahomedkhan 1

The Raja of Akalkot and Jaysinghrao P. Ghagte's Wait a bit (7st 5lbs) Bhimrao 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Carter Star (7st 13lbs) Jadhav 3

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Miss Potlifar (9st 5lbs) Kasim Hassan 4

Won by a neck 1½ lengths 1½ lengths Time—1 minute 45 secs

R. S. Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shankar Prasad (9st 1lb) Britt 1

The Chief of Manavadas's Galahad Star (8st 13lbs) Burn 2

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinghrao P. Ghagte's None So Gay (8st) Kasim Hassan 3

Mr S. Dhunibhoy's Vantry (9st 5lbs) Meherji 4

Won by 1 length 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—1 minute 15 secs

Bachelor's Wedding Plate Distance 5 furlongs —

The Raja of Akalkot's Can Can (8st 11lbs) Burn 1

Mr D. M. Bhoole's Kolhapur King (9st) O'Neale 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gold Dish (8st 11lbs) Britt 3

Mr M. S. Hakim's Scottish Pride (8st 11lbs) B. McQuade 4

Won by 2½ lengths 1 length 1 length Time—1 minute 5 secs

Shri Shivasji Maharaja Commemoration Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaja's Idars Gift (7st 12lbs) Jadhav 1

Mr I. Davis and Capt A. R. B. Gillespie's Vallenia (9st 2lbs) Burn 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Parbhikimdia's Wundhar (8st 10lbs) Kasim Hassan 3

Mr Osman Chotani's Mahboob's Choice (8st 7lbs) Rana Vilhal 4

Won by 2 lengths dead heat 1 length Time—1 minute 30 secs

Shri Vijaysmala Maharani Saheb Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr M. M. Hoosein's Attaf Beg (8st 1lb) Mahomedkhan 1

Mr N. Rupchand's Hashim (8st 13lbs) Kasim Hassan 2

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mujbil al Arab (8st 6lbs) Britt 3

Mr A. Majid's Good Night (8st 6lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by 2 lengths 1½ lengths 1 length Time—1 minute 53 secs

Lucknow

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mrs P. L. Orde's Royal Palace (7st 10lbs) Adley 1

Nawab Sir Mehrulahi's Sari (7st 5lbs) Isis Mahomed 2

Mr Edgar's Sunclad (9st 4lbs) Morley 3

Major J. W. Willard's Weavers' Road (9st 3lbs) Marland 4

Won by 1 length a neck, a short head Time—1 minute 2 2/5 secs

Jehangirabad Cup Distance 1 mile —

Miss E. Matthews's Fluctatio (9st 2lbs) Fawdon 1

Mr R. P. Akhila's Satara (8st) Purtoowagh 2

Mr Ali Khan's Scarlet Flight (8st 4lbs) Donnelly 3

Cid Sir Edward Cole's Hadir Cup (8st 4lbs) Rylands 4

Won by 2½ lengths 1 length 1 length Time—1 min. 45 secs.

Governor's Cup Distance 5 furlongs —

H E Sir Henry Craik's Green Jade (7st 11lbs) Adley

Nawab Sir Meher Shah's Sari (7st 5lbs) Falz Mahomed

Major General Sir Nawab Khwaja Jung and Mr V Rosenthals Taqdir (8st 4lbs) Marland

Mrs A Moore's Billard (9st 4lbs) Rylands

Won by a head a shorthead 1 length

Time — 1 min 03 5 secs

Madras

The following are the principal results of the Madras racing season —

Bangalore Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar II (9st 4lbs) Callinan

Major R Tyrell's Remember (9st 11lb) O Neale

Countess of Shannons Dark King (8st 7lbs) Roberts

Only three ran

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths

Tote paid — Rs 26 for win

Stewards Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sporting Coat (9st 2lbs) Callinan

Raja of Bobbili's Sir Amos (9st 11lb) Marrs

Mr S C Woodward's Nothing Left (8st 6lbs) H McQuade

Mrs B N Grimshaw's Birthday Gift (7st 13lbs) B McQuade

Won by ½ length ½ length 1½ lengths

Time — 1 min 14 5 secs

Nizam's Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr G N G Wallis Shangria (7st 9lbs) Davison

Mrs A Moore's Billard (9st 5lbs) Rylands

Mr W K Somasundram's Smokey Sea (7st 11lbs) Harding

Countess of Shannons Dark King (7st 4lbs) Roberts

Won by 2½ lengths ½ length ½ length.

Time — 1 min. 41 secs

Epsom Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr B Amarasuriya's Amarilla (9st 4lbs) Davison

Mrs E Balfour and Mr Bhorlals Eddy (9st) M O Neale

Raja of Bobbili's Pursuivant (8st 7lbs) H Black

Mrs P D Arcy's Albary (8st 6lbs) Peacock

Won by 1½ lengths 2 lengths 2 lengths

Time — 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Ceylon Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr C A Laing's Without Regrets (9st 4lbs) Davison

Capt M. R. D Arty's Angelo (8st 7lbs) Marrs

Major Rajkumar Desraj Mrs Odorante (8st 4lbs) F Black

Mrs Nugent Grants Macabre (9st 1lb) J O Neale

Won by 2½ length ½ length ½ length

Time — 1 min 43 2/5 secs.

Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr R L Pererira's Kanz al Illah (8st 13lbs) Davison

Mr Saleh Moosa's Taj Nizam (9st) Marrs

Messrs J D Baratwalla and Kasper Khan's King Farouk (8st) H McQuade

Mr Sadoon Beg Samis Kanzallah (7st 9lbs) B McQuade

Won by 3½ length a neck ½ length.

Time — 1 min 53 secs

Merchants Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

Mr G N G Wallis Meadow Grass (8st 9lbs) Graham

Mr M Wemyss Pall Mall (8st. 9lbs) Harding

Won by a short head 3 lengths ½ length

Time — 1 min 56 3/5 secs

Raja Venugopal Memorial Plate Distance 1½ miles —

Mrs Nugent Grants Macabre (9st) J O Neale

Mr G N G Wallis Askot (9st 4lbs) Graham

Mr G M Hassan Ali's Mellowpore (8st 4lbs) Roberts

Mr W M Somasundaram's Canari (7st 8lbs) Shanker

Won by ½ length ½ length ½ length.

Time — 2 mins 12 1/5 secs

Newmarket Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr S C Woodward's Bright Story (8st 2lbs) Roberts

Brigadier R C R Hills Tetrodo (7st 1½lbs) O Neale

Mr A Svamvur's How's That (8st 8lbs) Callinan

Mr G N G Wallis Meadow Grass (8st 12lbs) Graham

Won by ½ length 1½ lengths ½ length

Time — 1 min 16 secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Mr G N G Wallis Shangria (8st 9lbs) Davison

Mr M Wemyss Pall Mall (8st 6lbs) Harding

" " " " " " " "

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Won by 2½ lengths 2 lengths 2 lengths

Time — 2 mins 03 5/6 secs

Ootacamund

Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —
Messrs M H and A H Ahn edthoy's
Lucky thought (st 11lbs) O Neale 1
Madame Neale's Her Highness (8st 10lbs)
Evans 0
Miss Machel's Magic Moon (8st 10lbs)
Hylands 3
Mr Melton's Moon Bay (7st 10lbs) Clarke 4
Won by 3½ lengths 3 lengths 3 lengths
Time — 0 minutes 20 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Mr P T Saunders Transfer (8st 8lbs)
Brace 1
The Raja of Venkatagiri's Beremaria (8st)
Evans 0
Mr Bedasaria's Philostrate (st 10lbs)
O Neale 3
Mrs Dickie's Spanish Bill (8st 11lb)
Burn 4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length 1½ lengths
Time — 0 minutes 05 secs

Straganga Cup Distance 1 mile —
The Raja of Venkatagiri's Colingrier (8st
11lb) Evans 1
Mr Varma's Safe Deposit (7st 11lb)
O Neale 1
Mrs D Arcy's Dolons (8st 8lbs)
Bowley 3
Mr Gaj's Birthday Gift (9st 6lbs) Brace 4
Won by a short head ½ length ½ length
Time — 1 minute 45 secs

Poona

Mysore Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Raja of Kolhapur's Silver Armour (st 10lbs)
Whitcliffe 1
Mrs D F Raymond's Peeress (8st)
Belby 0
Mr M D Petit's Mazatin (8st) Mahon ed
khan 3
Hon Mr Shantidas Askurans Miss Lena
(9st) Bromley 4
Won by 1½ lengths 1 length 1 head
Time — 1 minute 14 ½ secs

Reay Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (st 9lbs)
Raffaele 1
Raja of Akalkot's Coeur-de-Lion (8st)
Burn 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshal
(8st 11lbs) Cook 3
Maharaja's Fakhr ul Mulk of Kolhapur's
Jovial Prince (8st) O Neale 4
Won by 1½ lengths 1 length ½ length
Time — 1 minute 15 secs

Chiklambury Handicap Distance 1 mile 1
furlong —
Mr A Sivasubramanian's Igonal (8st 3lbs)
Meekings 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Canganagar II
(8st 2½lb) Fude 3

Chief of Bilkha's Royal Prince (8st) Evans 3
Mr A Higgins's Dictator (8st 10lb) Morley 4
Won by 1 length ¾ lengths 1 length.
Time — 1 minute 54 1/5 secs

Ascot Plate Distance 1 mile —
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshal (st
11lbs) Cook 1
Mr N D Bagree's Grand March (8st
10lb) Morley 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's knight Jull (8st 10lb)
Raffaele 3
Mr Jenkins's Carden Warbler (st 11lb)
Whitcliffe 4
Won by ¾ length ¾ a short head 1 length.
Time — 1 minute 40 secs

Madala Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
Raja of Akalkot's Coeur-de-Lion (9st 10lb)
Burn 1
Mr N D Bagree's Final Glance (st 9lb)
Bromley 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st 5lb)
Raffaele 1
Mrs R Earle's Monocle (8st 13lb)
Jones 1
Won by a short head 2 lengths 1½ lengths.
Time — 1 minute 09 secs

H H First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate
Distance 1½ miles —
Mr J T Lalvani's Amin-al Iraq (st 10lb)
Bromley 1
Maharaja of Parlatkmed's Manik Prasad
(7st 10lb) Britt 1
Mr J B Talib's Half-al Naser (st 13lb)
Evans 3
Mr Manton's Wheel of Fortune (9st)
Morley 4
Won by 5 lengths 3 lengths ¾ lengths.
Time — 0 minutes 08 secs

All India Produce Stakes Distance 7 furlongs —
Nawabzada Yesim ul Mulk of Bhopals
Adance (8st 13lb) Jones 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Eastern Pride (st
9lb) Britt 1
Lt Col Zorawar Singh's Jayant (8st 6lb)
Evans 3
Hon Mr Shantidas Askurans Miss Lena
(8st 7lb) Raffaele 4
Won by 1 length 10 lengths 1½ lengths.
Time — 1 minute 54 1/5 secs

Criterion Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr P D Holton's Panaster (st 8lb)
Bromley 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower
(8st 8lb) Cook 2
Mr Ravilal Shantidas Le Duc (7st 11lb)
Fude 3
Maharaja of Parlatkmed's Gay Lorrain
(8st 10lb) Cook 4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length 3½ lengths.
Time — 1 minute 15 3/5 secs

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile

Mr P D Bolton's Panaster (8st 6lbs)	1
Bromley	
Maharaja of Parlakmedis Gay Lover (8st 6lbs)	2
	3
	4

Won by a neck 4 lengths 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 41 1/5 secs

Indian Bred Stakes Distance 1 mile—

Maharaja of Kashmir's Pompein (8st 6lbs) Britt	1
Mr Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st 13lbs) Obald	2
Maharaja of Idar's Vandjke (8st 13lbs) Brace	3
Nawabzada Yemul ul Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (9st 13lbs) Jones	4

Won by 4 lengths 1 length 2 1/2 lengths
Time—1 minute 43 secs

Paddock Plate Distance 7 furlongs—

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st 11lbs) Jones	1
Mrs M Clarke's House of Lords (9st) Brace	2
Mr Fenwick's Garden Warbler (8st 12lbs) Selby	3
Mr N D Bagree's Hindalance (8st 5lbs) Morley	4

Won by 4 lengths 1/2 length 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 27 3/5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhai's King of Diamonds (8st 11lb) Evans	1
Mr A A Jashenwalla's Legion (9st 4lbs) Whiteside	2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Ticket (8st 2 lbs.) Cook	3
Mr J T Lalvani's Amin-al Iraq (9st 7lbs) Bromley	4

Won by 1 length 6 lengths a shorthead
Time—3 minutes 6 4/5 secs

Purna Plate Distance 7 furlongs—

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st) Lule	1
Mr Ravilal Shantilal Le Duo (9st 3lbs) Selby	2
Mr P B Avasthi's Bachelor's Hand (8st 7lbs) Whiteside	3
Maharaja of Parlakmedis Terror (9st 9lbs) Jones	4

Won by a shorthead 1 length 1 1/2 lengths
Time—1 minute 29 2/5 secs

Wilmington Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—

Mr A C Arden's Tomtit (8st 6lbs) Bromley	1
Maharaja of Idar's Vandjke (9st 11lbs) Brace	2
Mr O Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st 9lbs) Meekings	3

Raja of Bobbili's Catalan (8st 11lb) Whiteside

Won by 1 length a shorthead 2 lengths
Time—2 minutes 10 1/5 secs

Secunderabad

The following are the principal results of the Secunderabad racing season—

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rathita (8st) Burn	1
Maharaja of Parlakmedis Graf Zeppelin (8st) Eude	2
Messrs C K Chetty and T A Rangachari's Quarley Hill (8st 11lbs) Evans	3
Mr A Svamvura's Not Out (8st) Thompson	4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths 1 length 1/2 length.
Time—1 minute 17 1/5 secs

Newmarket Plate Distance 1 mile—

Raja of Akalkot's Walt a bit (8st 7lbs) Callinan	1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II (9st 4lbs) Evans	2
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Rose of Persia II (8st 11lb) Burn	3
Major R Tyrell and Mr T Hill's Remember (9st 4lbs) Howley	4

Won by 3 lengths 2 lengths 3 lengths
Time—1 minute 46 3/5 secs

Shoukat Jung Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr P R Mehta's Shah Janai (9st 5lbs) Jabbar	1
Mr T Coolamhuwain's Lovely One (8st 11lb) Obald	2
Mrs August Grant and Mr T Hill's Adwan al Mulk (9st 7lbs) Howley	3
Mr F Hazamy's The Hawk (8st 11lb) B McQuade	4

Won by 4 lengths 3 lengths 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 24 2/5 secs

Royal Calcutta Turf Club Plate—Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr Svamvura's Column II (8st 11lbs) Evans	1
Raja of Akalkot's None So (9st 3lbs) Callinan	2
Major R Tyrell's Remember (9st 4 lbs) Howley	3
Mr R K F Singh's Himat (9st 11 lb) Obald	4

Won by 1/2 length 3 1/2 lengths 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 16 3/5 secs

Raja Khajja Pershad Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr J T Lalvani's Amin-al Iraq (9st 7lbs) Brace	1
Mr N Rupchand's Hashim (8st 9lbs) B. McQuade	2
Mr N H Mahal's Monalinee (8st 6lbs) Shaker	3
Mr M M Howels's Attalag (8st 11 lb) Lule	4

Won by a neck 1/2 length, a neck
Time—2 minutes 23 secs.

Moin ud Dowla Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Balasahab Parmekars Black Magic (9st 6lbs) Callinan 1
Messrs A H Ahmedbhai and Mrs J H Mashal's Dimples (8st 7lbs) Evans 2
Nawab Mahdiqun Bahadur's Shoe Horn (1st 8lbs) B McQuade 3
Mr O Chotani's Noor Mahal (8st 6lbs) Fitzgerald 4
Won by 1 length 1½ lengths 3 lengths
Time — 1 minute 17 1 5 secs

Hill Fort Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr M M Hoosein's Attaf Beg (8st 7lbs) Eude 1
Mr A C Naidu's Young Kayid (8st 10lbs) Obaid 2
Mr S H Mashal's Moonshine (9st 3lbs) Evans 3
Mr N Rupchand's Qudum al Khair ("t 1½lbs) Fazal Rehman 4
Won by a short head 1½ lengths 1 length
Time — 1 minute 53 1 5 secs

Heir Apparents Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr M M Hoosein's Attaf Beg (7st 9lbs) B McQuade 1
Miss P J Mashal's Magic Moon (7st 1½lbs) Fitzgerald 2

Mr H Essa's Dhiyab (8st) Thompson 2
Raja of Akalkot's Rio Rita (8st 9lbs) Eude 4

Won by 4 lengths a head a short head.
Time — 1 minute 53 4 5 secs

Nizam's Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Mr A Svamvur's Fighting Force (8st 5lbs) Brace 1
Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jayashinrao P Chagte's Wait a bit (8st 7lbs) Callinan 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II (8st 12lbs) Burn 3
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Rose of Persia II ("t 7½lbs) Eude 4
Won by 3½ lengths a head a head
Time — 2 minutes 12 secs

Prince Mukarramajah Cup Distance 1 mile

- Mr Osman Chotani's Osman Pasha ("st 9lbs) Obaid 1
Mrs L Brooker and Mrs B M Grunshaw's Zenith (8st 9lbs) B McQuade 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala ("t 12lbs) Bowley 3
Lt Col Zorawar Singha Ironsile ("st 6lbs) Shanker 4
Won by a short head 2½ lengths 2 lengths.
Time — 1 minute 44 3 5 secs

CRICKET.

Bombay

Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament Final —

Muslims 109 and 180
Hindus 159 and 271 for 5 wickets
Hindus won by 5 wickets

The Times of India Shield Final —

Tata's Sports Club 263 and 206
B E S T 234 and 187 for 7 wickets
B E S T won by 3 wickets

Inter University Cricket Championship Final —

Mysore University 311 and 144

Bombay University 231 and 227 for 6 wickets
Bombay University won by 4 wickets

Cricket Championship of India Final —

United Provinces 237 and 355
Maharashtra 581 and 12 for no loss
Maharashtra won by ten wickets

Madras.

Annual Presidency Match —

Europeans 259 and 213
Indians 378 and 148 for 6 wickets
Indians won by four wickets

TENNIS.

The following is the official ranking list of the All India Lawn Tennis Association —

Men

- 1 Ghans Mahomed
- 2 S L R Sawhney
- 3 B T Blake
- 4 T K Ramanathan and Y R Savor
- 5 Y Singh
- 6 F V Bobb
- 7 J M Melia
- 8 S A Asim
- 9 Itikhar Ahmed

Women

- 1 Mrs Doland
- 2 Miss L Row
- 3 Miss L Woodridge
- 4 Mrs J Edney
- 5 Mrs R L C Footitt
- 6 Miss Harvey Johnston

Bombay

The following are the results of the Bombay Presidency Haricourt Championships —
Men's Singles (Final) — F V Bobb beat Radikumarasinghi of Wankaner, 6-4, 6-3

AT LUCKNOW

F Puncce beat S L R Sawhney 6 2 6 4
 Istikhhar Ahmed beat D Mittle 6 2 6 3
 F Puncce and D Mittle beat S L R Sawhney
 and Yadhister Singh 9 7 6 2 3 6 8 6
 F Puncce beat Y Singh 6 2 6 8 7 5
 D Mittle beat S L R Sawhney 6 2 6 8 6 4

AT ALLAHABAD

F Puncce beat Istikhhar Ahmed 6 2 6 1
 D N Capoor beat D Mittle, 6 4 2 6 6 4
 F Puncce and D Mittle beat D N Capoor
 and Istikhhar Ahmed 9 7 6 1
 Istikhhar Ahmed beat D Mittle 6-3 6 3
 F Puncce beat Y Singh 6 2, 6 2
 F Puncce and D Mittle beat Istikhhar Ahmed
 and Y Singh, 10 8 4 6 7 5

TABLE TENNIS

Bombay.

The following are the results of the Central
 Y. M. C. A. Open Table Tennis Championships

Men's Singles (Final)—K. H. Kapadia beat
 P. S. Varde 21 17 21 9 21 12

Men's Doubles (Final)—K. H. Kapadia and
 I. V. Laljee beat D. H. Kapadia and H. K.
 Shrivastani 22 20 16-21 21 14

Mixed Doubles (Final)—K. H. Kapadia and
 Miss P. F. Madon beat I. V. Laljee and Miss
 P. Vakharia 16 21 21 17 21 16

Women's Singles (Final)—Miss P. D. Lima
 beat Miss A. D. Souza 21 20 24 22

Women's Doubles (Final)—Mrs. Moorhouse
 and Miss A. D. Souza beat Miss K. Daru-
 walla and Miss R. Bhaisha 21 14 21 10

M. Szabados beat S. Samant 21-13 21-12
 Szabados and D. H. Kapadia beat Kelen
 and Iyretwala 21-15 15-21 21-14
 Kelen beat Barafwala 11-15 11-6
 Szabados beat K. H. Kapadia 21-9 11-9
 Kelen and Miss Madon beat Szabados and
 Miss Dyer 21-14 18-21 21-16
 Kelen beat Szabados 13-21 21-14 21-18
 I. Kelen beat H. M. Barafwala 21-18
 21-16
 M. Szabados beat H. B. Parrelwala 21 6
 21-11
 Kelen beat D. H. Kapadia 21-14 21-16
 Szabados beat Kelen 21-15 13-21 21-11
 Szabados beat Kelen 21-15 13-21 21-16
 Szabados and Barafwala beat Kelen and
 Laljee 21-22 11-21 21 7
 I. Kelen beat H. R. Kanu 21-7 21-6
 M. Szabados beat F. R. Nariman 21-15
 21-9
 Kelen beat K. H. Kapadia (Bombay cham-
 pion) 21-17 11-11
 Szabados and Miss De Lima beat Kelen
 and Miss Maion 19-21 11-8 21-11
 Szabados beat Kelen 11-21 21-13, 21-18

Competitive Matches

Szabados beat Kapadia 21-15 27-25
 Kelen beat Barafwala 21-13, 21-20
 Szabados and Kelen beat Barafwala and
 Kapadia 21-9 21-14
 Szabados beat Barafwala 21-12 21-10
 Kelen beat Szabados 31 16 21 16

Exhibition Matches

Szabados beat Sukhtankar 21-14 21-13
 Kelen beat Szabados 18-21 26-24 21-11
 Kelen beat Nariman 21-16 21-16
 Kelen and Parrelwala beat Szabados and
 Kumana 21-17 21-16
 Szabados beat Kelen 19-21 21-17 21-1

Calcutta.

M. Szabados beat Ashit Mukherjee 21-6
 11-12
 I. Kelen beat A. Shome 21-12 21-12
 M. Szabados and Kelen beat K. Dutt and
 P. K. Mitter 21-10 21-15
 M. Szabados beat K. Ganguly 21-12 21-11
 I. Kelen beat K. Bannerjee 21-18 21-15
 M. Szabados beat I. Kelen 21-13 21-12
 Kelen beat A. Shree 18-21 21-10 21-9
 Szabados beat Amar Mukherjee 21-12 21-16
 Szabados and Kelen beat Sinha and Shome
 11-13 21-20
 Kelen beat A. Cuha 21-15 21-10
 Szabados beat A. Chosh 21-6 21-8
 Kelen beat Szabados 17-21, 21-15 21-19

Madras.

Kelen beat D. V. Reddy 21-12 21-14
 Szabados beat M. Vajravelu 21-8 21-13
 Kelen beat C. V. Rajan 21-17 21-13
 Szabados beat M. S. Appa Rao 21-10
 21-11
 Kelen beat R. V. Rao 21-6 21-6
 Szabados and Kelen beat D. V. Reddy and
 V. Srinivasan 21-12 21-9
 Kelen and Panchapakesan beat Szabados and
 D. Loornachan Rao 21-15 21-15
 Szabados beat Kelen 20-22, 21-9

HOCKEY.

Bombay.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament final —	
Ehopal Wanderers	2 goals
Lhaswant Club (Tikamgarh)	1 goal

Jeyson Cup Hockey Tournament final —	
Parel Sporting Club	3 goals
Metropolitan S C D"	Nil

Killedar Cup Women's Tournament final —	
Bombay City "A"	1 goal
Vincent Club	Nil

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Championship final — "The Times of India trophy —	
G I P Railway	3 goals
"The Times of India S C	2 goals

Inter Provincial Hockey Championship final —	
Bombay	2 goals
Delhi	Nil

Bombay Hockey League —

FIRST DIVISION

G I P Railway	Winners
"The Times of India S C	runners up

Calcutta.

Calcutta Hockey League —

Customs	Winners
Rangers	runners up

Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament final —	
General Nagpur Railway	1 goal
Customs	Nil

Poona

Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament final —	
Airkee United	1 goal
Indian Army Ordnance Corps	Nil

Lucknow

Inter University Hockey Tournament final —	
Allahabad University	5 goals
Nagpur University	Nil

FOOTBALL.

Bombay.

Cottage Cup Football Tournament final —	
Calcutta	3 goals
W I A A Staff	1 goal

Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament final —	
Young Goans A	4 goals
South Kanara S A	Nil

Mesika Cup Football Tournament final —	
2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers	3 goals
1st Bn. Wiltshire Regiment	2 goals

Rovers Cup Football Tournament final —	
28th Field Regiment, R A	2 goals
Howrah District XI	Nil

Harwood Football League —	
Champions—D Company South Lancashire Regiment	

Western India Football Championship final —	
V M C A	2 goals
Naboo Siddick Institute	1 goal

International match —	
European XI	2 goals
Indian XI	2 goals

Calcutta

Indian Football Association Shield final —	
Calcutta Police	2 goals
Calcutta Customs	1 goal

Brabourne Cup Football Tournament final —	
Mohammedan Sporting	Winners

International match —	
European XI	2 goals
Indian XI	2 goals

Calcutta Football League —	
Mohun Bagan	Champions

GOLF.

Nasik.

The following are the results of the golf tournaments conducted at Nasik —

Nasik Gymkhana Cup (Handicap)—L C Kemp (Bombay) 79-6-73 winner	Col
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— 65 runners up	
Bombay Bangle (Ladies)—Mrs March beat Mrs Hayward 2 and 1	
Men's Foursomes—H R. Rowan and G W Eklund (Bombay) beat A S Clark and H T Roberts on (Bombay) 2 and 1	
Ladies Greensomes—Mrs Brown and M. Marshall 75 winners Mrs. and Miss P. Prall, 77, runners-up	

POLO.

Calcutta.

Cormickel Cup Polo Tournament final —

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles 2 goals

Calcutta Light Horse A Nil

Calcutta Christmas Handicap Polo Tournament final —

20th Lancers 3½ goals

Cestapo 3 goals

The Lancers received 1½ goals on handicap

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

The following are the results of the matches played in Bombay by the Central Swimming Club of Calcutta —

Central Swimming Club 6 goals

European Team 3 goals

Central Swimming Club 8 goals

Parsis B Nil

Central Swimming Club 2 goals

St. Xavier's College 1 goal

Central Swimming Club 4 goals

Hindus 1 goal

Central Swimming Club 3 goals

Combined Parsi Hindu Team 5 goals

Central Swimming Club 3 goals

All Bombay Team 4 goals

Bombay Quadrangular Water Polo Tournament final —

Parsis 2 goals

Europeans 1 goal

Vast Cup Water Polo Tournament final —

Cathedral Old Boys .. 3 goals

Bombay Ducks 1 goal

BOXING

Bombay

The Fourth Annual Junior Boxing Championships of Western India resulted as follows —

Class "A"

(Boys from 14 to 15½ years)

5st and under (final) — S. Motiram (David Sassoon Industrial School) beat A. Satar (David Sassoon Industrial School) on points

5st 7½ and under (final) — Cadet Maung Aung (I M M T S (DUFFERIN) beat Munim-bux (David Sassoon Industrial School) on points

6st and under (final) — J. David (David

8st 7½ and under (final) — Cadet J. Tris-dade (I M M T S (DUFFERIN) beat D.

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Class "B"

(Boys from 15½ to 18 years)

6st 7½ and under (final) — R. Mulji (David

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10st lbs and under (final) — Cadet J.

I M M T S (DUFFERIN) beat Boy

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India Amateur Boxing Cham

Babulal (Nagpada House)

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The following are the results of the professional boxing contests staged in Bombay during the year —

The complete results were —

B. Peters beat L. Fernandes on points (4 rounds)

S. Mascarine beat Wilson on points (4 rounds)

Battling Sill beat C. J. Souza on points (6 rounds)

La Porta beat Murgeson on points (6 rounds)

L. Handumant beat F. Anthony the referee stopping the fight in the sixth round of an eight round bout

Duncan Chatterton knocked out Bill James in the eighth round of a ten round bout

Calcutta.

The results were —

Flyweight — C. Sanyal beat D. Pingault on points

Bantamweight — Pat Byrne beat Syed Hussein (18 pts) on points

Bantamweight — Battling Roberts beat Kid Pat (Burma) on points

Lightweight — G. Payne ko M. Boileau in the sixth round

Middleweight — L. Thaddeus beat Fall Merchant the latter a season is throwing in the towel in the fourth round

Light Heavyweight — F. Malinaso beat Arthur Suarez

OLYMPICS

Allahabad.

The following are the results of the Twelfth Allahabad District Olympic Games —

100 Yards — N. Haq 1 S. S. Ram 2 C. Lal 3 Time — 19.4 seconds

220 Yards — S. S. Ram 1 G. Lal 2 N. Haq 3 Time — 34 seconds

440 Yards — S. S. Ram 1 C. Lal 2 A. Ahmad 3 Time — 54 seconds

880 Yards — R. S. Shukla 1 K. Kumar 2 M. H. Khan 3 Time — 1.12 minutes

One Mile — R. S. Shukla 1 K. Kumar 2 A. Ahmad 3 Time — 4 minutes 51 seconds

Three Miles — R. S. Shukla 1 K. Kumar 2 M. L. Seth 3 Time — 16 minutes 19 seconds

Five Miles — R. S. Shukla 1 K. Kumar 2 M. L. Seth 3 Time — 9 minutes 5 seconds

120 Yards Hurdles — H. Michael 1 B. Michael 2 V. Michael 3 Time — 17.3 seconds

220 Yards Hurdles — B. Singh 1 A. Khalil 2 B. Michael 3 Time — 87 seconds

440 Yards Hurdles — B. Singh 1 H. Michael 2 M. H. Khan 3 Time — 1 minute 6 seconds

1 Mile Cycle — R. N. Majumdar 1 S. N. Agar 2 P. C. Upadhyaya

High Jump — N. Banerji 1 S. N. Agar 2 N. Haq 3 5 ft 6 in

Long Jump — Hasan Amir 1 V. Michael 2 N. S. Mathur 3 — 10 feet 4.5 inches

Hop-step and Jump — Hasan Amir 1 H. Michael 2 C. E. Wilson 3 — 30 feet 8 inches

Pole Vault — R. S. Sial 1 Abrar Ahmad 2 B. Singh 3 9 feet 4 inches

Shot Put — R. N. Banerji 1 R. Singh 2 R. S. Sial 3 — 31 feet 11.5 inches

Discus Throw — H. Zafar 1 B. N. Singh 2 M. H. Khan 3 — 87 feet 10 inches

Javelin Throw — R. N. Majumdar 1 R. C. Singh 2 T. B. Kichu 3 — 123 feet 8 inches

Hammer Throw — R. S. Sial 1 C. E. Wilson 2 H. Zafar 3 — 66 feet 8 inches

440 Yards Relay — Allahabad University 1
Jumna Mission High School 2

Volleyball — Vikram Athletic Club

Basketball — Allahabad University

Wrestling — Featherweight — A. Rashid Light weight — M. L. Hazra — Welterweight — Kedar Nath Middleweight — A. I. Rai

Bengal

The following are the results of the Seventeenth Provincial Athletic Meeting of the Bengal Olympic Association —

100 Metres (Open) — Z. H. Khan (Bengal Harriers) 1 J. Fawis (Calcutta Police) 2 K. I. Sirkar (City College) 3 Time — 11 seconds (Bengal record equalled)

50 Metres (Women) — Miss Barbara Beck (West Club) 1 Miss Louise Carran (West Club) 2 Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 3 Time — 7.15 seconds

3000 Metres (Open) — P. B. Chandra (I. A. Camp) 1 Balaji Swas (P. B. Railway) 2 S. Chakraborty (I. A. Camp) 3 Time — 10 minutes 49 seconds

200 Metres (Open) — Z. H. Khan (Bengal Harriers) 1 J. Fawis (Calcutta Police) 2 M. Ferron (West Club) 3 Time — 23.25 seconds

100 Metres (Women) — Miss Barbara Beck (West Club) 1 Miss Louise Carran (West Club) 2 Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 3 Time — 7.15 seconds

The following are the results of the professional boxing contests staged in Bombay during the year —

The complete results were —

H Peters beat L. Fernandes on points (4 rounds)

S Mascuine beat Wilson on points (4 rounds)

Battling Siki beat C. D'Amozia on points (6 rounds)

La Ports beat Murgessan on points (6 rounds)

L. Hanumant beat F. Anthony, the referee stopping the fight in the sixth round of an eight round bout

Duncan Chatterton knocked out Kid James in the eighth round of a ten round bout

Calcutta.

The results were —

Flyweight — C Savvett beat D Pingault on points

bantamweight — Pat Hyrne beat Syed Hussein (Lgypt) on points

bantamweight — Battling Roberts beat Kid Pat (Burma) on points

Lightweight — G Payne k.o. M. Boileau in the sixth round

middleweight — L. Thaddeus beat Fali Merchant the latter a seconds throwing in the towel in the fourth round

Light Heavyweight — F. Malinao beat Arthur Soares

OLYMPICS

Allahabad.

The following are the results of the Twelfth Allahabad District Olympic Games —

100 Yards — N. Haq 1 S. Ram 2 G. P. Lal 3 Time — 10 4 seconds

220 Yards — S. Ram 1 G. P. Lal 2 N. Haq 3 Time — 23 4 seconds

440 Yards — S. Ram 1 G. P. Lal 2 A. Ahmad 3

880 Yards — R. M. H. Khan 3

One Mile — R. M. H. Khan 3

Three Miles — R. S. Shukla 1 K. Kumar 2 M. L. Seth 3 Time — 16 minutes 19 seconds

Five Miles — R. S. Shukla 1 K. Kumar 2 M. L. Seth 3 Time — 39 minutes 57 seconds

120 Yards Hurdles — H. Michael 1 R. Michael 2 V. Michael 3 Time — 17 3 seconds

220 Yards Hurdles — B. Singh 1 A. Khalil 2 B. Michael 3 Time — 37 seconds

440 Yards Hurdles — B. Singh 1 H. Michael 2 M. H. Khan 3 Time — 1 minute 6 seconds

1 Mile Cycle — R. N. Majumdar 1 S. N. Agar 2 P. C. Upadhyaya

High Jump — A. Banerji 1 S. N. Agar 2 N. Haq 3 5 ft 6 ins

Long Jump — Hasan Amir 1 Mahmud Ali 2 S. Mathur 3 — 59 feet 4 5 inches

Hop-step and Jump — Hasan Amir 1 H. Michael 2 C. E. Wilson 3 — 39 feet 8 inches

Pole Vault — R. S. Shal 1 Alrar Ahmad 2 B. Singh 3 9 feet 4 inches

Shot Put — R. N. Banerji 1 R. Singh 2 R. S. Shal 3 — 31 feet 11 5 inches

Discus Throw — H. Zafar 1 B. N. Singh 2 M. H. Khan 3 — 47 feet 10 inches

Javelin Throw — R. N. Majumdar 1 R. C. Singh 2 T. B. Acharya 3 — 123 feet 8 inches

Hammer Throw — R. S. Shal 1 C. E. Wilson 2 H. Zafar 3 — 66 feet 8 inches

440 Yards Relay — Allahabad University 1 Junna Mission High School 2

Volleyball — Vikram Athletic Club

Basketball — Allahabad University

Wrestling — Featherweight — A. Rashid Light weight — M. J. Hazra Welterweight — Kedar Nath Middleweight — K. P. Rai

Bengal.

11 seconds (Bengal record equalled)

50 Metres (Women) — Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carran (West Club) 2, Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 3

Time — 7 1 5 seconds

3000 Metres (Open) — P. B. Chandra (I. A. Camp) 1 Bala Biswas (I. B. Railway) 2 S. Chakraborty (I. A. Camp) 3

Time — 10 minutes 40 seconds

200 Metres (Open) — 7 H. Khan (Bengal Harriers) 1 J. Fawis (Calcutta Police) 2 M. Ferron (West Club) 3

Time — 23 2 5 seconds

100 Metres (Women) — Miss Barbara Beek

Time — 11 5 seconds

110 Metres Hurdles (Open) — F. Gantzer (Bengal Harriers) 1 D. E. Ferron (West Club) 2 A. H. Priestley (Calcutta Police) 3

Time — 16 seconds (record)

80 Metres Hurdles (Women) — Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 1, Mrs. Edna Johnson (West Club) 2

A good race Mrs. Johnson cleared the last hurdle first, but Miss Civil beat her on the run to win by in

Time — 15 2 5 seconds

- Javelin Throw (Open)** — A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 D Blwaa (Scottish Church College) 2, B Keeka (Bengal Harriers) 3 Distance—151 feet 8 4 inches
- Pole Vault (Open)** — A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 1 A Minnie (Scottish Church College) 2, N B Chatterjee (F B Railway) 3 Height—11 feet 4 1/2 inches
- 10 000 Metres Cycle (Open)** — Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1 M Ahmed (I A Camp) 2 N Banerjee (I A Camp) 3 Time—19 minutes 12 5 seconds (record)
- Running Broad Jump (Open)** — J L Hay (Calcutta Police) 1 Nagina Singh (F B Railway) 2 A A C Pitcher (Measurers Club) 3 Distance—21 feet 10 1/2 inches
- Hammer Throw Final (Open)** — K W Perrett (E B Railway) 1 Pte Shaw (Border Regiment) 2 P K Blwaa (E B Railway) 3 Distance—130 feet (All India record)
- Javelin Throw (Women)** Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Louise Carran (West Club) 2 Miss Katie Lelah (West Club) 3 Distance—78 feet 11 1/2 inches
- Shot Put (Open)** — A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 K W Perrett (E B Railway) 2 N Perrett (E B Railway) 3 Distance—38 feet 5 1/2 inches
- Running Broad Jump Final (Women)** — Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Miss Doreen Bellard (West Club) 3 Distance—14 feet 1 1/2 inches
- 800 metres run (Open)** — 2nd Lt Ward (Border Regiment) 1 K Krishna Rao (Indian Institute Bargarh) 2 N Das (I A Camp) 3 Time—2 minutes 0 seconds
- Discus Throw (Women)** — Mrs Fina Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Lola (West Club) 2 Miss Louise Carran (West Club) 3 Distance—56 feet 1 1/2 inches
- Discus Throw (Open)** — L C Shaw (Border Regiment) 1 A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 2 K W Perrett (F B Railway) 3 Distance—113 feet 10 1/2 inches
- Running High Jump (Women)** — Miss Lola (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Height—4 feet 3 1/2 inches
- 5 000 Metres Run (Open)** — J B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 B Blwaa (E B Railway) 2 K L Dutt (I A Camp) 3 Time—18 minutes 32 5 seconds

4 x 100 metres Relay (Open) — Calcutta Police (J L Hay S Jennings A H Priestley J Fawcett) 1, West Club (D E Ferron, R G C Gomes M Ferron) 2 Measurers (L Jones, W Stuart W Syme, B Larkin) 3 Time—46 1/5 seconds

3 000 metres Cycle (Open) — Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1, N G Sathukhan (Sasaneswar Sporting) 2 A E Abbott (Calcutta West Club) 3 Time—5 minutes 13 1/5 seconds (Record)

Running High Jump (Open) — A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1, A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 2, Berauddin (I A Camp) 3 Height—5 feet 6 1/2 inches

Shot Put Final (Women) — Miss Lola (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carran (West Club) 2 Distance—26 feet 4 1/2 inches

Marathon — P B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 Mithu Ram (I A Camp) 2, K L Dutt (Barisal) 3 Time—3 hours 19 minutes 53 2/3 seconds Distance—26 miles 38 yards

Bombay.

The following are the results of the 1st Indian Olympic Games —

Men's Section

Marathon — Chellu Singh (Patiala) 1 P I Chandra (Bengal) 2 L Pereira (Bombay) 3 Chotta Singh (Patiala) 4 Bindra (Punjab) 5, M K Cokhale (Bombay) and A. Singh (Punjab) retired Time—3 hours 1 minute, 26 seconds

400 metres hurdles — Munir Ahmad (United Provinces) 1 Isher Singh (Patiala) 2 H Spitteler (Madras) 3 Time—57 2/3 seconds (New Indian Record)

3 000 metres cycle run — B Malcolm (Bombay) 1 Janki Das (Punjab) 2 R K Mehra (Bengal) 3 Time—8 minutes 11 6 seconds

400 metres — Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 1, R Davies (Bombay) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Time 50 seconds

3 000 metres — Chand Singh (Patiala) 1 Ronau Singh (Patiala) 2 Hobli Mysore 5 Time—8 minutes 57 6 seconds (New India Record)

Running broad jump — L T Rooney (Madras) 1 N Singh (Patiala) 2, Harbans Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance 22 feet 0 1/2 inches

100 metres — L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 Q Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2 M Farson (Bengal) 3 Time—11 seconds

Javelin throw — M C Dhanraj (Rajputana) 1 A H Priestley (Bengal) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance 170 feet 5 1/2 inches

5 000 metres walk — B T Karkera (Bombay) 1 Ram Prasad (Punjab) 2 N Das (Bengal) 3 Time—17 minutes 18 seconds (New Indian Record)

Running high jump — Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1 Rustam Ali (Bengal) 2 Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 3 Height—5 feet 10 1/2 inches

600 metres —Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1
H Singh 1 (Patiala) 2, R N Uchil
(Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute, 59.8
seconds

Discus throw—Lt Nazar Mahomed (Punjab)
1, Gurdip Singh (Patiala) 2, Shahpal
Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—117 feet
4½ inches.

Throwing the hammer —Rom Nath (Patiala)
1, K W Perrett (Bengal) 2, Kishen Singh
(Patiala) 3 Distance—130 feet 8½ inches
(New Indian Record)

100 kilometres cycle race —R J Mistry
(Bombay) 1, Janki Dass (Punjab) 2,
P M. Daruwalla (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 hours 45 minutes 31.8 seconds.

110 metres hurdles —Munir Ahmed (United
Provinces) 1, K. Saleem (Punjab) 2,
O H Jones (Bombay) 3 Time—15.6
seconds.

50 kilometres walk —N. Cracias (Bombay)
1, M. A. Rahman (Punjab) 2

1,500 metres —Chand Singh (Patiala) 1
Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2, Holli (Mysore)
3 Time—4 minutes

Pentathlon —A H Priestly (Bengal) 3262 4
points 1, Baldeo Singh (Rajputana)
3005 54 points 2, Rakha Singh (Patiala)
2794 84 points 3

200 metres —Curbhawn Singh (Punjab) 1
Q S Ullah (Punjab) 2, L. Acton (Mysore)
3 Time—22.4 seconds

Marathon —Chhejju Singh (Patiala) 1, P B
Chandra (Bengal) 2, L. Pereira (Bombay)
3 Time—3 hours 1 minute 2.5 seconds

Hop Step and Jump —L. T. Booser (Madras)
1, N Singh (Patiala) 2, E A Evans
(Punjab) 3 Distance—40 feet 4½ inches
(New Indian Record)

3,000 metres steeplechase —Dilla Singh
(Patiala) 1, M H Tiwana (Punjab) 2,
Amar Singh (Patiala) 3 Time—10 minutes
7.4 seconds

Putting the Shot —Z A Khan (Patiala) 1
Lt. Nazar Mahomed (Punjab) 2, N. Kler
nander (Bengal) 3 Distance—45 feet 2
inches (New Indian Record)

5,000 metres —Ronaux Singh (Patiala) 1
Karnall Singh (Punjab) 2, R Shyam
(United Provinces) 3 Time—15 minutes
49.6 seconds

10,000 metres Cycle Run —Janki Dass
(Punjab) 1, H R. Havewala (Bombay) 2,
J. Armin (Bombay) 3 Time—18
minutes 27.8 seconds (New Indian
Record)

TEAM POINTS

Athletics —Patiala 65, Punjab 41, Bombay
21, Bengal 19, Mysore 15, Madras 6, United
Provinces 5, Rajputana 5

WOMEN'S SECTION

Putting the shot —Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 1,
Miss L. CIVIL (Bengal) 2, Miss Yates
(Punjab) 3 Distance—25 feet 6 inches

400 metres relay —Bombay 1, Bengal 2,
United Provinces 3

Running high jump —Miss Lina Lyons
(Punjab) 1, Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay)
2, Miss J. Race (Bombay) 3 Height—
4 feet 11½ inches (New Indian Record)

50 metres —Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1,
Miss B. Beck (Bengal) 2, Miss M. M.
Vierra (United Provinces) 3 Time—
7 seconds

1,500 metres Cycle Run —Miss B. Griffiths
(Bombay) 1, Miss F. Hayes (Punjab) 2,
Miss B. G. Thakkar (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 minutes 41 seconds

100 metres —Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1,
Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 2, Miss J. D'Silva
(Bombay) 3 Time—13 seconds

Throwing the Javelin —Mrs V. Eason
(Punjab) 1, Miss J. Mohr (Bombay) 2,
Miss J. Gellard (Bombay) 3 Distance—
93 feet 7½ inches (New Indian Record).

60 metres Hurdles —Miss L. CIVIL (Bengal) 1,
Miss M. Powell (Bombay) 2, Miss B.
Griffiths (Bombay) 3 Time—15 seconds

Running broad jump —Miss J. Mohr
(Bombay) 1, Miss F. Michael (United
Provinces) 2, Miss Lina Lyons (Punjab) 3
Distance—14 feet 11½ inches

TEAM POINTS

Athletics —Bombay 27, Punjab 15, Bengal 14,
United Provinces 7

WRESTLING

Bantamweight —N. Dutt (Bengal) 1, C. L.
Barot (Baroda) 2

Featherweight —Abdul Aziz (Central Pro-
vinces) 1, Chedilal Ahr (Bengal) 2

Lightweight —O. Misra (Bengal) 1, Sultan
(Punjab) 2

Welterweight —J. Singh (Bengal) 1, M.
Rafiq (Punjab) 2

Middleweight —Sunil Shaw (Bengal) 1,
Kakoo (Punjab) 2

Light Heavyweight —Karam Rasul (Punjab)
1, R. Roy (Bengal) 2

Heavyweight —S. Singh (Bengal) 1, R.
Singh (Bengal) 2

Team points —Bengal 34, Punjab 16, Central
Provinces 5, Baroda 5

SHOOTING

Men —Eric Lopes (Bombay) 569 points, 1,
W. R. Clarke (Bombay) 2, W. W. Godwin
(Bombay) 3

TEAM EVENTS

1,600 metres Relay —Punjab 1, Patiala 2,
Bombay 3 Time—3 minutes 26.2 seconds
(New Indian Record).

400 metres Relay —Bengal 1, Punjab
United Provinces 3 Time—44

Javelin Throw (Open)—A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 D Biswas (Scottish Church College) 2, B Keel (Bengal Harriers) 3 Distance—151 feet 8 4 inches

Pole Vault (Open)—A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 1 A Munie (Scottish Church College) 2 N B Chatterjee (L B Railway) 3 Height—11 feet 2 1/2 inches

10 000 Metres Cycle (Open)—Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneewar Sporting) 1 M Ahmed (I A Camp) 2 N Banerjee (I A Camp) 3 Time—19 minutes 21 2 5 seconds (record)

Running Broad Jump—(Open)—J L Hay (Calcutta Police) 1 Nagina Singh (E B Railway) 2 A A C Pitcher (Measurers Club) 3 Distance—21 feet 10 1/2 inches

Hammer Throw Final (Open)—K W Perrett (L B Railway) 1 Pte Shaw (Border Regiment) 2 P K Biswas (E B Railway) 3 Distance—130 feet (All India record)

Javelin Throw (Women)—Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2 Miss Katie Lelah (West Club) 3 Distance—78 feet 11 1/2 inches

Shot Put (Open)—A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 K W Perrett (E B Railway) 2 N Perrett (L B Railway) 3 Distance—38 feet 5 1/2 inches

Running Broad Jump Final (Women)—Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Miss Doreen Bellard (West Club) 3 Distance—14 feet 1 1/2 inches

800 metres run (Open)—2nd Lt Ward (Border Regiment) 1 K Krishna Rao (Indian Institute Kharagpur) 2 N Das (I A Camp) 3 Time—2 minutes 0 seconds

Discus Throw (Women)—Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Lola Cill (West Club) 2 Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 3 Distance—56 feet 1 1/2 inches

Discus Throw (Open)—L C Shaw (Border Regiment) 1 A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 2 K W Perrett (L B Railway) 3 Distance—113 feet 10 1/2 inches

Running High Jump (Women)—Miss Lola Cill (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2, Height—4 feet 3 1/2 inches

6 000 Metres Run (Open)—J B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 B Biswas (L B Railway) 2 K L Butt (I A Camp) 3 Time—18 minutes 3 2 5 seconds

4x100 metres Relay (Open)—Calcutta Police (J L Hay, S Jennings, A E Priestley, J Fawls) 1, West Club (D E Ferron, R Gill, C. Gomes, M Ferron) 2 Measurers (P Jones, W Stuart, W Syme, F Larkin) 3 Time—46 1/5 seconds

3 000 metres Cycle (Open)—Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneewar Sporting) 1 N G Sadhukhan (Sasaneewar Sporting) 2 A R Abbott (Calcutta West Club) 3 Time—5 minutes 13 1/5 seconds (Record)

Running high jump (Open)—A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 2, Sarajuddin (I A Camp) 3 Height—5 feet 6 1/2 inches

Shot Put Final (Women)—Miss Lola Cill (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2 Distance—26 feet 4 1/2 inches

Marathon—P B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 Mithu Ram (I A Camp) 2, K L Dutt (Barisal) 3 Time—3 hours 19 minutes, 53 1/5 second Distance—6 miles 355 yards

Bombay.

The following are the results of the South Indian Olympic Games —

Men's SECTION

Marathon—Chellu Singh (Patiala) 1 P B Chandra (Barisal) 2 L Pereira (Bombay) 3 Chotta Singh (Patiala) 4 Bindra (Punjab) 5 M K Gokhale (Bombay) and Ajit Singh (Punjab) retired Time—3 hours 1 minute, 26 seconds

400 metres hurdles—Munir Ahmad (United Provinces) 1, Isher Singh (Patiala) 2 H Spitteler (Madras) 3 Time—37 2 seconds (New Indian Record)

3 000 metres cycle run—B Malcolm (Bombay) 1 Janki Das (Punjab) 2 R K Mehra (Bengal) 3 Time—8 minutes 11 6 seconds

400 metres—Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 1, R Davies (Bombay) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Time 50 seconds

3 000 metres—Chand Singh (Patiala) 1 Ronauq Singh (Patiala) 2 Hobli Mysore 5 Time—8 minutes, 57 6 seconds (New India Record)

Running 100 ft jump—L T Rooney (Madras) 1 N Singh (Patiala) 2, Harbans Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—2 feet 9 1/2 inches

100 metres—L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 Q Saleemullah (Punjab) 2 M Jarna (Bengal) 3 Time—11 seconds

Javelin throw—M C Dhaswan (Rajputana) 1 A H Priestley (Bengal) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance 170 feet 8 1/2 inches

5 000 metres walk—B T Karkera (Bombay) 1 Nasir Khan (Punjab) 2 S K Das (Bengal) 3 Time—17 minutes 14 seconds (New Indian Record)

Running high jump—Curnam Singh (Patiala) 1 Kustam Ali (Bengal) 2 Gurbachan Singh (Punjab) 3 Height—5 feet 10 1 1/2 inches

500 metres —Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1
H Singh I (Patiala) 2 R N Uchlu
(Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute 59.8
seconds

Discus throw—Lt Nazar Mahomed (Punjab)
1 Curdip Singh (Patiala) 2 Shahpal
Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—117 feet
4 1/2 inches.

Throwing the hammer —Som Nath (Patiala)
1 K W Perrett (Bengal) 2 Alshen Singh
(Patiala) 3 Distance—130 feet 8 1/2 inches
(New Indian Record)

100 kilometres cycle race—R J Mistry
(Bombay) 1 Janki Dass (Punjab) 2
P M. Daruwalla (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 hours 45 minutes 31.8 seconds.

110 metres hurdles —Munir Ahmed (United
Provinces) 1 A. Saleem (Punjab) 2
G H Jones (Bombay) 3 Time—15.6
seconds.

50 kilometres walk —N. Cracias (Bombay)
1 M. A. Rahman (Punjab) 2.

1,500 metres —Chand Singh (Patiala) 1
Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2 Hobli (Mysore)
3 Time—4 minutes

Pentathlon —A H Priestly (Bengal) 3 66 47
points 1 Baldeo Singh (Rajputana)
3005 64 points 2 Rakha Singh (Patiala)
2 94 64 points 3

200 metres —Curbhaji Singh (Punjab) 1
Q S Ullah (Punjab) 2 E Acton (Mysore)
3 Time—2 4 seconds

Marathon —Chhejju Singh (Patiala) 1 F B
Chandra (Bengal) 2 L. Pereira (Bombay)
3 Time—3 hours 1 minute 2.5 seconds

High Step and Jump —L T Boosey (Madras)
1 N Singh (Patiala) 2 E A Evans
(Punjab) 3 Distance—49 feet 4 1/2 inches
(New Indian Record)

3,000 metres steeplechase —Dilla Singh
(Patiala) 1 M H Tiwana (Punjab) 2
Amar Singh (Patiala) 3 Time—10 minutes
7 4 seconds

Putting the Shot —Z A Khan (Patiala) 1
Lt Nazar Mahomed (Punjab) 2 N. Al-
nander (Bengal) 3 Distance—45 feet
inches (New Indian Record)

8,000 metres —Ronsau Singh (Patiala) 1
Karnal Singh (Punjab) 2 R. Bhvam
(United Provinces) 3 Time—15 minutes
49.6 seconds

10,000 metres Cycle Run —Janki Dass
(Punjab) 1 H R Havewala (Bombay)
J. F. Amin (Bombay) 3 Time 18
minutes 27.8 seconds (New Indian
Record)

TEAM POINTS

Athletics —Patiala 65 Punjab 41 Bombay
21 Bengal 19 Mysore 15 Madras 6 United
Provinces 5 Rajputana 5

WOMEN'S SECTION

Putting the shot —Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 1
Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 2 Miss Yates
(Punjab) 3 Distance—55 feet 6 inches.

400 metres relay —Bombay 1 Bengal 2,
United Provinces 3

Running high jump —Miss Una Lyons
(Punjab) 1 Miss B Griffiths (Bombay)
2 Miss J Race (Bombay) 3 Height—
4 feet 11 1/2 inches (New Indian Record)

50 metres —Miss R Salway (Bombay) 1
Miss B Beck (Bengal) 2 Miss M M
Vierra (United Provinces) 3 Time—
7 seconds

1,500 metres Cycle Run —Miss B Griffiths
(Bombay) 1 Miss F Hayes (Punjab) 2
Miss B G Thakkar (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 minutes 41 seconds

100 metres —Miss R Salway (Bombay) 1
Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 2 Miss E D Silva
(Bombay) 3 Time—13 seconds.

Throwing the Javelin —Mrs. V Eason
(Punjab) 1, Miss J Mohr (Bombay) 2
Miss J Gellard (Bombay) 3 Distance—
93 feet 7 1/2 inches (New Indian Record)

80 metres Hurdles —Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 1
Miss M Powell (Bombay) 2 Miss B
Griffiths (Bombay) 3 Time—15 seconds

Running broad jump —Miss J Mohr
(Bombay) 1 Miss E Michael (United
Provinces) 2 Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 3
Distance—14 feet 11 1/2 inches

TEAM POINTS

Athletics —Bombay 27 Punjab 15 Bengal 14
United Provinces 7

WRESTLING

Bantamweight —N. Dutt (Bengal) 1 C L
Barot (Baroda) 2

Featherweight —Abdul Aziz (Central Pro-
vinces) 1 Chedilal Ahir (Bengal) 2

Lightweight —G Misra (Bengal) 1 Sultan
(Punjab) 2

Welterweight —J Singh (Bengal) 1 M
Rafiq (Punjab) 2

Middleweight —Gusli Shaw (Bengal) 1
Kaloo (Punjab) 2

Light Heavyweight —Karam Rasul (Punjab)
1 R Roy (Bengal) 2

Heavyweight —S Singh (Bengal) 1 R
Singh (Bengal) 2

Team points —Bengal 34 Punjab 16 Central
Provinces 5 Baroda 5

SHOOTING

Men —Eric Lopez (Bombay) 569 points 1
W R Clarke (Bombay) 2 W W Godwin
(Bombay) 3

TEAM EVENTS

1,600 metres Relay —Punjab 1 Patiala 2
Bombay 3 Time—3 minutes 26 1/2
(New Indian Record)

400 metres Relay —Bengal 1
United Provinces 2 Time—4

KABADDI

Final —Bombay beat Bengal (holders) by 27 points to 7

BASKETBALL

Final —Bengal beat Madras by 30 points to 22

VOLLEYBALL

Final —Punjab beat United Provinces

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Athletics (Women) —Bombay

Athletics (Men) —Patiala

Cycling —Bombay

Weightlifting —Bengal

Wrestling —Bengal

Shooting —Bombay

General —Bengal

The following are the results of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games —

MEN'S EVENTS

Pole Vault —J Jameson 1 B H Gokel 2
D B Pullan 3 Height—11 feet 1 inch
(New Bombay record)

400 Metres Hurdles —G H Jones 1 B
C Gardner 2 A U Khan 3 Time—1
minute 1 second

Throwing the Discus —M Pearce 1 N C
Rebelo 2 Distance—108 feet 11 inches

Putting the Shot —N C Rebelo 1 F A
Webber 2 W H Corby 3 Distance—
34 feet 10½ inches

Throwing the Javelin —N A Priestly 1
N C Rebelo 2 O D Costa 3 Distance—
138 feet ½ inches

1000 Metres Cycle Race —A R Havewalla
1 V Pal 2 J B Guard 3 Time—
minutes 15 3 5 seconds

600 Metres —R N Uchel 1 M Lloyd 2
Time—2 minutes 1 10 seconds (New
Bombay record)

3000 Metres Cycle Race —G Wilson 1
V Pal 2 B Malcolm 3 Time—5 minutes
41 3 5 seconds

3000 Metres —S V D Souza 1 H Michael
J R Pinto 3 Time—9 minutes 46
4 3 seconds

1600 metres Relay —Bombay City Police 1
United Services 2 Time—3 minutes
32 seconds

Broad Jump —S Lissenburg 1 E D Souza
2 A Marsh 3 Distance—1 feet 6½ inches
(New Bombay record)

Throwing the Hammer —M Pearce 1 N C
Rebelo 2 Distance—107 feet 2 inches

800 metres walk —B T Karkera 1 R A
Kangan 2 R K Bhatnagar 3 Time—15
minutes 4 seconds (New Bombay and
All India record)

Hop step and jump —S Lissenburg 1
A U Khan 2 S Oliveira 3 Distance—
42 feet 8½ inches

400 metres —R Davies 1 C Rosario *
M A Adams 3 Time—50 6 seconds
(New Bombay record)

1500 metres —M Lloyd 1, D Thomson *
D Sequeira 3 Time—4 minutes 21½
seconds (New Bombay record)

400 metres relay —Bombay City Police 1
St. Xavier's College 2, G I P Railway 1
Time—45 8 seconds

10000 metres cycle race —J F Amin 1
A R Havewalla 2 B Malcolm 3 Time—
0 minutes 23 2 seconds

110 Metres Hurdles —G H Jones 1 A C
Khan 2 L C Woodcock 3 Time—16
seconds

100 metres —L C Woodcock 1 V Lazarus
2 S Lissenburg 3 Time—10 8 seconds
(New Bombay record)

200 Metres —S Lissenburg 1 L C Wood
cock 2 V Lazarus 3 Time—3 seconds

High Jump —S Oliveira 1 C H Jones *
A Marsh 3 Height—6 feet 6 inches

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Putting the shot —Miss B Shaw 1 Miss E
D Silva 2 Miss M Gilbert 3 Distance—
" feet 4 inches

80 Metres Hurdles —Miss M Powell 1
Miss J Race 2 Miss B Griffiths 3 Time—
15 1 5 seconds (New Bombay record)

Broad Jump —Miss R Salway 1 Miss D
Moir 2 Miss J Race 3 Distance—15
feet (New Bombay and All India record)

High Jump —Miss J Race 1 Miss B
Griffiths 2 Miss B Shaw 3 Height—
4 feet 3 inches

Throwing the Discus —Miss J Race 1 Miss
L D Silva 2 Miss M Gilbert 3 Distance—
64 feet 1 inch, (New Bombay record)

Throwing the Javelin —Miss D Moir 1
Miss J Gilbert 2 Miss R D Souza 3
Distance—6 feet 1½ inches

1500 metres cycle race —Miss V B Griffiths
1 Miss B G Thakker 2 Miss D C
Thakker 3 Time—4 minutes 4 6 seconds

100 metres —Miss R Salway 1 Miss E
D Souza 2 Miss M Gilbert 3 Time—
13 seconds

400 metres Relay —Ten Foot All India Club 1
Carrison Church School — Bombay Presi-
dency Olympic Association 3 Time—
57 seconds (New Bombay record)

Cawnpore

The Sixteenth United Provinces Olympic
Games ended as follows —

440 yards low hurdles —Muhammad Munir
(Lucknow) 1 Irfan Ali (Cawnpore) *
Abdullah Hussain (Lucknow) 3 Time—
57 8 seconds

Mile —Lt. Phillips (Cawnpore) 1, C. J. Howe
(Lucknow) 2 Radhey Lal (Allahabad) 3
Time—4 minutes 41 5 seconds

Shot Putt—L/Cpl Sammons (Lucknow) 1, CSM Harrowing (Lucknow) 2 Harcharan Singh (Gorakhpur) 3 Distance—33 feet 4 inches.

100 yards—A Murray (Cawnpore) 1 F G Grange (Dehra Dun) 2 N Dautre (Lucknow) 3 Time—10 seconds

100 yards (women)—Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3 Time—12.8 seconds

Discus throw (women)—Miss Yates (Allahabad) 1 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 2 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 3 Distance—61 feet 9 inches.

Broad jump (women)—Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3

500 yards (Women)—Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 1, Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3 Time—66 seconds.

High jump—S Murtaza (Allahabad) 1 Muhammad Munir (Lucknow) 2 P J Andrey (Lucknow) 3 Height—5 feet 8 inches

220 Yards—A Murray (Cawnpore) 1 K C Cross (Cawnpore) 2, Muhammad Abid (Lucknow) 3 Time—23.6 seconds

170 Yards High Hurdles—Muhammad Munir (Lucknow) 1 S Murtaza (Allahabad) 2 M S N Walker (Cawnpore) 3 Time—15.6 seconds

Discus Throw—Sgt Riddley (Lucknow) 1 L Cpl Brady (Lucknow) 2, Harcharan Singh (Gorakhpur) 3 Distance—98 feet 3 inches

440 Yards—Muhammad Abid (Lucknow) 1, H M Khan (Lucknow) 2 Deviprasad Gautam (Agra) 3 Time—53.4 seconds

220 Yards (Women)—Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3 Time—30.6 seconds

Pole Vault—Sgt Riddley (Lucknow) 1 Muhammad Hussain (Lucknow) 2 Height—10 feet 6 inches

Shot Putt (Women)—Miss Yates (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 3 Distance—24 feet 4 inches

Mile Cycle Race—D Ringrow (Lucknow) 1 P D Eduljee (Lucknow) 2 R N Mujumdar (Allahabad) 3 Time—2 minutes 45 seconds

Relay (4x100)—Cawnpore 1 Lucknow 2 Allahabad 3 Time—47.2 seconds.

Basket ball—Allahabad 1 Cawnpore 2

Volley ball—Allahabad 1 Gorakhpur 2

Women's badminton—Cawnpore 1 Allahabad 2

Madras.

The following are the results of the Madras Olympic Games—

Men's Section

100 Metres Race—P F Rodrigues (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 Leslie T Boosey 2 A Vanhaltren (S I Ry Athletic Association) 3 C Jordan (S I Ry Athletic Association) 4 Time—11.5 seconds

200 Metres Race—P E Rodrigues (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1, L T Boosey 2 A Vanhaltren (S I Ry Athletic Association) 3 C D Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 4 Time—23.1 seconds

400 Metres Race—Vadivelu (M & S M Railway) 1, S V Gnanaprakasam (S I Ry Athletic Association) 2 Lurdaswami (M & S M Railway) 3 Gnanamuthu (M & S M Railway) 4 Time—4 minutes 27.4 seconds

800 Metres Race—F Pell (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 B J Ierleira (Madras Medical College) 2 H Spitteler 3 C Govindankutty Menon (Cochin Athletic Association) 4 Time—26.3 secs (New Madras record Previous Madras record 26.8 seconds)

1500 Metres Race—Vadivelu (M & S M Railway) 1, S V Gnanaprakasam (S I Ry Athletic Association) 2 Lurdaswami (M & S M Railway) 3 Gnanamuthu (M & S M Railway) 4 Time—4 minutes 27.4 seconds

500 Metres Race—F Pell (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 B J Ierleira (Madras Medical College) 2 H Spitteler 3 C Govindankutty Menon (Cochin Athletic Association) 4 Time—26.3 secs (New Madras record Previous Madras record 26.8 seconds)

High Jump—G D Mani (Madras Olympic Association) 1 K U Damodaran (Cochin Athletic Association) 2 Ignatius (M & S M Railway) 3 Height—5 feet 9 inches

Long Jump—P E Rodrigues (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 L T Boosey 2 T B Cleur (M & S M Railway) 3 E Pell (S I Ry Athletic Association) 4 Distance—21 feet 10 inches

4 x 100 Metres Relay—S I Ry Athletic Association 1 Cochin Athletic Association 2 Y M C A College 3 Madras Medical College 4 Time—45.9 seconds

4 x 400 Metres Relay—M & S M Railway 1 Annamalai University 2 Y M C A College 3 Cochin Athletic Association 4

Discus Throw—M Bellett (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 Bakthwar Singh

400-metre Hurdles — H Spitteler 1, B J Pereira (Madras Medical College) 2, E Pell 3, I Py (Athletic Association) 3, Jankiram (M. and S. M. Py) 4. Time — 53 1/2 seconds (a new record).

16 lbs. Hammer Throw — Lakthwar Singh (M. C. A. College) 1, M. Lelett 2, I Py (Athletic Association) 3, W Bird (Madras Medical College) 4, Haifa Khan (M. & S. M. Py) 4. Distance — 80 feet 3 1/2 inches.

5000 Metres Race — Vadivelu (M. & S. M. Py) 1, P Arumudham 2, I Py (Athletic Association) 3, S. V. Gnanaprakasam (S. I. Py Athletic Association) 4, Lurdaswami (M. & S. M. Py) 4. Time — 17 minutes 3 seconds.

WOMEN'S SECTION

100 Metres Race — J Nayler 1, Marjorie Snare 2, V Salisbury (St. Ventry School) 3, S. V. Austin (Queen Mary's College) 4. Time — 14 1/2 seconds.

Net Ball Throw — L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 1, M Weston (Queen Mary's College) 2, P Kamalam 3, Christopher's Training College 4, M. Johnson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 4. Distance — 71 feet 8 inches.

100 Metres Rope Skipping Race — G. Druffield (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 1, J Nayler 2, K Holroyd (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 3, B Elliot (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 4. Time — 15 1/2 seconds.

Cricket Ball Throw — L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 1, M. Dweb (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 2, M Weston (Queen Mary's College) 3, J Nayler 4. Distance — 160 feet 2 inches.

80 Metres Hurdle Race — B Richter (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 1, L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 2, B Elliot (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 3, S. V. Austin (Queen Mary's College) 4. Time — 15 1/2 seconds.

Running High Jump — Marjorie Snare 1, L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 2, B Richter (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 3, Jeanne Chadwick 4.

inches

Poona.

The Marathon Trial at Poona to select a representative for India at the World's Olympic Games resulted as follows —

Chota Singh (Patiala) 1. Time — 2 hours, 43 minutes 43 1/2 seconds.

Chajju Singh (Patiala) 2. Time — 3 hours.

Amar Singh (Patiala) 3. Time — 3 hours 9 minutes 10 seconds.

P. R. Ghatkar (Bombay) 4. Time — 3 hours, 19 minutes.

Distance of 26 miles and 385 yards covered in record time beat the previous best time of S. S. Varma of 3 hours 5 minutes.

WRESTLING.

Middleweight — K. P. Rai (Allahabad) 1, Hamid Hussain (Lucknow) 2.

Lucknow District scored the highest number of points and won the Sir Harry Halse trophy. Cawnpore District was second. Allahabad District won the Lady Halse trophy for women.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Pachmar.

The Non Central matches of the Army Rifle Association resulted as follows —

The Aperture Sight Match — Private L. V. Wells Kolar (old Field Battalion) 123 points, L. Sgt. M. (Indus) 2nd 11 P. Railway Regiment 135 points, 2 Major R. T. Williams Royal Signals 3rd Indian Divisional Signals 130 points, 3.

Brooke Bond Cup — 1st Bn The King's Royal Rifle Corps 664 points.

King Emperor's Cup — 2 15th Punjab Regiment 2710 points, 1 13th Punjab Regiment 1,853 points, 2.

80th Carnatic Infantry Memorial Gold Cup — 2 15th Punjab Regiment 152 points, 1 2 9th Gurkha Rifles 912 points, 2.

Rawlinson Shield — B Coy 2 15th Punjab Regiment 785 points, 1, A Coy 2 15th Punjab Regiment 639 points, 2.

Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup — No 5 Pl 2 15th Punjab Regiment 185 points, 1 No 17 Pl 5th Rajput Regiment 179 points, 2.

Prince of Wales (Malerkotla) Cup — No 14 Pl 2nd Kashmir Rifles 161 points, 1 No 6 Pl 7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry 161 points, 2.

Vickers-Armstrongs Trophy — 3 Tr "C" 84th 7th Light Cavalry with 163 points.

O. Moore Crouch Cup — Tr "C" 84th The Mysore Lancers 31 points, 1 3 Tr "B" 84th The Mysore Lancers 224 points, 2.

Mother Country Cup — No 8 Team 5th Rajput Regiment 152 points, 1 No 4 Team, 5 7th Rajput Regiment, 149 points, 2.

OPEN SPECIALS.

- Best Black and Tan —Mr D J Panday's Mickey Mouse
- Best Pug —Mrs Sabavala's Yu Jusey
- Best Peke —H H Shri Akkasabeh Maharaj of Kolhapur's Ting Kah of Alderbourn
- Best Pomeranian —Mrs Willstrop's Mine gold Black King
- Best Sydney Siskie —Mr J Irtias Ja malin
- Best Alsatian —Mr Egerton's Cilly Haus Rovenhag
- Best Collie —H H The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Harpole Herald
- Best Dalmatian —Mrs Verde's Tesemann
- Best Great Dane —Mr G H Moily's Rita Lucerne
- Best Irish Setter —Mr J P Shaw's Gewdore Pat
- Best Golden Retriever —Mr K S Powvalla's Roverausha
- Best Cocker Spaniel (Black) —Miss K Wheatley's Bluedown Bailie
- Best Cocker Spaniel (Any Other Colour) —H H The Maharajah of Kashnir's Merry weather Marnadke
- Best Afghan Hound —Mr R H Wadla's Kalia
- Best Borzoi —Mr R S Setlins's Tajana Karenin
- Best Dachshund —Mrs Noel Patons's Victorin
- Best Greyhound —H H The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Karthari
- Best Whippet —H H The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Nila
- Best Australian Terrier —Mrs A Tydds's Michael of Partabgarh
- Best Airedale —Miss Homan's Ch Towyn Noble King
- Best Bull Terrier —Mr R A Austins's Defender of Monshireval
- Best Cairn Terrier —Mrs H Scully's Bibbits Hope of Burton
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier —Mrs Broadbent's Tewagan
- Best Wire Fox Terrier —Miss Agabeg's Lanarth Topotch
- Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs H Scully's Malen Collette
- Best Lakeland Terrier —Dr V S Rao's Ch Gay Lady
- Best Sealyham Terrier —Mr M D Feltis's Silverlay Sandpette
- Best Dalmatian Pinscher —Mr C E Vogel's Feltis Von der Saverton
- Best Finnish Spitz —H H The Maharajah of Dharampur's Tom Tit
- Best Litter —Miss D Arrey's Cairn Terriers
- Best Soldier's Dog —Sub-Conductor Adams's Likhoun

Poona.

The following are the results of the Seventh Championship Dog Show of the Poona Kennel Club —

CHALLENGE CUPS OPEN TO ALL EXHIBITORS

Lady Lumley's Cup for the best dog in the show was won by H H the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier bitch Cheerio Flash

The Times of India Cup for the best exhibit in the show opposite sex won by Mr M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog Duke Marcus of Locke

The Byramjee Cup for the best exhibit in the show was won by H H the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier bitch Cheerio Flash

Cup for best reserve dog in the show won by Mr F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog Stainless Stefan

Cup for the best reserve bitch in the show won by Mr A Patna's Afghan hound (bitch) Glolavara Lola

Cup for the best exhibit bred in India won by

Cup for the best puppy in the show won by Mr K M Hassan's Cocker Spaniel bitch Parthing of the Clouds

Cup for the best outstation exhibit won by H H the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier bitch Cheerio Flash

The Poona Kennel Club Cup won by Mr M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog Duke Marcus of Locke

The Bludri Cup won by Mr K M Hassan's Cocker Spaniel bitch Parthing of the Clouds

The Jind Cup won by the Maharaja of Partabgarh's smooth Fox Terrier Corrected of Partabgarh

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment's Cup won by Miss P L M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog Stainless Stefan

The Sangli Cup won by Mrs S L Drue's Cocker Spaniel dog Dandaul Dictator

The Black Wendy Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel was won by Miss P F M Espley's Cocker Spaniel Stainless Stefan

The Sir Janettee Jeejeebhoy Cup for the best Alsatian won by Mrs J C Smith's bitch Voel Von Haus Schutting

The Benchmark Trophy was won by the Maharaja of Partabgarh's smooth Fox Terrier (corrected of Partabgarh)

The Spratt's Challenge Cup was won by Mr K M Rula's Wire Fox Terrier dog Too-Too-Tie

The Fragan Duchess Stiel was won by the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier Cheerio Flash

All India Professional Billiards Championship final —	
Raja	887 points
Sheik Panchoo	849 points

All India Snooker Championship final —	
P. K. Deb beat H. P. Smith by five frames to nil	
Scores —	38 12, 64 33 60 45, 50 22, 54 15

BADMINTON

Lahore.

The All India Badminton Championships —	
Men's Singles (Final) — G. Lewis beat Kartar Singh 15 10 15 6	
Men's Doubles (Final) — Zahir and Harnarain beat Lewis and Kartar Singh 12 15 15 4 15 5	
Women's Singles (Final) — Mrs. Easton beat Miss P. Wood, 11 8 11 6	

Mixed Doubles (Final) — Kartar Singh and Mrs. Easton beat Harnarain and Miss Holloway 11 15 11 5, 18 17	
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Veterans Doubles (Final) — Ross and Webb beat Heysham and Nagle, 18 15, 5 15, 15 6	
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Women's Doubles (Final) — Mrs. Easton and Miss Holloway beat Miss P. Cook and Miss Maccelline 18 15 15 8	
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AQUATICS

Bombay.

The following are the results of the aquatic contest between Ceylon and Bombay —

Medley Relay — Bombay A 1 Ceylon 2 Bombay B 3 Time 1 minute 34 seconds	
Bombay A team R. Marsman, H. Vogel and A. Masters	

200 Yards (Free Style) — R. Williams (Bombay) 1, Buster Schofield (Ceylon) 2, Annesley D Silva (Ceylon) 3 Time 2 minutes 25 secs	
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100 Yards (Free Style) — H. Mills (Bombay) 1, F. Swan (Ceylon) 2, P. Bharucha (Bombay) 3 Time 60 35 secs	
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Diving — Bill Poulter (Ceylon) 162 5 points 1, G. C. Dorsett (Bombay) 140 2 points 2, R. Godfrey (Bombay) 138 6 points 3	
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Free Style Relay (200 Yards) — Bombay A 1, Ceylon 2 Bombay B 3 Time 1 minute 50 1/2 seconds	
Bombay A team H. Mills R. Williams N. Macdonald and A. Masters (Ceylon) Frank Swan Schofield Ingleton and Sage	

100 Yards (Back Stroke) — P. Bharucha (Bombay) 1, Grisha Roszkowski (Ceylon) 2, R. Marsman (Bombay) 3 Time 72 15 secs	
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10 Yards (Breast Stroke) — H. Vogel (Bombay) 1, Darley Ingleton (Ceylon) 2 Time 1 minute 16 secs	
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Punjab.

The Punjab Olympic Swimming Championships resulted as follows —

880 Yards free style (seniors) — Bakshi Ranbir 1, Gurdip Singh 2 Time 13 minutes 24 5 secs	
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50 Yards free style (Juniors) — Mukhtar Hussain 1, Karim Haider 2 Time 3-2 secs	
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110 Yards free style (Seniors) — Bakshi Ranbir 1, Bakshi Trilok 2 Time 1 minute 11 4 secs	
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110 Yards back stroke (seniors) — Ram Kumar 1, Lalit Mohan 2 Time 1 minute 21 5 seconds (New Punjab record)	
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110 Yards free style (Juniors) — Robert Baker 1, Dharamjit Singh 2 Time 1 minute 1 6 secs	
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50 Yards breast stroke (Juniors) — Mukhtar Hussain 1, Mohd Iftikhar 2 Time 33 8 secs	
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SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Indian Olympic Association. — Patron His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor General of India

President His Highness the Maharajahdhiraj of Patiala

Ct — The Hon'ble Sir C. S. ...

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Honorary Associate Secretaries N. Ahmed Esq. Calcutta S. K. Mukerji, Esq. B. P. L. U. S. A. Bombay

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U.P. Sports Control Board.—Hon. Secretary
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Road, Aligarh.

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
Secretary for India L. Brooke Edwards, Esq.
Post Box No. 290 Calcutta.

Foreign Secretary J. (John) Dural, Esq. 10,
King's Bench Walk, Temple London, E.C. 4.

Army and Air Force Championships.—Army
Sports Control Board, Amala Cantonment.

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Baroda.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
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Staff Officer Bhopal.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.—
Hon. Secretary A. A. Easwarjee Esq. New
Patna Club Patna.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
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Bombay.

**Central Provinces and Berar Lawn Tennis
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Secretary N. M. Hadi Esq. 15 Mount
Headquarters, Salabad Hyderabad (Deccan).

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
Secretary M. Ramakrishna Esq. c/o The Ja Insurance
Company Linga Chetty Street Madras.

Mysore Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
Secretary R. Venkataswamy Iyengar Esq. Methodist
Mission School Mysore.

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
Secretary H. L. W. Esq. c/o Persepolis Road
Lahore.

Rajputana Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
Secretary Datta Chander Dharwada Esq.
Nobha House Ajmere.

Sind Lawn Tennis Association.—Hon.
Secretary F. C. Marshall Esq. 101 St.
No. 3 & Karachi (Sadar).

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.—
Hon. Secretary T. A. Bhatnagar, Esq.
Golsanji Lucknow.

General of Forests and President, Forest Re-| Railway Clearing Accounts Office - President
search Institute: Inspecting Engineer

Chief Engineer.

56 Administrative Officer, Central Public Department; Captain Superintendent, M T S Dufferin Chief Aerodrome Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Islands, Chief Education Officer.

* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Superintendents, Chief Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, Chief Engineers, Chief

† Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office; Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military
Officers of the All India Class I Central Class Finance Assistant Secretaries to the Government

3 When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him

4 Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that

appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul General he

There has been no subsequent revision of the Warrant but the Governor General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty has given courtesy rank to the following Officers —

Reforms Commissioner
Controller of Broadcasting

Article 26

" 33

" 33

" 33

" 41

" 45

" 47

Chief Engineer, All India Radio

Professors of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry and Sugar Engineering

" 61

Senior Marketing Officers

" 61

Marketing Officers

" 61

Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan of India and the Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church

Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 9

Archbishops of Roman Catholic Church and Bishops of Madras and Bombay

Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 15 Archbishops taking precedence over Bishops

All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church

Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 25

Bishops (not territorial)

Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 34

Appointed after 1st March 1930

In virtue of the provisions of section 9 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the following officers are entitled to the precedence of the Archbishop

Archdeacons of Calcutta Madras and Bombay	Appointed after 1st March 1950	Immediately after official ment in Article 35
Vicars Apostolic Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplains in India		Article 42
Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta		Article 34
President of the Tariff Board		" 30
Members of the Tariff Board		" 31
Secretary of the Tariff Board		" 37
Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee		" 31
Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Husbandry Expert in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department.		" 37
Japanese Resident Officer		After Article 45
Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Alwara		Article 61
Deputy Director of Civil Aviation		" 61
Commissioner of Central Excises and Salt Northern India		" 61
Income-tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue		" 43
Economic Adviser to the Government of India		" 44
Revision Officer Defence Department		" 40
The Revenue Officer Lloyd Barrage Sind		" 43
Manager Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards Sind		" 61
Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere		" 64
Joint Secretary to the Governor General (Public)		" 40
Under Secretaries to the Governor General (Public)		" 47
The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative		" 44
Additional District Magistrates and Additional District Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Article 47 by virtue of their being members of the Indian Civil Service of 14 years standing)		" 43
Establishment Officer to the Government of India		" 41
Director Industrial Research Bureau		" 44
Assistant Director Industrial Research Bureau		" 61
Research Officer Industrial Research Bureau		" 61

SALUTES

Persons	No of Rings	Occasions on which salute is given
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person
Royal salute	21	(1) the anniversaries of the birth and coronation of the Reigning Sovereign, the birthday of the Sovereign, the birthday of the Sovereign's proclamation Day
Members of the Royal Family	31	
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Yamanbar	19	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor General of Portuguese India	17	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	9	
Governor of Damann	9	
Governor of Diu	9	

Persons	No of Guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Viceroy and Governor General	31	On arrival at or departure from a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at or departure from a military station and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at or departure from a military station if desired
Residents 1st Class	13	} Same as Governors
Agents to the Governor-General	13	
Residents 2nd Class	13	} On assuming or relinquishing office and on occasion of a public arrival at or departure from a military station
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	19	} On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at or departure from a military station and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander in Chief East Indies Squadron (c)		Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K R.)
G O C in C Commands (d)	15	} On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired
Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)	13	
Major Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d)	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 guns

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of
Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of
Mysore. The Maharaja of

Cutch. The Maharao of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Kota. The Maharao of
Patiala. The Maharaja of
Rewa. The Maharaja of
Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal. The Nawab of
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of
Travancore. The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar. The Maharaja of
Banswara. The Maharawal of
Bhutan. The Maharaja of
Datia. The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of
Dhar. The Maharaja of
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of
Idar. The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of

Salutes of 17 guns

Rahawalpur. The Nawab of
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of
Bikaner. The Maharaja of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of
Cochin. The Maharaja of

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached

(c) According to naval rank with two guns added

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the existing guns allowed for individuals

Khairpur The Mir of
 Kishangarh The Maharaja of
 Orchha. The Maharaja of
 Partabgarh The Maharawat of
 Rampur The Nawab of
 Sikkim The Maharaja of
 Sirohi. The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
 Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
 Cooh Behar The Maharaja of
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of
 Jaora The Nawab of
 Jhalawar The Maharaj Rana of
 Jind. The Maharaja of
 Jonegadh. The Nawab of
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of
 Nabha The Maharaja of
 Nawanagar The Maharaja of
 Palanpur The Nawab of
 Porbandar The Maharaja of
 Rajppla The Maharaja of
 Ratlam The Maharaja of
 Tripura. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajajgarh The Maharaja of
 Alwarpur The Raja of
 Beaul The Nawab of
 Barwan The Rana of
 Bijawar The Maharaja of
 Bilaspur The Raja of
 Cambay The Nawab of
 Chamba The Raja of
 Charkhari The Maharaja of
 Chhatarpur The Maharaja of
 Chitral. The Mehtar of
 Faridkot The Raja of
 Gondal The Maharaja of
 Jajjira The Nawab of
 Jhabua The Raja of
 Malet Kotia. The Nawab of
 Mandi The Raja of
 Manipur The Maharaja of
 Morvi. The Maharaja of
 Narnagarh The Raja of
 Panna The Maharaja of
 Pudukkottai The Raja of
 Radhanpur The Nawab of
 Rajgarh The Raja of
 Sallana The Raja of
 Samthar The Raja of
 Sirmur The Maharaja of
 Sitaman The Raja of
 Suket. The Raja of
 Tehri The Maharaja of
 Wankaner The Raj Saheb of

Salutes of 9 guns

Balasnor The Nawab (Babli) of
 Banganapalle The Nawab of
 Bansda The Raja of
 Barsundha The Raja of
 Bariya The Raja of
 Bhor The Raja of
 Chhota Udepur The Raja of
 Danta The Maharana of
 Dharampur The Raja of
 Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of
 Halpaw The Sawbwa of
 Jawhar The Raja of
 Kalahandi The Maharaja of
 Kengtung The Sawbwa of
 Khilchipur The Raja of.
 Limbdi The Thakor Saheb of
 Loharu The Nawab of
 Lunawada The Raja of
 Malhar The Raja of
 Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of
 Mong Nai The Sawbwa of
 Mudhol The Raja of
 Nagod The Raja of.
 Palitana The Thako Saheb of
 Patna The Maharaja of
 Rajkot The Thakor Saheb of
 Sachin The Nawab of
 Sangli The Raja of
 Sant The Raja of.
 Sarantvadi The Raja of
 Shahpura The Raja of.
 Sonpur The Maharaja of
 Wadhwan The Thakor Saheb of
 Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of

Personal Salutes

Salutes of 19 guns

Ukaner Lieut.-General His Highness
 Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur
 G.C.B. G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O. G.R.E., K.C.B.,
 LL.D. & D.C. Maharaja of.
 Kotah Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur G.C.B.,
 G.C.I.E., G.R.E., Maharao of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Mholpur Lieutenant-Colonel His
 Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawal Mahara
 Sir Udalbhan Singh V
 Jang Jai Deo G.C.I.E. K.C.V.
 Maharaj-Rana of.

Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur GCSI GCIE
OBE Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan His Highness The Rt Honble
Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah PC GCSI
GCIE CVO of Bombay

Bariya Major H H Maharawal Shr: Sir
Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji KCSI Raja of
Dharampur H H Maharana Vijaadevji of
Sangli Lt His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao
Dhundirao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan
KOTE Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh Raja of

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of Within
the limits of her (or his) own territories
permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within
the limits of his own territories permanently
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of With
in the limits of his own territories per
manently

(II) TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

MSCAT—

1 His Highness the Sultan of

21

BAHRAIN—

2 His Highness the Sheikh of (fired
by British ships of war in the
Persian Gulf at the termination of
an official visit)

7

3 His Highness the Sheikh of
(personal to the present Sheikh)

11

4 Official Deputy appointed by the
Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him
in his absence

5

KUWAIT—

5 His Highness the Sheikh of

7

6 His Highness the Sheikh of
(personal to the present Sheikh)

11

7 Official Deputy appointed by the
Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him
in his absence

5

QATAR—

8 Sheikh of

7

ARABISTAN—

9 His Excellency the Governor of

13

MONASTIR—

10 The Governor of (at the termination
of an official visit)

7

BUSNIA—

11 His Excellency the Governor of (at
the termination of an official
visit)

13

their own territory
permanently)

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Khalpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territory
permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Jind The Maharaja of
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Ratlam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territory
permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limit
of his own territory permanently)

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Raja of (Within the limit
of his own territory permanently)

ABADAT—

12 The Governor of

BUNDAR ABBAS—

13 The Governor of (at the termination
of an official visit)

ABO DHABI—

14 The Sheikh of

15 The Sheikh of

(personal to the present Sheikh)

DEBAI—

16 The Sheikh of

SHARJAH—

17 The Sheikh of

18 The Sheikh of

(personal to the present Sheikh)

AJMAI—

19 The Sheikh of

UMM EL KUWARI—

20 The Sheikh of

RAS EL KRAIMAH—

21 The Sheikh of

22 The Sheikh of

(personal to the present Sheikh)

KALBA—

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Royal Warrant of the 28th June 1875. Grand Master of the Order—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, O.M.S.I.,

Major
O.L.L.,
Secretary
to the
Palace.

at Lucknow,
Governor-General
to His Excellency

thirty-seven Companions exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as certain additional Knights and Companions

India are
Extra Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.)
Honorary Knight Grand Commander,
(G.C.S.I.)
Honorary Knight Commander (K.C.S.I.)

to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India

Worn as a Royal Warrant, with a ribbon and lettered gold inscribed *Imperatrix* *Indiæ* surmounted by an Imperial *gold*. (iv) The *Mantle* is of Imperial *satins*, lined with and fastened by a

Sovereign of the Order—His Most
Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of
India

Grand Master of the Order—H R

Lady Beatrice Major Stanley
Doreen Maud Marchioness of Lifford
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brabourne

Indian Titles Badges.—An announcement
was made in the Gazette of India, 1911,

Sovereign of the Order
THE KING EMPEROR OF INDIA.
Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen.
Her Majesty Queen Mary
H R H the Princess Royal
H R H The Duchess of Gloucester
H R H The Duchess of Kent
H R H the Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.
H R H the Princess Leatrice
H R Princess Helena Victoria
H R Princess Marie Louise
H M The Queen of Norway
H M Queen Marie of Roumania

should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations they should be placed immediately after the Kalash and Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 26th 1907 by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The

Medal 1½ inches in diameter is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in wide with blue edges ½ in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

may be plain in both classes. The First Class is awarded with the title *Sardar Bahadur* and a salary allowance of two rupees a day and the second the title of *Bahadur* and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted July 25th 1888. On receipt of the medal the order states a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal, but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M.S.M. medal but the acclivity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the disarmed

from one class to another the star is worn to the Government, and the superior substituted but in the event of the death the recipient his relatives retain the device. The order carries with it an increase of one

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which

white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

Mary, Baroness Kinloss
H. H. Maharani Sahib Chumna Bai Gachwar
Lady George Hamilton.
Margaret Dowager Baroness Amphil.

Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order—H. E.

H. H. Sri Padmanabha Seval Ianchi Ianchi
Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Sri
Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Gochen.
Jeannette Hope Baropess Birdwood
H. H. the Maharani Bhaskari Bai Sri Ajab Kanwar
Saheb of Bikaner
Lady Beatrice Taylor Stanley
Doreen Maud Marchioness of Lifford
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brasbourne.

Indian Titles Badges.—An unbroken

Crown of India

This Order was instituted on Jan 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire

shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border for the titles of Khan Bahadur and Bahadur

H. H. The Duchess of Gloucester
H. H. The Duchess of Kent
H. H. The Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll
H. H. The Princess Beatrice
H. H. Princess Helena Victoria
H. H. Princess Marie Louise
H. M. The Queen of Norway
H. M. Queen Marie of Roumania

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 2nd 1907 by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service The

medal 1½ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in wide with blue edges ¼ in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1½ in in diameter having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold, and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of

reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title of *Baron* and the Second the title of *Viscount* or *Count*.

Indian Meritorious Service.—This was instituted on July 21st, 1857, of the medal the star is unbroken except when a service and good conduct being promoted to a commission the M. E. Medal is given. It will confer the rank of *Major* or *Captain* on those falling over the enemy in the *Victoria Cross*. It is a small of silver medal palm tied at the base between the two sides of meritorious service. In the word *India* the star is suspended from a ribbon 1½ in wide the ribbon is blue with the words of *Our Loyal* on the obverse and *Meritorious Service* on the reverse.

The Kaiser-i-Hind

This decoration was instituted by the Emperor of India in 1878. It is a small of silver medal palm tied at the base between the two sides of meritorious service. In the word *India* the star is suspended from a ribbon 1½ in wide the ribbon is blue with the words of *Our Loyal* on the obverse and *Meritorious Service* on the reverse.

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scholar, Oxford University
 Assistant to the Director
 of Public Instruction
 Madras Special Officer
 for the Quinquennial
 Report on
 1927-1932
 the Madras
 since 1936

the Madras University Students
 Bureau. Awarded M. A. in
 Honours of 1937. On militia
 the outbreak of the War. Address
 George Madras

ADDISON, SIR JAMES M.A., B.Sc. (Kt 1935). 13th November 1879. m. Vera Mary	
Calcutta	

HAN P.C.

ACHRATLAL, SHET
Ahmedabad Millow
and a leading Millow
College, Ahmedabad.



the last fifty years
Vijaya Mills an up
bought over the W
renamed it Gopal
Industrialist known
very religious-mind
with many benef
Dharmasala in Da
educational scholar
Government as me
of Management of
pality (1910-1913)
Board of the Cen
Ahmedabad, since
Khetan, Shahibag.

ACLAND RICHARD
M.A., Bishop of
Ebor. Bedford an
First 1906 Curate
10. A. P. Q. Mlac
pur Dapell, Bom
Bishop's Lodge, Ma



literally brought up by me. He has rendered a very great service to our party and I very largely depend upon him for making this great enterprise a success. I look to him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure (God forbid) will be my failure and his success will be my success. Travelled abroad (1936). Connected with a number of societies for propagation of Art and Literature. He has been appointed Paris

Appointed Assistant Engineer in 1903, was Executive Engineer and Architect, Royal Palace Works, Development Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. Expert in



leading magazine and took a prominent part in the Government W Council & Marci Zemindar Sheikhpur



CHETTIAR K V AL RM MA
Banker son of late Mr K V

HSAN YAR JUNG NAWAB C E (Coopers Hill, England) MIE (India) Second son of Moulvi Haji Hafiz Waheed ul Zaman (Nawab Nisar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) retired Pensions Judge of Hyderabad High Court, well known Author and Arabic Scholar & at Hyderabad (Deccan) 8th June 1882 Educ at the St. Vincent School Poona and Nizam College Hyderabad (Deccan) Qualified in Civil Engineering from Royal Indian Engineering College Coopers Hill England



Deputy Chairman The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd Director The Indian Bank Ltd Madras The Cochin Textiles Ltd, Pudukkad (Cochin State) The Ayer Mania Rubber Estate Ltd Senior Partner Ramlal & Co Stock and Brokers, Madras, Managing Ramlal & Co Ltd Madras 517 Muthiah Chettiar High School.



sity and then London University and took D Sc in Economics and Commerce called to the Bar 1923 gave evidence before

ALI, A F M ABDUL, FRS L MA b 1884
Ex keeper of the Records of the Govt of

SYED, BA (Cantab) Bar at
Collector of Ratanagiri from
b 21st April 1895 Educ

ALLEN, CHARLES TURNER, CIE (1922)



A B L (Cal)
Vamona
of 17

AMERICAN THEATRICAL COMPANY

went to Germany, and joined Bonn Uiver

Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1931, 1

Life Member, Lawley Institute, Only, Life
India Athletic Association
in Madras, Address: AMR
Atrax,

PILLAI DEIVASAGAYA, RAO

ANGRE MAJOR GUERINANT GARDAR
DHIRENDR CHANDROJI SAMBHARJI LAO
WAFARAT MOAN NAWAL SARKHETI BANADUR
A D C to His Highness Maharaja heir to the

Horn 1896 Educated
Wilson High School
Bombay Bardars School
Gwalior Agricultural In-
stitute All India Present
appointment Vice-Presi-
dent Executive Council
A Foreign and Political
Minister Gwalior Govern-
ment Present appointment
Keeper of His
Highness's Lilies, Purse
Sulim Shikari Master of



Ceremonies Private Secretary to His

Dharmapuram was awarded
a gold medal by the
Government with the
legend *Virtute Probitum*
(Reward for Valour) for
chasing a murderer and
arresting him while armed
Tahsil dar 1911 Deputy
Collector 1913 Assistant
Registrar of Co-operative
Societies 1917 Assistant
Commissioner of Labour 1918, Publicity
Officer Madras 1923 Honorary Secretary,
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
Hospital Committee Member, Health
Propaganda Board Presided at the VII
All India Catholic Congress at Mysore in
December 1929.



ARUNDAJF GEORGE SYDNEY MA LLB
(Gentl) D Litt (Madras) F R Hist
& (Lond) President of The Theosophical
Society since June 1931 succeeding Dr
Annie Besant b Surrey England 1 Dec
1878 m Rukmini daughter of Pandit

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMUDDIN, HIS
HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN

FALA-
ytm
31e
duc
drau
Bep
rvic
203
an
sdlu
neri
din



Rajputana.

SWAY BANADUR, B A
Principal Chief Engineer



the Bombay P W D. 1906 Retired from the
Indian Service of Engineers in 1936. Chief

ANURAGI K. Jeyaraj A. 1931-1932



in 1926, 1930 and 1937. Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937. Resigned seat in December 1937. Elected President Bihar Provincial Muslim League, 1938-1939.

BABER SHAM KHAN, COMDO Gen GBE, KCSI, KCIE, Hon Col British Army b 27th January 1888, s of M H Hon General Maharsja Chandra GCB etc D G Police (1903-29) D G Med Dept (1932); Delhi Durbar (1903) visited Europe (1908) in charge of shooting arrange

BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMEROV, MA CSI (1936), CIE (1931) Deputy Auditor General of India b 2nd July 1889 m Jess Greg Mackenna 1914 Educ Dunfermline

New Delhi.

BADLEY, BAYNTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M A, DD., LL D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Member Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, Bishop of the Methodist

shop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924 Publications "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1908; "God's Heroes, Our Examples" (Mysore City)

BAHAWALPUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS ABBASI, WALI AHAD of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur b on the 22nd of March 1924. He joined the Alitchison College, Lahore in February 1934 where he has been receiving his education since. He has the King's Coronation Medal 1937 and is his father, keen in hunting and shooting and also very fond of collecting. Address Bahawalpur



ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Medal (1920), CIE (1931) former General of Police, Bombay b 10th October 1886 m to Heather M. H. Educ. St Andrews College and Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police 1906 Address Poona

GENERAL SIR HARRY BEAU CHAMP DOUGLAS KCB CB, CMG, CIE, DSO FSC, (Croix de guerre (France)) with palms General Officer Commanding in

BAJPAI, SIR GURJA SHANKAR, BA (Oxon), B. Sc. (Allahabad) ABE, CIE, ICS Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, from 1st April 1940 to 3 April 1891 Educ Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton

Africa, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926 Secretary

B.

B.

MAHARAJA PATESHWARI
ON SAHAR 8 2 Jan 1914
192 d of H H the late
Chandra Shamsher Jung
na, G C B, GCSI GCMG,
C L (Oxon), F R U S, Prime

Co-op Marketing Society. Was for a term member of the Achin Legislative Council.

41YA CHABAN, I F S, M S



Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science
Abstracts. Publications. Several research

ANERJEA PRAMATHANATH, Prof., DSc, MA
(Cal) DSc Econ (Lond), Bar-at Law
Member Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow

School; obtained First prize in Law in the
Final examination of the Police Training
School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902,
has been on several occasions especially
mentioned in the Annual Administration
Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of
Rai Sahib conferred by Government
January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur
conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice
of the Peace to Ag Deputy
Calcutta temporary
in 1936. Address

A. RAI BAHADUR
1 E. BA, BSC
Bikarner & 24th
At Anand Kumar



CS, Law Tutor to
Rao III His
ary, 1911 and First
e Minister, 1915
ion 1921 joined

BANERJI SIR ALMOND RAJKUMAR Kt (1905)
ICS Csl (1901) & IE (1911) & Bristol
10 Oct 1871 m 1894, d of Sir Krishna
Gupta Educ Calcutta University, Balliol
College, Oxford MA 1892. Entered
ICS 1890, served as district officer in

Li Col (Hon) His Highness Ma

THE RT REV GEORGE DUNFORD,
MA (Oxon) CIP (1924) OBE

BANERJI, SURUMAR, Rai Bahadur, BA,
Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Calcutta & 5 October 1880 m to Suhag
sing, eldest d of late Kumar Satishwar
Ghosal of Bhukallia Raj. Educ St Xavier's
College, Calcutta, Law class, Government
College, Krishnagar Bengal Police Training

Africa, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India, June 1926 Secretary

B.

B.



MAHARAJA PATTISHWAR
SAHEB b 2 Jan 1914
d of H H the late
Chandra Shamsher Jung
ma GCB, GCSI GCMG,
CL (Oxon), FRGS, FRSI

King and Jinnah
Judith
MIRA CHARAN IFS MSc
1913) MA (Cantab) FRSI



Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts, Publications. Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. Address: Gyan kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJIA PRAMATHANATH, PROF. DR. M A (Cal) D Sc Leon (Lond) Bar at Law Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate Calcutta Uni



Portrait of Banerjia Pramathanath

School, obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace promoted to Ag Deputy Commissioner of Police Calcutta, temporary 1936 Address

RAI BANABUR
B A, D Sc
Kaner & 21th
Anand Kumar



Law Tutor to
Lao III His
1911 and First
Minister, 1915
1921 joined

Lt Col (Hon) His Highness Ma

THE RT REV GEORGE DUNSFORD,
MA (Oxon), C F (1923) O B E
V D (1923), Consecrated Bishop of

BANERJI, SOKUMAR RAI BANABUR, B A,
Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police
Calcutta & 6 October 1880 m to Suhars
sini, eldest d of late Kumar Satyeshwar
Ghosal of Bhukallan Raj Educ St. Xavier's
College, Calcutta, Law class, Government
College, Krishnagar, Bengal Police Training

BARODA, HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHATTA DEVI GAEKWAR daughter of Sardar Mansing-rao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur & October 1914 m. January 1939 Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinha Gaekwar now



member of Savitri
Recreation & India
Address: Laxmi

Cumballa Hill, Bombay

BASANT NARAY SINGH (MAHARAJ KUMAR)
M.B.A.S. (Eng.) F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.)
M.A. M.A.H., M.A.G.S. (U.S.A.) Honorary
Chief Secretary Rampur Raj, Padma young
er brother of Maharaja
Kamakshya Narain Singh
Bahadur Proprietor of the
Raj comprising 1 of the
district of Hazaribagh and
measuring 4550 square
miles. A scion of an
ancient Rathor family, &
on 9th April 1918 Father
Maharaja Lakshmi Narayan
Singh Bahadur, Mother
Maharaj Mata Shashank
Manjari Devi Daughter of
the Prince of Porahat & at the Rajkumar
College, Patna, (U.P.) and the Mayo College.



Padma.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor & 7 Feb 1872 m Sarala Ghosh Educ. Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for fifteen years. Formerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Association, Calcutta, leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly, a Delegate from Bengal

Historical Tripos, 1899 Called to Bar Chancery Division Lieut. R.G.A. 1916 1918. Address. "Colcherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BEDI, CAPTAIN TIKKA SURENDAR SINGH, Hon'ble Magistrate and Hon'ble Civil Judge of Hallar in Rawalpindi District of the Punjab Got Hon'ble King's Commission in 1923 He is Captain in A.I.R.O. Recruiting Staff He is the eldest son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Knight C.I.E. Hon'ble E.A.C. and Grand son of the late Hon'ble Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E. C.I.E. Raja Azam of Hallar



BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A. Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs Gregson Batley and King, Chartered Architects & Oct 1879

BATLIWALA, SORANJI HORMUSJI, (B.A. Eng. Lit. Literature and Latin) & 21 March 1878 Educ. St. Xavier's School and College

BAXI, JAYANTILAL MADHAYRAI & 1882 A.D. m. to Kusam Manjari daughter (widow) Fulshanker Bawabhai One Gajendrarai Received education in Rs.

BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM

VEN. T. KURUVILL, B.A., of Kottayam, since July 1922 Incumbent of Pro Cathedral,

Kottayam 1900 1922, Ac
(N.I. Kottayam 1912 13)

EX ARMED

5 (Oxon)

FLA 4 B

1909 m

at Rugby School Universities of Oxford and
Göttingen and University College Hospital
London Entered Indian Medical Service
in 1907 Served throughout Great War
(East Africa Campaign) Mentioned in

BENNETT, GEORGE FRANK MSc, M Inst
(E M I Mech E, M I J P Director of
Supply, Bombay b 1884 m Frances
Sophia Bennett Flc Stockport Gram
mar School Manchester University Assis-
tant Engineer (India) G I P 1910 1916
Port Engineer Chittagong 1916 1919 Ex
Engineer Calcutta Port Trust 1919 24
Senior Executive Engineer Calcutta Port
Trust 1924 26 Deputy Chief Engineer
Bombay Port Trust 1926 30 Chief Engineer
1930 1940 Ag Chairman 1934 Member
of Council Institution of Civil Engineers
Address Bombay

BENNETT JOHN THORNE MSc, C I E
(1933) C I E (1931) M C (1918) King's
Police Medal for Gallantry (1936) Indian
Police b 7th October 1901 m to Janet
Smith House Flc Fosse College

Bhambharg 1901 1911, Bhambharg
Colombo 1911 1926 Archdeacon of Jaffna
1926 35 Archdeacon of Colombo since 1935
Address Franklands Vengoda Ceylon

SIR CERNATH VENKATESH BA
BA (Central) M, C I E, I C
General of Posts and Telegraphs
Nov 1888 m Mrs Tantal
ar Flc Deccan College Poona
Incy Sussex College Cambridge
Secretary to Govt C P D
Chanda and Nagpur, Ind

BENZIGER THE MOST REV ALOYSIUS MARY
O C D, b Einsiedeln Switzerland 1864
Flc Frankfurt Brussels Downside fame

Secretary to Government Mysore

Bombay 6

BHAGWAN SINGH SARDAR BHADUR Bar-at-Law & LL.B. in a rich Sikh family in 1901. Two sons & a grand-daughter. The best student all round Police Training.



stood first in U.P. in B.A. & B.L. examination called to the bar 1920 in six months time a record. Worked as Deputy Superintendent of Police Ajmer. Declined Police Service. Recommended for Bhowanship of Jhalu and Kishwar and held the post of District Magistrate but declined. Offered the

Hindu University, 1925 Sir William Meyer Lecturer 1934-35. Madras University, Honorary Correspondent. Archael Department

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BHADUR, COLOVEL MAHARAJA SRI SRI K.C.S.I. b. 15th September 1879. Educ. Mayo College Ajmer. Appointment Companion to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of

GOVIND CHIMTAJI, M.A. (Bomb) Sept. 1870. Widower Educ. Deccan

BHANDARI JAGAY NATH, RAI BHADUR

A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette Address: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

father Clubs: Member of the Cricket Club of India Willingdon Club Bombay Presidency Radio Club and Royal Western India Turf Club Address Ramchandra Mansion, 437 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4



Bombay.

High School and Ephinstone College Bombay Entered his father's business in 1920 was appointed Managing Director, after the



DHIDE VITHAL SHIVARAM, B.A. (Bom) B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, ICS, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department & 23rd September 1890 m. to Yamunai d of the late Mr M. V. Dandale, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State Educ. Fergusson College Poona and Fitz William House Cambridge (in Burma) Assistant Judge 1915-18.

Commissioner, S D and N D ; Off
Secretary to Government, General and
Educational Departments, 1938, Secretary
to Government, Revenue Department,
since 12th May 1939 Address 4, Land's
End House, Markness Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6

CHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAY NAWAB
ATTENANT-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDUL-
LAR KHAN, NAWAB of G C S I (1932) G C I

DHOSALE, SHREEMANT SHANU MAHARA
of Satara is a direct descendant
of Shivaji the Great the founder of the
Maratha Empire & on October 28th 1918
and was adopted by
Shrimati Tara Raja Rani
Sahab on 28th May, 1925.
Educated under an able
foreign returned tutor who
coached him not only in
arts but also in riding and



See Indian Princess

SIR AKHEEL JUNG
Mambhoo g-2 1922

DHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAVRAO,
Secretary to H H the Chhatrapati Maha-
sahab of Kolhapur. & 15th June 1900
Annusuyabai, 1920 Educ. Panchgar
Mary's High School,
Day & Baldwin, F.
lore Financial Secret.
H H, 1925 1929 J
Chitnis, 1929 Acting D
1930-1931 Chief Secr



KHAN BAKADUR ARDESHIR
I P & on 6th August 1892 at
m. Bachubai d of Domabhyo L.
01) Educ.; at Sir C J. Navari
Address, New High School,
Wilson College, Bombay.
Magistrate; Secretary of
of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd.
and Excelsior Cinema and Theatres
(1906-1919); Director, Madan
(1919-1932); Director,

Ltd (1935-1938) Managing Director of
Excelsior Theatres Bombay (1921-1938)
Has also acted as Theatrical impresario for
following artists in India Pavlova Helfetz
Sir Harry Lauder Miss Ruth St Denis
Dame Clara Butt Galli (Curi) Zinbalsht
Kubehk etc etc Address Lallanji House
New Charni Road Bombay 4

BILLIMORIA Dr RUSTOMJI BOVONJI
B.A. (1902) M.D. (1909) J.P. Was awarded

ary Presidency Magistrate Member
Auditors Council Bombay Member
of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust



um Connected with many
Associations; he was Pre-
sident or Treasurer or
Secretary or member

of the Executive Committee before
government commission on education
The University Commission and the
franchise Committee. Takes keen interest
in his patients. Bel Air Sanatorium at
Lancaster for consumptives. Contributes
articles to various papers. *P.H.C. and*

BILLIMORIA RIK SHAPORJEE BOVONJEE
Lt (1924) M.B.L. J.L., partner in the
firm of B. Billimoria & Co Accountants
and Auditors and Sheriff for 1925 & 27
July 1927 in Jethal & of Bhicaji N. Dalal
(1906) Ed c St. Xavier's College Hono

College of Commerce Bombay co opter
Bombay t

NIMLA DEVI SHRIMATTI b June 1903 ab
is the 4th daughter of Bibu Bhagwat Sahay
a renowned Vakil a well known musician
a good educationist and a leading member
of the Arrah Bar Association
now retired in 1919
to the second son of B
Mudan Mahendrapada of
late Muntazim Sahab of
Dumraon Raj Three s
and three d The eldest



are being prescribed for the Matriculation
class by the Patna University as well as
Text Book Committee Bihar She is the
met bet



SALT SATYAGRAHA movement in
1930-32 and suffered im



BLACKWELL, JOHN HENRY ONE (1937)
M.C. and bar, 1918 Mentioned in Despatches
1917, Manager, Burmah-Shell Ltd, Karachi.

movement: was Manager of the Forward Calcutta, 1922-24, served as Chief Executive 1924-1925

Madras.

BOBILL, RAJAH SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RAJGA ROW BAHADUR
K C I E, Sri Ravi Rajah of Bobbili b 20
Feb 1901 Educ Bobbili, privately As
cended Gods in 1920. Member, Council of
State 1925-27
Council, 1930
Governor of
Chancellor, A
Chief Minister
1932-37 Ada
Dist

LL.B (Cantab) Judge
b 9th June, 1891 m to
Dulwich College and
Cambridge Address

Angul, C I

BOMBAY, R. C. ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1937,
Most Rev Thomas d Esterra Roberts,
b Le Havre, France 1893 Add
Archbishop's House, Bombay

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt
Richard Dyke.

Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society
s of Bomanji Bantamji
Bomanji Boman Behram,
School, and St. Xavier's
Colleges, Bombay Fello
College, Bombay, Jurispru
and Narayan Vasudeo Set
Bombay High Court, 181
public life, 1919 Elected
Bombay, 1931; Member, B
Corporation, since last 20
Chairman of its Standing
Committee, represented B
Corporation on the Board
Trust, Advisory Board of C

HILMAN CHARLES
C.I.E.

SIR DRA NATH, At
(Gold) 1924;
A. B. B., Pro-
mo, Carmichael
ta; Consulting
rker; President,
1926, President,
Calcutta, 1926;

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MARTAB | Agriculture Bombay, 1926-27 Director of
Bombay, 1931-1936. *Publica*
anical Agricultural Horticultural
Study papers *Address*: Imperial
Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

MAJOR GENERAL HON THEOBALD
ROBY D. S. O. 1918, C. O. C.
District since May 1940 & 3 July

1. CANTONMENT COMMISSIONER
A Depot Woolwich 1937-May
Lt Col 1931 Lt Col 1933 Col
Bombay District Headquarters
Bombay

JEEJEEBHoy, SIR, Kt (1928)
on of Customs Byamjee
Jeejeebhoy Landlord and Merchant, large
landed proprietor owning 9000 acres
in Salsette & 28th Feb 1931

BURLEY, DR GEORGE WILLIAM D.Sc.
(London) M.I. Mech. L. M.I.E. M.A.S.
Mech. L. M.R.S. J. Principal and Secre
to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers

BURN, SIR SIMON Kt (1933) B.A. I.C.S.
The Hon. the Member of the Council of the

LET FORT WOT
1861 & of the
(late Bishop of
ham and later
the & P. O.
Bishop of Chichester
and Victoria
A. F. 1910

Address: Bishop's House Calcutta

CAMERON, REV. ALLAN M.A. (Aberdeen)
B.A. (Edinburgh) Principal Scottish
Church College Calcutta & 1st May 1941
to Margaret Douglas Scott
Robert Gordon College Aberdeen Aber
deen University and Edinburgh University
Tutor at Glasgow Higher Grade School
Southamptonshire Sept. 1900 to Feb. 1902
and at Fordyce Academy, Southshire, March

Chairman in 1936 and 1940; Vice Chancellor, Bombay University 1933-39, Chairman, Bombay City Branch Indian Red Cross Society Address 41, Pedder Road Malabar Hill Bombay

CHANDRA HARENDRA BANADUR M.L.A. b at Patna 17th January 1899 m 6th February 1934, Sudha Rani has one daughter and one son Educ Matric,



welfare work of Servants of India Society at Jamshedpur under Baba A V Thakkar was founder, and for six years General Manager of Great Asoka Assurance Co. Ltd, was for several years Honorary Secretary of Bihar Chamber of Commerce & Industries at Patna

the great work in November 1906 took his M. A in English in 1932 from the Benares Hindu University Was elected treasurer, Benares Hindu University in 1932 was elected Managing Director of Kashi Co-operative Bank, was a Director of New Insurance Ltd, was Chairman of the Benares Bank Ltd, was Chairman and is a Director of Ratna Sugar Mills Ltd, worked as an Honorary Magistrate from 1912 to 1937, and is connected with several societies doing social uplift work including the Ramkrishna Mission of which he is the Secretary, was a member of Legislative Council



ment College, Lahore Attended Coronation of King George V by special invitation Guest of Govt at the Coronation Durbar of 1903 and 1911 Recreation Tennis Address Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City Punjab, Chadwick, Simla Club Marlborough, Royal Automobile, Jullunder Punjab, Chelmsford Reform, Annandale Golf Simla

V. HARIJA DEVI
b. ARUMARDAS
c 1903, s 1920
invested with
order 6th 1924
idekband

KDRA, C. C. I. E.
C. I. E. (1923)
1911 1937 1938
luna Mookerjee
O. R. E.

CHARANJIT SINGH THE NOB SIRDAR, Chief of the Punjab, Member Council of State Fellow R. G. S., member Royal Society of Arts, member of Kapurthala royal family, Hon Magistrate, b 1883, s of Asanwar Sochet Singh, three s one d Educ Jullunder, Chiefs College, Govern

CHATTERJEE SISIR CHANDRA, M.D. (Edin), M.R.C.P. (Edin), D.P.H. (Univ Edin) Chief Medical and Health Officer, N.W. Railway b 4 Dec 1886 m Vance MacDonald Educ Calcutta and Edinburgh Temp

CHANDRANATH SINGH b at Sonars Educ at Hyderabad Dn, Poet and Playwright, Radio Artist Did dramatic work for several years took to yoga and went through a course for two years at the Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry At present engaged in working out the Little Theatre Movement in India Travelled a great deal, lecturing in England

America, and other countries, also giving positive results. Founded in May - "Tales from London of the Little Theatre" started its work in 1974, started stage work and theatre work in Russia, England, Germany and Italy. From the front of youth, The New Time Theatre of Earth, World's Road, Out of the Ivory Tower World, Across Water, Away from us and With Others, Strange Journeys. Under publication. Five volumes of new verse, the first of which will be "The Dark Web" and "Red Flower" (revolutionary verse). Drama "The Shoppers Awakened, the Nations Returned from Abroad, The Cities, Five Verses Flare, Five Times Flare, Poems and Plays Address - The Poets' Corner. Also Reader.

HAUDHARI, JOSH CHANDRA, B.A. (Oct-11 M.A. (Calc.) Bar-at-Law & 29 June 1922 in Baroda Univ) 1st and 2nd hon' earned **PASAD PASTYAN, Educ.,** Kishinchagar College School, Providence College, California, St Xavier's College, California and New College Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vijnanagar College, Calcutta. Editor Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1924 Organizing Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7, Member Bengal Council, 1908-9, Member, Legislative Assembly India, 1921-1923 Fellow of the Calcutta University 1927-1931 Chairman, National Insurance Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer National Council of Education, Bengal, President, Elphinstone College Council President Jacobsonius Institute Calcutta, President, Indian Association, Calcutta. Publications Calcutta Weekly Notes. Address 2, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar" 24, Bellevue Circular Road, Calcutta.

HADHUKI LAL CHAND HW CAPTAIN
B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., & 1892
M. Shrimati Bhumla Devi, belonging to a
Fifth Jat Family of Ferozepur District.
Edw. St. Stephens College Dwithl
Practised as lawyer at Kohlik elected
Vice-Chairman District Board, 1916 to 23,
elected Punjab Council, 1916 nominated
Council of State, 1922 President All India
Y. M. C. A. 1922-23

Teaching English Commerce Madras, 1901
 Member Madras Legislative Council, elected
 unanimously by the Southern India Chamber
 of Commerce (and Finance) (1923-27) Member
 Executive Engineering College Committee
 19 President Corporation of Madras,
 elected unanimously in Nov 1925, Pres
 Mayor of Madras Feb. 1933 again Mayor
 of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov
 1934 for 1934-35 was Vice-President of the
 Southern India Chamber of Commerce in
 1934 and 1935 was Governor of the Indian
 Bank Ltd the Madras Telephone Co Ltd
 the Indian Sugar and Spinning Co Ltd and
 the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, was
 Member for Education and Public Health
 and Representative of the Madras University
 in 1934-37 elected as Member of the Madras
 Legislative Assembly 1937 was Minister
 for Local Self Government in the new consti-
 tution. Leader of the Opposition in the
 Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937
 (2nd Constituent Assembly). Address continued
 House Address Madras.

(NETTY) "IN" QUANTERMAN K. I. K.
1917 N. A. R. L. Brown, Virginia State,
1917 Oct 1922 Educ Madras Christian
College Member Madras Legn. Council
1921 Council Secretary to the Development
Minister in 1922 Member Central Legis-
lative Assembly 1923, Visited England in
May 1924 as one of the members of the Dele-
gation sent by the National Convention of
India, visited Australia as Indian representa-
tive on the Delegation of the Empire
Parliamentary Association in September 1924,
was re-elected unopposed to Legn. Assembly
in the General Election of 1926. Held M. A. of

[illegible]

CHHOTU RAM, RAO BABADUR SIF CHAU
 DHURI Kt, cr 1937, Member, Punjab
 Legislative Assembly Minister for Develop-
 ment to Government of Punjab Address
 Lahore Punjab

several Joint Stock Companies, connected
 with several benevolent and philanthropic
 institutions in the City Address Meher
 Building, Chowpaty, Bombay 7, T &
 Friendship Bombay 2 (Residence) 4171
 (Office) 21224

CHINOL, NERNAROMED MENERALLY J P
 b 15th July 1888 Educ Flphington
 College m Shirin d of Ahmed C Mulli
 3 s 1 d President Federation of Moto



Transport Association
 President Western Indi
 Automobile Association
 Chairman Motor Manu-
 facturers & Importers
 Association Member
 Bombay Municipa-
 lity Corporation 1926-9
 Member Bombay Legis-
 lative Council 1931
 Chairman Bombay
 Branch Indian Roads &
 Transport Development

Association, Ltd 1934-1938 Member
 Motor Vehicle Insurance Committee
 1937 Led Deputation of Motor Trade
 Interests to the Government of India in
 1936, Member of Committee Cricket Club of
 India and Western India Football Assoc

Bombay

CHINOL, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MENERAL

ATMARAM ANANT, (Dewan Sahadu
 to (OS), J P, Retired Civil
 Servant, Court of Small Causes
 b 17 May 1877 Educ Wilson

College and Govt Law School, Bombay
Practised as an Advocate on the Original
Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916
acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17 confirmed as
Chief Judge, Dec 1928 Ag Judge of His
Majesty's High Court of Judicature at
Bombay 1930 Address 22 Perry Cross
Road Bandra

CHOTA NAGPUR Bishop of since 1936, Rt
Rev George Noel Lankester Hall 6 20

CHOWDHURY RAI DHIRENDRANATH is the
only son and heir of Raja Yatindra Nath
Chowdhury MA BL the well known
Zemindar and distinguished scion of the
illustrious Munshi family
of Taki and Barna, re in
the district of 24
Pargannas The
Munshis of Taki are
styled Munshis from
their ancestor late Babu
Ramkanta Rai
Chowdhury who was the
Munshi (a post akin
to Foreign Secretary) of
Mr Warren Hastings,
Governor General of Ben



CHOWDHURY MAHENDRAJI NARAYAN
PRAHARAJ MAHARAJ M RAO of INDA
GARH Proprietor, Inda Prabhakar Estate,

Dolsab M E School,
Bhadrak. Nominated
District Board, Tourist
1939 Member, Executive
Gomungal Samiti and I
Association and Orissa
tion. Recreations —
Address — P O Dolsa
(Orissa) B N Rly

CHOWDHURY HANIDUT

Advocate Calcutta High Court Deputy
President Bengal Legislative Council Deputy
Legal Remembrancer, High Court, Fellow,
Calcutta University 6 April 1903 m Mrs
Hallima Banu, Fie - Presidency College
Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church
Collegiate School Calcutta Address. 24
Baniapukur, Calcutta.

CLOW SIR ANDREW GORRIAT, MA J.P.
F.R.C. 27 1910 C.R.I. 1911 C.R.I. 1912

ited States of America, and Eda
tours in 1921, 1933 and 1937

STR DHANJISHAN BOMAYE ET.
1937) b January 2, 1878 Member

of the Minister for Local



Travelling lecturer America 1928-31, Professor of English Poetry Keiojuku University Tokyo, 1919-20 and College of the City of New York 1931-32 Extension lecturer in

Military Duty 1917 1919 Deputy Com

COYAJEE
(19-8) b



system
The Ec
the Shal
Bombay t

CRAIK H
cr 1928
ICS c



Cavalry
CROFTON
Moderator
Classics I
of Raven
1891 at
College at
ICS 19



1926 1931 and 1937 Member, Fiscal Com
Advisory Commission of India

Conference (1923) High Commissioner for
India in the U.K., 1922-24 Address 1, New
Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay

DALAL THE HONORABLE MANOJLAL
DALAL

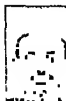


DAGA RAJA SIR BHIKARDAS KT (1921)

Bombay

JALDAYAL, b 1905, m Shreemati

Edis privately in Rajputana
Calcutta and Bombay, deeply read in liter
ature philosophy and Hindu scriptures
Spent many years of his life
in social uplift and other
work keenly



DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, KT (1924)

M.A. (Cam)
C.A. (Fird)
Sen Law d of
King's College,
Vill Service
-tax Punjab,
Co-operative
-ident Indian
-Arman Punjab

Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930.
Commissioner Rawalpindi 1931, on special
duty Finance Department Govt of India

Lahore

DAS BASANTA KUMAR B.A. B.L. M.A.
Assam. Is an Advocate of the Calcutta High
Court having joined the Bar in 1910 and is
the leader of the Bar at Sylhet. He is a
staunch Congressman and took a leading part
in the Civil Disobedience
Movement. He was
imprisoned for two years in
1932. He was a Swarajist
member of the Assam
Legislative Council from
1923 to 1930 but resigned
in obedience to the Lahore
Congress resolution. He
was a member of the
Indian Legislative Assem-
bly 1934-1937 when
he was elected to the
Assam Legislative Assembly of which he is the



open air private High school at Ratalyati,
on a new line, worked in flood and famine;
appointed by Calcutta University for first
state professorship in 1920. Joined
Cooperation and started Congress organi-
n and a National High School at Nam-

ARTHUR JILES B.A. C.I.F. (1938)

Commissioner Rajshahi Division,
Bengal & 24th April 1947 m to Greta
Henceforth Wardale Educ Worcester
Cathedral King's School and Christ Church
Oxford. Entered Indian C. I. Service in 1947

London

DASTUR SIR HORMADZYAR PHIROZ KT
(1933) B.A. LL.B., Barr-at-Law, Chief
Presidency Magistrate Bombay (Retd) &
20th March 1878 m Barchubai Edalji
Dastur Educ St Xavier's College. Acted as
Taxing Master Clerk of the Crown High
Court Address The Mans 13 New Marine
Bombay

SHRI MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI LAJA
IKR BAI JHARA NIVIN JEDRY the
apparent f. India & in 1907 Educ.
Trincom College Indore and Ajmere
administrative work under Col. D. G.

in the Judicial
in Pondicherry
and his Tutor and
Guardian (M. Collett
Esq. a retired I.C.S.)
joined Royal Dacca
Horse a British regiment
in 1930 as Lt. for military
training and afterwards
worked as honorary
special collector and
Magistrate at Arra.
The heir Apparent
inherited interest in all forms of games and
sports from his father. He is particularly
interested in Chess and Tennis and is a keen
motorist. He has great taste for learning
and has a vast knowledge of music both
ancient classical and modern. The 25th
daughter of Maharaja Bahadur of Bahadur
is married to him, has five sons and two
daughters. The eldest son Maharaj Kumar
Shri Vaid Raja Krishna Singh Jaiwar Bahadur
The heir apparent has also a deep and
remarkable interest in the study of depressed
classes, is a great gardener and has consider-
able knowledge of plant life. He is very
enthusiastic for rural uplift. Address:
Indra, C. I.



DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN
RINWAI, C.I.E., C.S.I. & Jan 1865 Educ at
Punjab Government College, Lahore. Private
Secretary to Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., 1886-
1920. Milly Secy to the Com-in-Chief, Jammu
and Kashmir 1-25-1909, Milly Secy to R. B.
the Maharaja, 1909-14, Home Minister
to H. H. the Maharaja 1914-19, Rev.
Minister, 1919-1921 and Chief Minister March
1921 April 1922. Retired from Service,
appointed "Taxing Sardar" by His Highness
the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir 9th
October 1926. Address Jammu and Kashmir

DAS THE HON. RAJENDRA PRASAD,
Maddur, Speaker, Orissa Leg. Assembly
& 1932, m. "Small Jhara" De. Educ.
Balaore. Address Orissa Leg. Assembly
Cuttack.

DAS PARTAB KURASTIA M.A. M.L.A.
(Central). Author books for children on new
lines, (Himal Treatises, essays, etc., on
Indian Culture, Anthropology, etc., Post
Editor & Author, 1944 m "Small Jhara"
Balaore De. (1944). Founded residential

DE GOSHTO BINARI RAI BARADER, Judicial, At the appointment of the present Archbishop,



two daughters (soul and

Jaya. Joined the C. P. Bar 1904. Entered Government Service 1905. Was examined as a witness by the Civil Justice Committee. Deputed to the Law Department Government of India 1925. Was Registrar of the C. I. High Court 1929-31.

DESAI BHULABHAI JIVANJI MA LL.B., M.A. Advocate (Original Side) Bombay High Court. Member Congress Working Committee. President Bombay Provincial

and the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was arrested under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance and was subsequently

DELHI AND SIMLA ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN Arch Bishop of Delhi and Simla since 1937. b 1875 Educ. At the Capuchin College, Rochestown Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in

MOPARJI RANCHHODJI BA b 29th May 1896 m. Gajabai d. of Late Bhimabai Desai F.R.C. B.A. High School at Bulsar and Wilson College Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Victoria Commission in the Indian Defence Force. In 1918 was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service Bombay.

NICHABHAI KALLIANJI RAO (1931), B.A. LL.B. Field Mate b 19 July 1875, Ichhabal Educ. Angl.

School, Bulsar, The New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law College Bombay. Mathematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay, Nayadhlah, Sant State 1904 to State, 1912 1910. He of merit for assist 1917. Publications: of Sant State Rec Medal, 1935. Receive 1937. Address: P. Surat.

1935-37 Publication: "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." Address: Amraoti, Berar.



DESHMUKH, GOPAL

SHIVALINGRAO JAGADHYEAO
of PARAGANA ALWEL District
in 1880. E. I. at Sardara High
Lazum. This Watan was granted
by Adilshahi Khans of
Pijapur about 300 years
before. He organized Co-
operative Movement in
its early stage. After the
Great European War his
excellent services were
recognised on 24.10.13
by order of H. E. The



DESHMUKH, Dr P. V. M. A. (Edin)

Phil (Oxon), Barrister at Law & December 1898. F. Jur. Fergusson College Poona. M. A. (Hons) Edinburgh. Vans Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar 1925. President Shivali Education Society since 1937, Chairman of District Council Amraoti in 1928, increased taxation by 50 per cent for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables. Elected to C. P. Council in 1930, Minister (Education and Agriculture) 1930-33. Introduced School fees for agriculturists, Introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill etc. Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti, since 1934. Member, Nagpur University Court,

Bijapur

Dr SILVA WILMOT ARTHUR, J. P. Member of State Council Minister for Health Govt of Ceylon & 15th March 1880, m. Latheria

Sri Chandrasekera Educ Ceylon and
Bombay General Manager of Buddhist

1937 Held Kanwar Krishna Prasad.
Address Sukh Ashram, Jothpur, and also
Udaipur, Mewar

DEVADOSS, THE HON SIR DAVID M
B.A., B.L. (Madras), Barrister at Law
Temple, Et (1932) Retd Judge,
High Court & 18 Dec 1869 in
Mosellamoney Chellammal D
Educ C.M.S. High School Palan
Hindu College, Tinnevely, and Pr
College, Madras Practised as Hig
Vakil in Tinnevely District from
1908, called to the Bar in 1909 and
in Madras and practised before Hig
till appointed as one of His Majesty's
Member, Council of State since
Address Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore

DEVARAO SHIVARAM Selling Agent of the
Mysore Spg & Mfg Co., Ltd., Bangalore,
Minerva Mills,



Deena Seva Sang
4, Bellary Road,

DHARAM N.A.
Bahadur Pandit
Marwar and boni
6 villages
Sardargarh and Gole
with 1st class Judicial
powers in Marwar and
Bonfana Umand and
Rolia in Mewar Rao
Sahab (1920) Dewan
Bahadur (1931) C.I.E.
(1939) born in 1897
Educated in Jodhpur and
the Downing College
Cambridge Barrister at Law,
Middle Temple, London
Married 1903 has 3 sons, 6 daughters Suplt.
Court of Wards, Jodhpur 1911-13, Judge,
Fondari Court Jodhpur, 1914-22, Member,
Mahendral Sabha Udaipur (Mewar), 1922,
Senior Member Mehtmakhas Udaipur 1922-
31, Senior Minister 1931-33, Musahib Ala,
Mewar State, 1935 to 1940 Delegate to the
Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva,



DINAIPUR, THE HONBLE CAPTAIN
MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A.
& 1894 of late Maharaja Sir Giraji
Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E., & 1916 Educ
Presidency College, Calcutta President,
All India Kayastha Conference, Dinaipur
Landholders Association, late Chairman,
District Board and Municipality Dinaipur,
Member Council of State British Indian
Association Bengal Landholders Association
Asiatic Society of Bengal East India
Association London Calcutta Literary
Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Association,
Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Road and Trans-
port Development Association
Viceroy's Commission in Jan 1924
Dinaipur Rajbati, Dinaipur, 95,
Calcutta.



DINA NATH, AITMAD-UD DAUL,
BAHADUR, Colonel, DEWAN,
 Minister to His Highness the
 Holkar, Indore & 13th March, 188.



Minister, Mandi State, (1925 3)

Government College
 and Exeter College
 Bar-at-Law of
 Inn Asst Private
 and Huzur Secret
 Highness the
 Holkar (1914 20)
 High Court, Patil
 (1920 23), F
 Minister, Patial
 (1923 24) Superi
 Mandi State, (C
 Chief Secretary



Club
 Turf
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 Three
 Entick

Hugh CSI (1937) CIE (1932)

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE
 Hon Mr Justice, M.A., LL.B., Pune
 Judge High Court of Judicature, Bombay
 and President Industrial Court Bombay
 as Jolly Peha d of Principal A D Dhruva

Hill, Bombay

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912, Rt Rev
VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL ARIAN, 1st Indian

for Surat, 1916 18 Asst Commr in Sind
 for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918 20,
 and Deputy Controller of Princes Deputy
 Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay
 1921, Ag Secretary, Finance Department
 1923 Financial Adviser to P.W.D. 1926
 1927 33 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage
 Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee,
 1932, Chairman, Sind Administrative
 Committee, 1933 34, Joint Secretary, Com
 merce Dept, Govt of India, 1934 36
 Secretary, Commerce Department 1936 1937
 Address Delhi and Simla

Dornakal Mission 1903 12 Publications
 India and the Christian Movement Christ
 in the Indian Village Address Dornakal
 Singapore Collection Decan

DUBASH KAKRUSHU JAMSHEDJI B.A.



him glowing tribute Services similarly requisitioned on other occasions During the last Great War he invested more than two lakhs in War Loans Served in Bombay Parsee Battalion for several years His clarities are too many to be enumerated Justice of the Peace in 1929 As an active member of the National Liberal Federation fought Civil Disobedience movement Regular contributor to various journals and news papers Joint editor of several well known books such as Dr Modi Memorial Volume Jame-Jamshed Centenary Memorial Volume Jehangir Vimalal Memorial Volume etc Address 79 Meadows street Fort Bombay

DUBASH PRASHANT SORABJI B in Bombay 1891 Holds the complete technological diploma in electro metallurgy and allied science in the first class of the City and Guilds of London He has to his credit several theorems in the properties of numbers Dr Prashant has also discovered geometric constructions for inscribing regular polygons and heptagons in given circles and for trisecting any angle Has won the bronze medal

World Literary Competition held in association with the Olympiade in 1926 at Paris of which there were twenty adjudicators of twenty nationalities to judge essays a



DUDHORIA, NABAKUMAR SING, 93 OF RAI BURN SING DUDHORIA BANADUR of AIZINGANG Zemindar and Banker b 1904 m sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Mur shidabad Educ privately Honorary Magistrate, Special Director, Aryastan Insurance Co., Calcutta Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34, Member, British Indian Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Land



Age 80 years

Missions to March 25th 1875 in the

DUTT, AMAR NATH BA, BL, MLA, s of

JACK Commissioner of Police
JAN 5, 1891 Educ City of
hool Entered service November

II H FARZAND I SAADAT NISWAT
153AR I- HIND, BRAR BANS RAJA
R SINGH BAHADUR OF b 1915 & fr
"s one of the Sikh States of the
Address Faridkot, Punjab.

SUB COURTNEY, BA (1911)
Society, Principal, Karnatak
war b June 15 1890
ty Coll, Dublin Address

RAJKUMAR OF LHMEDI &
900 Educ at Rajkumar
Contributor Inner

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBOY (3rd) Baronet
J.P. : b 13th April 1903, succeeded
his father Sir Mahomedboy Currimboy
Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928, m. 1926

EDWARDS, THE REV JAMES FAIRBROTHER,
Principal, United Theological College of
Western India and English Editor of the
Dnyanodaya (or *Light of Knowledge*) for six



FIELD, LIEUT COLONEL SIR DONALD MORIE, Kt C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935 & 19 November 1881 m 1st 1910 Marjell Hay, d of the late Surgeon General G W R Hay Endly 1938 Marjell W Dbehlina (Carmen) de Parodi, d of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi Educ Tonbridge School, R M C, Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900—1907, Political Department, Government of India, 1907—1933. Address Jodhpur, Rajputana

FISHER LT COL. GERALD THOMAS C.I.E. (1934) Resident for Central India & 27th August 1887 m to Ruth Alice d of Briz

Indian Political Service 1915 served North West Frontier Central India Baluchistan Persia, Aden, Kathiwar Hyderabad Chief Minister Kapurthala State 1935 1937 Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares 1937 1940 Resident for Central India 1940 Address Indore Residency, C I

FITZHERBERT, VICE ADMIRAL HENRY, CB (1937), CMG (1919), Royal Navy & 10 August 1885, son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingwear, Devon, m Rachel, 2nd daughter of Col L H Hanbury Joined H M S Britannia, 1900 Lieutenant, 1907, Commander 1917 Captain, 1924, Rear Admiral 1936, served Battle of Jutland (despatches), Flag Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet, 1914 16, commanded Signal School Portsmouth 1932 34, H M S Devonshire, 1934 36, Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy 1937 Promoted Vice-Admiral, 1939, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Russian Order of St Anne Address Admirals House, Bombay

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, LT-COL., ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired, 1930), B.A. (Hons), Cantab, J P. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps & 17 August 1893 m 1926, Nancy, d of Rev John Sherlock and Mrs Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, & s d Educ Bradfield College and

A. H. W. C., F.I.C.,
Principal, Govern-
ment Mines Dhanbad,
1st March 1895, y.s.
Forrester m 1933.

FORSTER, SIR MARTIN OSSLOW, Kt., 1933, Ph.D. (Wurzburg), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., F.R.S. (1905), & 1872 Educ. Private schools, Hissbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ., Central Technical College, South

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S.

Dhase's Svapnavasavadatta, Mammata's
Navyaprakasa, etc Address Elphinstone
College Bombay

GANDHI, BHARJU RAM, B.A., LL.B.
Ex Finance Minister, N.W.F. Province,

FATHEE RAHMAN, a Artist Dramatist and
Novelist b 19 Dec 1880 in Atiya Begum

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PRASADOTTAM V.A.
F.R.Econ.S. F.C.S., Manager Sahjanji
Mavji & Co Colliery Proprietors b 5th
November, 1901 Edar at Jamnagar

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-
law (Temple) b 2nd October 1869
at Rajkot Bhavnagar and London
studied law in Bombay Kathiwar and
Africa Was in charge of an Indian
Court at

to implement his promise of reforms but
broke it on the Viceroy's intervention agreeing

blems of Indian Agriculture (vernacular),
1917, War and Agriculture (1919) Researches
on Leguminous plants (1926), Problems of
Rural life (1928), Notes on Constitutional

GANDHI, NAGARPAS PERTSBOTTOM M.A.,
B.Sc., A.R.S.M.D.I.C., F.O.S., M.Inst
M.M.M.Inst M.M.I.S.I., University Professor

GARBETT, COLIV CAMPBELL BA, LL.B.,
FRGS C.I. (1935) C.M.G. (1922) C.I.E.

GANGARAMA KAULA BA C.I.F. (June
1930), I.A. & A.S. Retired, b 9 May 1877 m
to Bhagyabharat Wanchoo of Lahore and

GANGULY NAGENDRA NATH B.Sc. M.Sc.,
Ph.D., C.I.F. (1930), Author and lecturer
b November 2, 1889 m to wd of
Rabindranath Tagore Educ at University
of Calcutta, of Illinois (U.S.A) and of
London Professor of Agriculture and Rural
Economics in the University of Cal
cutta (1921-1931), member Royal Com
mission on Agric
Imperial Adv
cultural Resear
ing Body of
of Educational
Nations (1934)

(Poems) 2nd edition Baji Prabh
Canning to

GENTLE Hon Mr JUSTICE FREDERICK
WILLIAM M.A. (Cantab) Judge High Court
Madras since 1936 b 12th July 1892

HEMENDRA PRASAD Author and
first Editor Basumati Calcutta
Indra Prasad Ghose b 24 Sept 1884
Honorary Educ Calcutta Presidency
College B.A. 1899 Member Institute of
Journalists London was a member of the
Press Deputation to Mesopotamia 1911
representative of the Indian Press of Bengal
in the Press Delegation to the Western Front
1918. Publications Press and Press Law
India etc Address 166 Bowbazar Street
Calcutta

GHOSE SIR SIRAT KUMAR ICS M.A.
(Cantab) Kt Puisne Judge High Court of
Judicature Calcutta b 3rd July 1880 m.
Belle d of Mr De M.A. ICS Educ
Presidency College Calcutta Trinity College
Cambridge Inner Temple London Magis-
trate Bengal, District and Sessions Judge
Acting Puisne Judge High Court Calcutta
1928 Confirmed 1929 Knighted 1934 Retd
1939 Address 226/2 Lower Circular Road
Calcutta

HOMER
Indian
clant
Hakim
hatoon
college
ce at

Calcutta 1925 b 1925
Cawnpore 1925 Delegate to all the three
Round Table Conferences in London and
served as member of following sub-committees
Hurma Separation 1930 Franchise 1930
Minorities 1930, 1931 and 1932 Federal
Native

GILSON EDMUND CERRY M.A. (Oxon)
C.I.F. (1933) Resident Western India States
b 6th July 1886 Educ Merchant Taylors
School St John's College Oxford University
College London Indian Civil Service
(Central Provinces) 1910 Indian Civil
Service from 1917 Address The Residency
Rajkot Kathiawar

GIDNEY, CLAUDE HENRY, CIE (1932),
CSI (1937) Resident at Hyderabad since
October 1933 b 23rd November, 1887.

Member, Round Table Conference, 1931,
Ottawa Conference, 1932 World Economic
Conference, 1933 Address 12 Milsell Row,

SIR BERTRAND JAMES KCIE

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, Kt
(1901) b 19th July 1864

GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES FARDNER, DE
(See under De Glanville)

THE RT REV MGR A
Honorary Registrar of Col-
leges Recipient of a gold
"His Majesty's Government"

med as teachers and organised
five Societies among them
Tanjore Taluk Board Tanjore

GILDER, DR MANCHERSHA DHANJIBRAI
(1901) b 19th July 1864

Donor, 1911 Medical Contge, 1911
University College London Formerly Hon
Physician Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and
Physician in Charge, Puri Fever Hospital
Honorary Physician, King Edward VII Memorial

GODBOLE KESHAV VINAYAK RAO SAHEB
(1934) BA ILB Dewan, Phaltan State
b 21st September (1889) m 18th March
(1910) to Miss Thakral d of the late Rao
Bahadur G V Joglekar Educ at the

New English School and
Ferguson College Poona
Entered Phaltan State
Service on 27th Oct 1921,
as First Class Sub-Judge
then Settlement Officer,
Huzar Chitnis Registrar,
Co-operative societies and
High Court Judge. App-
ointed Dewan 6th Feb
(1929). Attended the 2nd
and 3rd Round Table



Conferences and represented the States of
Akalkot, Aunth, Ehor, Jamkhandi, Jath,
Kurundwad (Senior) Miraj Senior and
Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg before
a committee presided over by Mr E A
Butler, the then Under Secretary of State
for India and also gave evidence on their
behalf before the Joint Parham
Committee in 1933, was awarded King's
Silver Jubilee Medal and King

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, Kt (1927)
BA (Hist Tripos (Cambridge) Barrister
at Law, Adviser to Steel Corporation of
Bengal, Director, Steel Corporation of
Bengal Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd

VI Coronation Med
 rashtra Shakuntal
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 concerning smaller
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TULSI CHANDRA, MA
 Indian Member Legis
 1923-30 Son of Raja
 — of

N CMG (1929) CIE
 Great Officer in Sikkin
 the Macdonald Educ
 college, Oxford. Address
 ngtok Sikkin.



for 15
Rank
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Vice-
Rank
and
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Board
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Council; and Member, Legislative Assem- | Reports of the Collector of Customs Karachi
Karachi Sind,
All India, S W I

S MAHARAJA OF

CHIEF LIAISON
K C B (1927)
of India and
100 Oct 1, 1931,

GUNASEKHARA DR SEPTIMUS THEODOSIUS
L M S (Ceylon) 1904 L R C P (Lond)
M R C S (Eng), 1908, D I H (Lond) 1922
Director of Medical and Sanitary
Ceylon 5 11th March 1881 m
Winifred Matilda Jayawardana

Chief Justice's Lodgings, New Delhi

K S I V

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GUPTA SATYENDRA NATH I C S B A | HAIDAR KARRAR JAFFE SYED HAJAT
KUAN SAHIB Ix Member Central Exch
Court

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 n r 1922-3
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 " t h r i s n 19...? H o m e S e c r e t a r y
 r l d 1037 36 G o v e r n r o f B i h a r
 A d d r e s s G o v e r n r a C a m p U P



KHWAJA DR BSc MA PhD
ALC FCS (London) MLC
Graduated in science from
University in 1900 and was on the

H A V **I W** **I P** **A H** **G S** **M R** **C N**

HARRY H. A. S. or Large Federal
 S. 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724

Council; and Member, Legislative Assem

Reports of the Collector of Customs Karachi

Karachi, Sind
all India SWI

MAHARAJA OF

RICH LINDFORD

E.C.B. (1927)

A.C.S.I. (1935), Chief Justice of India and

GUNASEKARA, DR SEPTIMUS THEODOSIUS

L.M.S. (Ceylon) 1904 L.R.C.P. (Lond)

M.R.C.S. (Eng) 1908, D.P.H. (Lond) 1922

Director of Medical and Sanitary

Ceylon 6 11th March 1881 in

Winifred Mathia Jayawardana

Chief Justice's Lodgings New

MAHARAJA OF

GUPTA, THE HON MR GHANSHAM

Malabar Hill Bombay

HANDEE KARRER JAFFE SYED HAJER

KHAN SAHIB Ex Member Central India

Assembly and Retired Asst Manager (Cust)

of Waris Balmampur Raj 6 8 Nov 14

Married 1st Lieut Lyall College School

Balmampur M.A.O. Coll Aligarh Area

Haji Wajiduddin Khan Hanadke (1928), M.B.E. (1936) Director of Pioneer Arms Co. Delhi and Peshawar. Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund 1910-12. During Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Member of many educational institutions. Elected to the Legislative

Edgewood College and London University. Appointed to I.W.D. India 1911, European War 1914-1919.

1930 Chairman All India Students Conference 1936, President Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi Anjuman United Provinces Meerut. Address Kashmiri Gate Delhi Phone 5341

HANSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAYAN K.

H. F. SIR MAURICE GARNIER,
B.A. (Oxon) C.I.F. (1930)
1934) I.C.S. Governor of the



KHAWAJA DR. BSC. MA PH.D.
A.I.C. F.C.S. (London), M.L.C.
Graduated in science from



HALL, GREGORY FOWLER A.C.G.I. M.C.
(1916) C.I.E. (1935) Chief Engineer, P.W.D. and Secretary to Government of Bihar P.W.D. 6 9th March, 1893, m. Nellie Hall

HAMILL, HARRY R.A. Secretary Federal Public Service Commission, formerly Principal Elphinstone College Bombay 6 3 Aug 1831 m. Hilda Annie Shipp Educ. Royal Academical Institution, Belfast and Queens University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian. Appointed to the I.C.S. in 1910 Delhi, Simla

HAMILTON ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH | English Medals—Coronation 1911 1914 15

HAMILTON HENRY VERNER BA (Dub)
 (First Class Hon and Gold Medalist in
 the degree of B.A. in 1888)



War 1914-18. Private Secretary to His

Highness the Maharaja of
 Jalpur. First wife died
 in 1884. He is Highness
 Maharaja of Birmor
 Salun. Has 3 sons. His
 Jagir. Served in 1888

HAR BHAI SAGIA DIWAN BAHADUR 1937
 F.R.S. M.L.A. 1888 6 3 June 1888



Medal Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act popularly known as the Sarda Act
Publications Hindu Superstition Ajmer

Deputy Commissioner Mardan 1928-31
 Political Agent Malakand 1931-33 Counsellor

HAPPS WALTER FELLIN B.A. (D. Phil.) Litt.
 class Cant. Prelim 1881 C. M. S. Mission
 arts 6 11th April 1877 to Marlon
 Pollin *Editor* at Kings Lynn Durham
 University Principal and Warden of St
 Johns Divinity College Lahore 1911-1915
 Missionary in charge Narwal 1886-1911 and 1
 1913-1916 Missionary in charge of Jra
 1916-1931 Honorary of Lahore 1928
 Examining (Jagals to Bishop of Lahore
 1916 *Publications* An Illustrated Punjab
 Dictionary *The Story of the Punjab R. I.*
Mission The Teaching & Fructure of the
Church of Rome in India (2nd edition) etc
Address Gofra Lyallpur Punjab

HAYF MAJAN ABDEL RA LI B. M.D.F.

ALFRED ARTHUR Editor and
 Director *The Mail & March*
 Sybil Anne Copland 1924 *File*
 16 1924 at Laid Free Press Journalism



MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS MACCLES
 (B 1911) (I.E. 19) DSO 1933
 1916 (under Meeran Dist 6
 v 189 *Editor* Wellington College
 M. C. Sandhurst Entered Indian
 1903 12th Punjab 1903 Commanding
 Continent 1st King's African Rifles

JO LYNN B.A. Hon. M.A.
 1) Diploma with Distinction in

Orma

HAY MAJOR WILLIAM RUFFERT C.I.F. 1934
 Indian Army Indian Political Service
 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
 in the External Affairs Department since

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, Editor, "The Bombay Sentinel" b 1873 Educ Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House 45 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India Political Leader in India now in a position of detachment President, Journalists Association of India Address Juhu Bombay

HORSLEY, THE RIGHT REVEREND (ECCL

SIR JOHN AUSTEN,
C.S.I. (1933) K.C.S.I.
Governor of Orissa b
m Bristol Alington
Manchester and King's College,

Magte
and Settlement
Bengal,
r, 1900

Joint Magistrate and
Deputy Collr, 1910, trans



27A

SIR LESLIE SEWELL, Kt b 25

HORTON, RALPH ALBERT (I.E. (1924)



Council, 1913-20	elected Member	Montford	Todygunge Club	Recreations	Sailing
			Flying Golf Address	23	Windermere
			Park, Rangoon		

HUSAIN DR IQBAL MA B.L.
 Assistant Professor of Persian Patna
 b 22 November 1905 *Elie* Pa
 Law College Patna University F
 Gold medalist and Research scholar
 Ph D of Patna University Entere
 and Orissa Educational Service
 Lecturer in Persian Ravenshaw
 Cuttack 1935-36 Publications T
 Persian Poets of India and the
 Sami Address Patna College En
 latna

Hyderabad, Deccan

HUSSAIN SIR AHMED NAWAB AMIN
 BAHADUR MA (1880) B.L. (1883) J
 (1924) C.S.I. (1911) Nawab (1

SHRIMANT NARAYAN KAO
 HONORARY of Ichalkaranji and

SHRIMANT NARAYAN KAO
 of India 1912-1915. Assistant Secretary
 Home Department Bengal 1917, Agent to
 the Govt of India in Burma since 1921
 Clubs Bengal United Service Club,

before from Delapre, England, Birmingham.

IX.

travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt performed the Hajj in 1935
Address Patna (Bihar)

INDORE THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF, His

ISHWARDAS LEAHNIDAS Sir Lt J.P.
Merchant and Landlord Hon. Presidency

companies The Port
Canning and Land
Improvement Co. Ltd
The Canning Co. Ltd



INDORE HER HIGHNESS SRIMANT SAUBHA
GYAWATI MAHARANI INDINARAI HOLKAR is
the grand-daughter of the late Rao Bahadur
Anand Rao Ramkrishna J.P. and of the late

Rao Bahadur Mukund Rao
Ramchandra the literary
talents of the former and
the artistic excellence of
the latter are the heritage
Her Highness cherishes
most. Educated pri-
vately and married to
His Highness Maharaja
Tukoji Rao Holkar in
1913 has been thrice
to Europe the
scientific method



SOCIETY 30th AUGUST 1936
Address Garden View 19 Hughes Road
Bombay

Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India Club; National Liberal Club, London Address 6, 1 Monistone Road Allahabad, U P

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI, M A

JAYRI DR S N A RA LI D Bar at



Member of I P Civil Service Worked as Census Officer Special Land Acquisition Officer Nagul Officer, Nagul Survey Officer Election Officer Income-Tax Officer Recruiting Officer and Pro-

JAY...



ception and
mity of the
b 19, 1906
ar)

2 Najibabad
lytures and
competent
University
versity in
small Rama
11 of Seth
Jaisa John
tries Ltd
director and



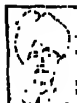
has been mainly responsible for the expansion of industries at Dalmianagar. He conceived the possibilities of cement and paper industries in Bihar and a 500 ton cement factory, a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant were put up at Dalmianagar mainly through his efforts. Was elected Director Reserve Bank of India, in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated. He is one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group. A keen student of sociology economics and finance. Has two sons, Ashok and Alok. Hobbies collection of statistics. Filing Tennis. Dalmianagar (Bihar)

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SARADWATI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI

Salute of 17 guns and to a local Salute of 19
 Is Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and
 Colonel Commandant of the Sawal Man
 Brigade, Jaipur. Member of the Indian Councils

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E.
 (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920);
 b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrah
 (1919). " " " "

Genl, B.S. 185



emily C P & Berar He is also a
er of AICC He went to jail three
C D Movement Address Cond's
Rv, C P

KASHINATH SHIRIAM CLE (1906)

Address Jammu Tawi and Srinagar
(Kashmir)

JATAR, JT COLONEL NILKANTH SHIRIAM
(11) (1938) LM & S (Bombay), L.R.C.P.
(London) M.R.C.S. (England) Inspector
General of Prisons C P & Berar & 26th
May 1887 m to Durgabai (died 1921)
2nd Vimala d of Mr B S Dixit of Sangar
(P Educ Poona High School, Wilson
College Bombay and University College
London Received Commission Indian
Medical Service, 1914 served in the
Great War with the Indian Expeditionary
Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1919, awarded the
Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th class
with swords & D.S.O. and mentioned in
dispatches was a prisoner of war in Turkey
after the siege of Kut served with the
Waziristan Field Force 1919-1920 and was
awarded bar to his D.S.O. joined Jail
Department C P & Berar 1922, Inspector
General of Prisons since 1934 Address
Nagpur, C P

JANJIRA H H RABIA SULTANA JEHAN
BEGUM SAHIBA of Janjira She is the

JANJIRA H H LADY KULSUM BEGUM
DOWAGER BEGUM SAHIBA of Janjira b 6th
January 1897 m in 1913 Has only one

JAVIT MOHESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR. JP
and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912
& 28th Oct 1880 m Miss Moore Educ
Fiphinstone and Arvan Education Society
High Schools studied in Arvan, ...

JANANI (HARRISON) VITHALAN M I A
(1 & 4th February 1908) He first ...

JAYAKAR THE RT HONBLE MURTHU
RAMMO MAJLD DILLIC Member
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
London F.R.C. at Bombay University
practised as a barrister in Bombay High
Court elected



Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee Member Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper Appointed Judge of the Federal Court India from October 1947 Appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January 1933 Publications Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924 Address Winter Road Malabar Hill Bombay

Organised Indian Progressive Group 1936, and its present Chairman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sir J J Poree Benevolent Institution Sir J J

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PASTOR, B.A., B.L.
6 Aug 1861 Educ at Rajahmundry and Madras Served in Rev Deptt in Presidency and retd as 1st Grade Collr, 1917, acted as Presidency for three years Ex Member, Legislative Assembly Publications A definitive Telugu and several articles literature, history and archaeology

JAYATILAKA SIR DON BARN B.A.
M.A. (Oxon) Barr at Law (Lincoln Knight Bachelor (1912) Minister of Affairs and leader of the State (Ceylon) 6 13th Feb 1888 m Batuvantulawe (d 1929) F.R.S. Lanka Oriental College Kelaniya College Colombo Jesus College Oxford

VAN MERRIDITH, CIE (1936)
Commissioner Delhi 6 2nd

Colombo
J.P. 1919 - 1920

Delhi

DRY CIE (1939) M.A.
President of the

OF SRI SRI SRI
of late Maharaja
1920 and late
adevi 6 23

Sri Sri Sri Heeralal Pattamaharani of
Patna State Educ. Privately succeeded to
the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931 first landed
zamindar in the Orissa owning abt.
14 000 square miles Publications
of several works in Sanskrit Oriya &
Telugu Address Fort Jeypore Muz. &
District

JHA GANGANATHA MA B Litt (All
1910) LL.D (Allahabad Univ
D Litt. (Benares Hindu Univ)

1930, President Muslim League	Member
Central Legislative Assembly	Address
Malabar Hill Bombay	

JOLLY MAJOR GENERAL CORPUS CRIST

JHAVELI KRISHNAL MOHANLAL DIWAN
BAMARU (1909) M A LL B J I
Some time officiating Judge High
Court. (Retired) Chief Judge Court of



(1911)	Judge	Court of
Small	Causes,	Bombay
(1924)	Dee)	Judicial
Adviser	Palanpur	State
(1929)	b	Deccan
1868	m 1868	Educ
Surat	French	Thavdnagar
Bombay	Il 4	(First
(Law Honours)	English	
Persian)	(1898)	Carr
Shankar	(old)	Medallist
Perry	Prjreman	of Juris

Butler Institute of Public Health, Bangalore
1927-1933 Director of Public Health, Burma
1933-1938 Director General, India

JIND HILL FARRAND-BILBRAND LASSMILL
STEVEN PATRICK LEE LEMUE 1001 E 10TH AVE
MARIETTA NIK HANSEN NIK H. LAJUNGA
MARADET 411 9TH 100 11 100 12 8
1970 x 1947 Address Sanger Jind State
Dunlap

JINSAH MAHOMED Ali Faraj Law & Co
Inc 150 W of Sir Dunshaw Bldg (2)
Fdn Kara Khan in England formed as
Advocate to runy high court 1905
Secretary to Pakistan Nauraj 1906
Member Imperial Leg Council 1910
President Muslim League (special session
1912). Attended Round Table conference

John and Margaret French, Kent, one of the Million Trained as Mechanical and Mining Engineer served Mining Engineer in India 1905-1908. Founded Empire Engineering Co. (Company) 1914 British India Corporation, 1919-1924. Founded (Company) Chemical Works Malabar War, Malabar Horse Breeding. Many other



1. 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625,

ery & Yoga Address Asghat
City & Narendranagar, Tehri Garhwa

SIR MAHENDRANATH IMAMRU, B.A.,
Khan Sahib (1016) Khan Bahadur

Canopore.

OSHI SIR MORARJI VISHVANATH, At
K.C.I.E. B.A., LL.B. 1861 Educ. Dec
can Coll., Poona and Fiphinstone Coll.
Bombay Practised as Advocate in Judicial
Commr. a Court in Barar from 1884-1928
Home Member C.P. Govt. 1920-21 Presi-
dent, All India Liberal Federation 1925,
Chairman Age of Consent Committee 1929-30
Advocate, Nagpur High Court Address
Nagpur C.P.

OSHI NARAYAN MALHAR B.A. M.L.A. J.P.
6 June 1879 Educ. Poona New English
School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private
schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years
Joined Servants of India Soc. 1909, Sec.
Bombay Social Service League since 1911
and Sec. Bombay Press Social Reform
Assoc. 1917-1929 Sec. W. India Nat.
Liberal Assoc. 1919-1929 Genl. Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress 1935-36
Deputy Member of the Governing body of
the I.L.O. 1922-1933 Kaiser-i-Hind Silver
Medal (1919) Member Bombay Municipal
Corpn., 1919-1923 Nominated Member of
the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again
in 1924-1927 and 1931 and 1934 to repre-

UNG, JAGAT PRAKASH BIR BAHADUR RANA
Home Minister Tehri Garhwal State 6 on
30th December 1884 Son of His Excellency
Commanding General Run Bir Jung Bahadur



Rana of Nepal Educ.
at Queen's College Benares
came to India with his
father during a rebellion
in 1886 and settled up at
Benares, held the post of
Private Secretary to His
Highness Maharaja Deb
Shumshere Jung Bahadur
Rana Ex Prime Minister
of Nepal for about 4
years. Joined Tehri
Garhwal State Service in

November 1925 as Private Secretary Military
Secretary, Home Secretary, Director of Public
Instruction, Accountant-in-Chief, Chief Secre-
tary, General Minister. Has travelled over
the Continent in 1926-27. Recreation, Art of

KALP NARAN GOVIND Retired Professor
Ferguson College 6 1876 Educ. New
English School and Ferguson Coll. Poona
Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona
as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Lon-
don Univ. for five years since 1919 Prof.
of History and Economics Ferguson

Throne, 3 Dec 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration) Address Archbishop's House
Ernakulam Cochin State

1904

KAMAT, HALAKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A. LL.B.
Chant d 21 March, 1871 Educ Deccan
Coll m Cochin

B.A., LL.D.
d 17 July
of 1904
The Mahr
joined the
U.I. CIVIL SERVICE ON 1891 as
Munsiff acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907,
appointed Asst Sessions Judge 1908 acted
as District and Sessions Judge, appointed
Additional Judicial Commissioner Oudh
July 1912, acted as Judge of Allahabad
High Court in 1920 and subsequent years
for different periods Promoted Judicial
Magistrate 1920 Appointed

KAMBLI SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA B.A. LL.B.

NDAS B.A. LL.B.
1900 High Court

KANDATHIL MOST REV MAR AUGUSTINE

R. SIR RAJENDRA
at (1937) OBE
March 1881 m d
Mandhata, Rajput
Orissa In 1929,
Cuttack School and
Cuttack Assumed
management of Kanika Raj from Court of
Ward 1902 Conferred with the personal
title of Raja 1910 Member Legislative
Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative
Council at various times, Fellow of Icton
University 1917 to 1919 Title of Raja as
hereditary distinction conferred in 1919
Member of the Committee elected by Bihar
and Orissa Legislative Council to co-operate
with the Simon Commission 1928 Appointed
Member of the Executive Council of the
Governor of Bihar and Orissa January
1931 and Vice President of the Executive
Council December 1931 to January 1934
Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur
as personal distinction 1934 Member
of the Advisory Council of the Government
of Orissa, 1936 Address Rajkanika Cuttack
Orissa

ANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A.
B.Sc. & 22 Aug 1876 Educ New English
School at Wal and Poona and Fergusson
College Poona Worked as Life Member

Association
(1934-35) Visited Japan on Educational
Mission (1936) Hon. Editor Education
Mission Introductory History of India
in Hindi and Urdu His Sir Sangrah in
4 volumes Sahitya Samiksha Towards a
Better Order Sahitya Samiksha Evolution
of Indian Culture in Hindi and Urdu Kashmir
Hitesa Kull Chitra Hindi School Lucknow

KARANJIA MR. BHARAM NAPOOJI M.C.
(Upper House) J.I. E.C.S. is a leading
businessman and Director of many Joint
Stock Companies in Bombay a prominent
member of the Municipal
Corporation and an Hon.
President Magistrate
Elected Mayor 1913 Mr
Karanjia has worked for
5 years either as
Chairman, Secretary or
Treasurer of various relief
fund Secretaries War
Loan & Food Control
Committees 1914-19
Our Day Fund & People's
Fair 1911 when His



12 Ganesh Wadi Poona 4

KANWAR SAIN RAI BHADUR M.A. Bar at
Law Minister for Justice and Reforms
Jodhpur State F.I.C. at Scotch Mission
High School Sialkot Government College
Lahore Wren's Square and Lincoln's

and Railway Passengers & Tram
Relief Association Silk Merchants

KAPUR KALIDAS M.A. L.T. Head Master

revenue. In regard to goods entering
through Kathiawar Ports he initiated
action being framed at Virangam as a
result of his conference in 1922 with Sir
Blackett the then Finance Member
Government of India. He gave
before the Tariff Board's enquiries

Office of the Episcopal
Archbishop's House

RAMJI KR (1900)
1875, s of Dyramp
and Stock Broker
High School Wil-
ent Law School
the High Court
ditional Judge of
Advocate General
120, Malabar H R

KAMAT, BALAKRISHNA SITARAM, B A Mer
chant. & 21 March 1871 Educ Deccan

1922 1935 Address
Bombay

1922 1935 Address
Bombay

Road, Poona 5

KAMBI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA B A LL B

DAS RA LL B
Judge High Court
m eldest d of Sir
About eighteen
mbay Lar as so
ide of the High
gh Court Rom
Address 50 Ridge
y

SIR RAJENDRA
(1933) O B E
arch 1881 m d
Wardhata Ruling
Orissa in 1922,
late School and
attack Assumed

KANDATHIL, MOST REV MAR AUGUSTINE

management of Kanika Raj from Court of
Wards 1902 conferred with the personal
title of Raja 1910 Member, Legislative
Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative
Council at various times, Fellow of Patna
University 1917 to 1919 Title of Raja as
hereditary distinction conferred in 1919
Member of the Committee elected to Bihar
and Orissa Legislative Council to co-operate
with the Simon Commission 1928 Appointed
Member of the Executive Council of the
Governor of Bihar and Orissa January
1929 and Vice President of the Executive
Council December 1931 to January 1934
conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur
as personal distinction 1934 Member
of the Advisory Council of the Government
of Orissa 1936 Address Rajkanika Cuttack
Orissa

ANITKAR KESAV RAMCHANDRA MA
BSc. & LL. Aug 1876 Educ New English
School at Wal and Poona and Ferguson
College Poona. Worked as Life Member

KARANJIA MR DEHRAM NAOROGJI MFC
(Apprentice) J. J. L. C. is a leading
business and Director of many Joint
Stock Companies in Bombay a prominent
member of the Municipal
Corporation and Honorary
Fire Officer Magistrate
Elected Mayor 1939 Mr
Karanjia has worked for
15 years earlier as
Chairman of the
Treasurer of the
for the Secretary War
Loan and Food Control
Committee 1914-17
Our Debt and Expenditure
Fairly well when Mrs



KATWAR SAHAI RAJ BAHADUR MA LL. B.
Law Member for Justice and Reform
Jodhpur State Educ at Sethi M. L.
High School Jaipur Government College
Jaipur

KAPUR KALIDAS MA LT Head Master
of Charan Mohan School Lucknow b 11
Apr 189 Educ Govt Jubilee High
School and Canning College Lucknow BA
(1915) LT (1916) and MA (1917) Head
Master since 1917 Representative of UP
Head Masters on the Board of H. S. and Inter
Education (1927-37) President U. P.
Secondary Education Association (1935-36)
Secretary Montessori and Kindergarten
Section of the All Asia Conference (1930)
Convener of the Hindi Committee of the

Government in 1938 before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the

DR. KAILAS NATH, MA LL.D. M.L.
Advocate Allahabad High Court
b June 1887 m Rup Kshori d
ndit Niranjana Nath Kaul of Jodhpur
Barr High School, Jaora (C1)
n Christian College, Lahore, Mult
l College Allahabad Commenced
e in the District Court at Cawnpore
14) and joined the High Court Bar at
bad in 1914. obtained the degree of

KARALI, H H MAHARAJA DUNRAJ SIK BHOM
PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI
K O S I, b 18 June 1866 s 21 August 1927
Address Karaula, Rajputana

1) became Minister of
Agriculture and Development Government
in 1927 and resigned

RAI BAHADUR RAJA PANDIT HARI
AN MA, CSI., C.I.E., b 1849
duo Minister, Patiala Educ Govt
Lahore, Asstt Commr, 1890 Jun
to Financial Commr 1893 97, District
e Lahore, 1897 98 Deputy Commr
g 1898, Settlement Officer Muzaffar
1898 1903, S O, Mianwali 1903-8
Commr 1906 Dy Commr, Muzaffar
1909 09 Dy Commr and Supdt
us Operations Punjab 1910 12, Dy
nr, Montgomery, 1913 Deputy
missioner for Criminal Tribes, 1914
Dy Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919-20

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF see Jammu and
Kashmir Maharaja of

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI Millowner
b 22, Dec. 1894 m Srimati Sardaben
d of Mr Chimanlal Vaidlal Zaver of
Ahmedabad Finc at Gujarat College
Ahmedabad Hon Secy, Ahmedabad Jamine
Relief Committee 1918 19, elected
Vice-President Ahmedabad Millowners
Association 1923 26, elected member
Legislative Assembly as a representative of
the Millowners Association (1923 26)
Nominated as a delegate to the 12th
International Labour Conference at
Geneva 1929 Nominated delegate to the
18th International Labour Conference
1934, Elected President Federation
of Indian Chambers of Commerce and
Industry 1934 35, Elected President
Ahmedabad Millowners Association 1935
and 1936 Consultative Member, British
Indian Trade Delegation to England 1937
one of the leaders and President of the
Jain community in India viz, Sheth Anandji
Kashyap and managing their large religious
trusts Address Banker's Naka Ahmedabad

Patiala

KAY SIR JOSEPH ASPREY, Kt (1927) J.P.,
Managing Director, W H Brady & Co, Ltd,
Member Council of Imperial Agricultural
Research b 20th January 1864 m. 1924
Mildred second d of late J & and R. A
Burnett of Howsley Derbyshire (d. born
17th October 1834) Educ at Bolton,
b. in 1880

President Chamber of Commerce Indian
President 1926, Vice President
Central Cotton Committee 1926 31-32

Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1925, Chairman, Profit Tax (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1925. Address, Wilfrid Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED HIFAZU-LLAH KHAN BANADUR, B.A., LL.B. & 1902 m. 1918. Educ. Jabalpur, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920 to 1924 and 1933 to 1939. Member Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly, 1936 to 1940. Member Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1934. Minister for Forests & Agriculture.

KELKAR, VARUNHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B., 1904 m. 1914.

KHAITAN, D. P., M.L.A., Bengal & Aug. 14, 1935. General Manager of Baria Brothers, Ltd., Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, President of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman of Sugar Enquiry Committee.



city

KRONKHAUSEN, G. W., 1904 m. 1914.



Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration.

SIR SHAFIAT AHMAD Kt (1935), 1st Class B. Sc. and Gold Medalist in History 1914. Litt. D.

1904 Professor of Modern Indian History, Aligarh University, since 1921. Appointed Officiating Member Federal Public Services Commission New Delhi from May 6th 1940 to July 31st 1940 & February 1933 m. Fahmida Khanum Educ. Government High School, Moradabad, University of Dublin B.A., 1st Class Honours in History, 1914 Litt. D. (Dublin), 1914 Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad 1914-1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924 the Reforms Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925 and other Committees in U.P. Muslim delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930-32. Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms 1933. President, All India Muslim Conference 1935. Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference. Member of Federal Structure Sub-Committee and numerous other Sub-Committees. Three Round Table Conferences. Select Committee, Member of Constituent Committee Round Table 1932. Publications: Journal of the Journal of the



History, 1914 Litt. D. (Dublin), 1914 Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad 1914-1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924 the Reforms Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925 and other Committees in U.P. Muslim delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930-32. Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms 1933. President, All India Muslim Conference 1935. Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference. Member of Federal Structure Sub-Committee and numerous other Sub-Committees. Three Round Table Conferences. Select Committee, Member of Constituent Committee Round Table 1932. Publications: Journal of the Journal of the

Published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667 1763, etc Address 31, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

KHIMJI BHAWANJI ARJAN, M.L.A. (Bombay) b July 20 1902 is senior partner of Messrs Arjan Khimji & Co and a Director of the Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd of the Bombay Merchants and



ms Association d for many years rector of the East ortion Association, Represents the on the Bombay ve Assembly ion the Managing ee of the Indian ts Chamber since d represents the er on the

Municipal Corporation He also ted the Chamber for some time Board of Trustees for the Port of He represents the Bombay Legisla ssembly on the Advisory Committee G I P Rly Member All India i Committee, and Treasurer of the Provincial Congress Committee of the Bombay Province Harijan Sangh and besides a Trustee of haritable Trusts Address, Western ouse 7, Sir Iheroosha Mehta Road mbay.

A N. B. A. b 16th February m Balwant Kaur has two sons Graduated from the Prince of Wales College Jammu 1919 Joined Indian Audit & Accounts Dept 1926 Conceived and started a movement in the Punjab for checking abduction of women Organized Punjab Women's Protection League 1933 and was its Secretary for two years Resigned in 1935 A popular writer of books A has also written



Ieshawar

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D.,

KHERR DAL GANGADHAR, B.A., I.L.B. Ex Prime Minister Government of Bombay b 1893, Flee at Wilson College Varjeeewandas Mathaydas Sanskrit Scholar Bihawco Daji Prizeman Dakshina Fellow Enrolled as Vakil 1912 Solicitor 1918 Partner Messrs Manilal Kher Amalal &

at Proprietor
of the Govern
Ltd Lahore
dies Lahore
in 1911
1911 Punjab
proprietor K
ated Imperial
and Industrial
y 1920 with
Member

Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Ex Member N W R Advisory Committee. Editor Publications. Khosla Director 1908-16 and 1925-29. Imperial Coronation Durbar. It is as the War. H.M. King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire. "India and Nazi Menace". Leading Men and Women in India. Indian Banking Year. States Estates and Who's Who and Burma. Editor. Italy. 193-34. Address Post Box 250. Tel. Kloods.

KHUNDEKAR, THE HON. MR JUSTICE
AKHIL B.A. (Cal.) B.A. LL.B. (Cal.)
 Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn
 1918 Judge High Court, Calcutta
 March 1990 m Rose Marcar gr
 of the late Stephen I Aganoor 1st m
 at Isfahan and niece of the late Dr
 Aganoor O.B.E. British Consul at I
 Educ. St. Xavier's College Calcutta
 Peterhouse Cambridge. Lecturer
 Senior Commercial Institutes
 Foot note in the

Road Bombay

Miscellaneous articles. Address Calcutta Club Calcutta

K. KNIGHT HENRY FOLEY B.A. (Cantab)
 I.C.S. C.I.E. (1936) Adviser to H.E. The
 Governor of Bombay 6 19th January
 1940 m Jessie Spence d of Sir Robert

KIBE MADHAVRAO VINAYAK Sardar (here)



or Kal
Drama
11 Ka
station
1 India
address

CHITINA DAY
Mysore Narsimha
Isahar 12, 4 Raja
retired member of
of Mysore &
Maharaja's office
inments under the
sore as Comptroller
Financial Secretary, President Mysore State
Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council
Chairman of the Board of Management of the
Mysore Iron Works and Dewar
Basavanahalli, Bangalore City, India

KOTIAWALA MAJOR JOHN
Minister of Communications and
Govt of Ceylon and Major Ceylon
Infantry & 4th April 1904 Educ
College Colombo and Christ's College,
Trichy Address Kandawalla
Lavinia Ceylon and Horton Lodge
Rice Ceylon

KOTHAVALA, PUNOOR DHANJISHAR
LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State & 1.
1880 in Tehsil, & of late Sir K. R.
of Outacmund Educ Rajpipla
School; Elphinstone College Bombay
Government Law College Bombay
Based on the Appellate Side, Bombay
Court from 1912 to 1915 Appointed
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of
pipla, 1916, Nalb Dewan, Rajpipla
Dewan, Nov 1930 Address 1
(Gujarat States Agency)

KOTHAVALA, CAPTAIN JAMSHED DORABHAI,
RIASO, A I R O, J P Director & 100
troller Police Limited &
in 1923 Jer Police M

Trade
ted 1
General
Indian
million
Superin
Ambula
seat 1
Magistra
Delegat
club of



Millaram, Baroda

333 Member of
ommission 1910, President
all Congress 1911 President
Conference, Mysore 1914,
Islam, 143, Brookes Road
(4)

ATAR, Sir Allard Kt
General Malras & May
Jawaharima Educ Malras
Law College, Malras
under the late Justice
Iyer, standing counsel to
Rajas and Zamindars of the
Prov, appointed Advocate
Member of the Legislative

Council : awarded Kaiser Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work 1926 Dewan Bahadur in 1930.

University, Trustee and Member of the

H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIZAN

KUMARAPPA JAGADINAN MOHANDAS MA
(Harvard) STB (Boston) MA PhD
(Columbia), Professor of Social Economy

HOTCHAND b 15th
still a bachelor The only
th Hotchani Nebhandas of
d He is
ord and is
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KURWAI HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB FARWAR
ALI KHAN b 1st December 1901, Suc
2nd Oct 1906 Educ at Daly College
Mayo College and RMC Sandhurst m
to ed of the Nawab of Bhopal and second
m to 2nd d of the Nawab of Mal Address
Kurwai CI

KUSHAL PAL SINGH RAJA BAHADUR MA
FLB, MLA (Central) Raja of Kotla b
Dec 15, 1872 Eldest son of Shriman Thakur
Umrao Singhji Maternal Uncle of H H the
Maharaja of Jaipur
Recognized head of Jadon
Rajputs in U P m
Itani Gopal Kumarji
sunt of Itai-Uddaulah
Raja Bahadur Pancham
Singhji of Pahargarh
Only son Rajkumar
Gajendraji Singh, who
married the younger sister
of H H the Maharaja of
Tripura died on 12th
Dec 1936 Ex Minister



for Education U P Member of Senate of Agra

LAITHWAITE, JOHN GILBERT, CBI (1939)
CIE (1935), Private Secretary to H H
The Viceroy and Secretary to the
Governor General b 5 July 1891 Educ

- LAKHTAR, CHITTOY, THAKORE SAMB** Mansoor
VIRAJUJI KARANSINGJI, b 11 Jan b 21 Feb
 Succeeded father 8 Aug 1921 *Adv* Harris
 Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay th Road
Bombay
Theatre
- LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, Rai S**
 Pleader and Zemindar b 1870 L...
 Srirati Navarani Kumbhar *Edue* at L...
 Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna, a L...
 nominated member of the first Legis

LALAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR b 3 March
 1884 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir
 Nowrojee Pettonji, Vakil CIP
 m. Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Khanna

party being studies in International Law
 and Policy 1908, Industrial Punjab 1911
 various addresses articles reports *Adress*
 Alnagar Harkness Road, Bombay
 Athenaeum 1211 Mall London

A. V. R. (Bombay)

States (English) 1930. "The
Constitutions of the World"
1931 Address Belgium.

LAW, BIMALA CHAKR. One of the
Zemindars of Khulna Bengal,
extensive properties in Calcutta &
1891 Has one son Elnu M.

Institution (Mal
dency College, University)



Sir SYED MA LLH A
er of Calcutta, Bhopal State
1878 M A Akbari Begum
The Bareilly College Bareilly
Central College Allahabad
of Bhopal State in 1901
different posts and received
'Nasirumulk' and 'Motama'
from the State in recognition
of services Address Bhopal

Sir KHAN NAWAB SIR Kh
idu Isha Vagurumulk Tazim

BAL SUREN PATWARDHAN,

with a in
Rajasaheb
saw in and a
due
Rajasaheb
with all the
best and
contribute to



with a happy life happy. On more than

FRACH, THE HON JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED
HENRY) LLOYD KNIGHTED (1935) Chief
Justice, High Court Madras 6 3 Feb

the palace

LINLITHGOW, H E 2ND MARQUESS OF
(cr 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, K T, 1928, P C 1935, G C I E.



1913)
and of
Mary
King
Cairn
Indian
emeral
diamond
of
India

university
of
Oxford
and
after
1911
of

LINLITHGOW, HER EXCELLENCY THE MAR



on behalf of disabled ex-
Service men after the Great
War 1914-1918. Her Ex-
cellency is particularly interested in
Tuberculosis and has been—and still is
connected with the wonderful work done at
the Lapworth Village Settlement for the
Tubercular in England. Her Excellency

DR. CHANDER MAH (Hindi)
Principal and Professor of
the Western Arts College
Philosophy Lecturer
1st Jan 1927 (Hindi)
Prof. Ferguson College
and Delhi University

W. Fton R.M.C. San
n College, Oxford B.A.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
RAJAJI SAHIB of
8 8th June 1910 m
Manharkunverba Sahib,
His Highness Maharaja
Sir Amarsinghji KCSI
Raj State, Kathiawar
ge, Ajmer. Ascended the

10th October 1930. Appointed Lieutenant
in the British Army by H. M. the King
Emperor, June, 1937. Dynastic Salute,
9 guns. Address Lunawada (16 Godhra)

LOTHIAN, THE HONORABLE MR ARTHUR
CUNNINGHAM, CSI CIP Resident for
Rajputana and Chief Commissioner Ajmer
Mewara 8 27th June 1887 m Marv
Helen Macgregor Edin University
Aberdeen, Christ Church Oxford MA (1st
Hons Mathematics) BSc (special distinc-
tion) Entered ICS, 1910. Assistant
Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15. Joined India
Political Department in 1915 and served
subsequently in Central India, Kashmir,
Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputana, Barod
and with the Government of India
Resident at Jaipur 1929-1931. Resident
Mewar and Political Agent Southern
Rajputana States, 1930-31. Resident at
Haroda, 1932-33. Prime Minister, Alwar
President Council of State, Bharatpur
and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana
States, 1933. Resident in Jaipur and in
Western States of Rajputana 1933-34.
Special Management.



and heir of 10th Earl of
Scarborough, 9 9, m. 1922

Academy, Ecole Centrale Technique
and Glasgow University Passed ICS

40 DIVANATE EL.
171 Educ St. 1st
Xavier's College.
Bachel Passed the
Bursar for 3 years
is Judge in 1905
.. 1905 10

and The Ministry
The Diocesan
Jras

MABOMED AKER
Sardar (D.J.)
t, Hubli & 1903
t Hubli Anjuman
educational, social
Mahomedans Ver-
pality for several
Chairman District
1936 Recipient
ver Jubilee Medal
annulation of host
in the 1st year
in India Have No
osite Native General
war

ANAM M.L.C. M.A.
b), B.A. (Hon.)
Principal and

Ferguson College
& 27 Nov 1904

d of Mr H. P.
R. P. Laxmipete

Satara, Ferguson
College, Cambridge

(Second Sanskrit
examination 1st
ent to England as

olar, returned to
Principal, Ferguson
on Fellow of the

re Bangalore and
stitute of Science

ommunion, 1902
1917 elected Dean

Komilay University
sons in Honorary
ices of Indian Uni-

n of Modern Asia
y of Curves and
mathematical
to theory of
published in the
Society, London.

MAHMOOD SCHAMMAD, SAHIB BANADUR, MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER b on 18th Dec 1898 in Bombay e at St Xavier's College Bombay m on 11th July 1914 Kulsumbi two sons and three daughters Member of Committee, Foreign Board of Trade Kobe Japan 1918 19 President Indian Trade Association 1921



Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925, Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Confec & Kanara in 1926 Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee,

b Kanara

MAHMUD, DR SYED, PH D (Germany) Barrister at Law b 1889 m niere of the late Mr Mazharul Haque In 1915 Educ Allahah, Cambridge and Germany General Secretary All India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936 Education and Development Minister in Bihar 1937 39 Publications Khilafat and England and A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction Address Patna

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH) Premier Muslim Estate in British India MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN K B Raja of b 5th November 1914 m in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bithra Succession 23rd May 1931 Educ In La Martinier College Lucknow

MAHMUD, GULAMALI SHER is one of the most influential supporters of the Muslim League and is at the head of the movement of the Muslim young men and students also a recognised Muslim leader Address Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh Lucknow Galloway House Naini Tal, The Qila, Mahmudabad (Oudh)

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED FRANK, D.S.O. (1918), Indian Army (retired), on staff of MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BHANICK SUNDAR SINGH, Kt (1926), C.I.E. (1920)

Revenue, Government of Punjab
b 1872; m grand-daughter of
Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of
atjala State) Educ: Punjab Univ
1 Government College, Lahore
10 Secretary of the Khalsa Coll
or 11 years and Hon Secretary
a Diwan, a representative body
from its inception in 1902 to 19
20, Jubilee Medal 1935 Address


DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Deput



S. C. B. Coms (Hons) (Hon)
don) F.C.S. (Lond) Manager
Co-operative Insurance Societ
Ltd, at Bombay
3rd Feb 1902 1st
Agent of the Central Nat
of India, Ltd, 11, Hindu
Street Branch Calcutta
was a prominent member of
the Committee of the Na
tional Chamber of
Commerce, Calcutta, for
over two years, at present
prominent member of the
Committee of the India
Merchants' Chamber
(Chamber of Commerce Association)



GATTENDRA CHANDRA MA (Cal).
 (Tab), Mathematical Tripos
 Pensioner & 25th February,
 Kharanprabha Gupta, India



nection with the Congress
 non-co-operation move-
 ment. Was first elected to
 the Central Legislature in
 1923 and was re-elected
 in 1930 and 1936

Was the General Secretary of the Independent
 Congress Party in 1926 and of the All India



MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA SIR CHURA

m Joan Mary Beecroft Educ Wellington
and Wadham College, Oxford Entered
1905, served as Collector Commis
and Member Board of Revenue
Lucknow, U P

Adams

MANOHAR LAL, THE HONBLE MR, MA

RUSTON PESTOVJI, MA JP
b 23rd Sept 1876 Vice Chancellor, Bombay
University, Fellow, Liphinstone College
1897 and 1898, Fellow of the Institute
of Bankers, Trustee,
Prince of Wales Museum,
N M Wadia Charities,



MAN SINGH BA RAY BANAIK (1917)
& B1 (1912) Member Public Service Com

MASON LAURANCE, BA (Oxon) Diploma of
Forestry, Oxford, (11) (1911) O B L
(Military) (1917) M C (1916) Croix de
Guerre (Belges) 1915 Inspector General of
Forests and President Forest Research
Institute Indira Dun U P, b 17-8-86
m Marjory Menella Jolly Educ Clarier
house, 111st Church Oxford Joined the
Indian Forest Service 1910 On Military

MARSH LEROY WILLIAM BA (Oxon) (11)
(1922) (M1 (1912) Adviser to the Governor,
United Provinces b 14th October, 1881,

MATHUR RICHARD B Met. Technics Direc
tor, Tata Iron and Steel Co b 19th
Sept 1886 Educ Royal Grammar
School Sheffield Univ of Sheffield,
Mappin Medalist 1906 Metallurgist Ormby
Iron Works Middlesbrough, 1907 1911

By Dir., Metallurgical Research, War
Office Woolwich 1911-1919 and 1926. Member

Cassette of Iran 1944-49 Asst. District
Magt. of Police in charge Nushki District
Baluchistan 1941 Extra Asst. Commissioner
and Magistrate Punjab 1900-1 Personal
Asst. to Chief Commissioner Baluchistan
1912 on special duty with Amir of

MATTHAI **CROFT** **MA** (Canal) Sc.D.
(Canal) 1881 178 118 Indian
Educational Service Professor of Zoology
in the Government College Lahore and in
the University of the Punjab 1913-14
1937 s of late Thomas Matthai m 1914
Mary (d 1911) wid of A. Chanin Bangalore
Educ. Madras University (MA) sometime
Research Student of Emmanuel College
Cambridge Mackinnon Research Student of
the Royal Society 1914-17 Address Lahore
Club Loyal Societies

MATTHAI **JOHN** **BA** **DL** (Madras) B Litt
(Oxon) D Sc (London) CIP Director
General of Commercial Intelligence and
Statistics 6 10 Jan 1886 m Achamma

MAVALANKAR, **THE** **HON** **MR** **GANESH**
VASUDEO **BA** **LLB**, Advocate A B
Speaker Bombay Leg Assembly 6 26th
November 1888 Educ. Rajapur and
Government High Schools Rajapur and
Ahmedabad respectively Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad and Government Law School,
Bombay Started practice in 1913, Secre-
tary Gujarat Sabha 1916 took part in
Kaira No-rent Campaign 1917 Influenza
Relief 1918, Famine Relief 1919 Entered
Ahmedabad Municipality 1919 Suspended
practice in 1921-22 Secretary Gujarat

MAULA **BAKSH** **NAWAB** **MAULA** **BAKSH**
ABDUL **HAQ** **BAKSH** of Batala CIE 1919
6 7th May 188 m son of Haji Mirza
Abbas Kahn CIG British Agent

Khurasan Iran two s
five d Joined
Postal Dept 1880
volunteered for serv
Field Post Master
Khan Sahar Frontier
Manager Dead
Office and Postal
Depot Karachi
Joined Imperial
Public Works
Simsa 188
placed at disposal



1. L. B. J. P. Merchant & Co.
Two daughters and one son
Bombay 1911, 30, President
off's Association, President
Exchange
Indian Mer
Member,
Imperial
Agricultural



SHIRHAN, Nowsheerwan, Aspandiar
M.B.I. B.A., J.P., Fellow of the Royal

1. L. B. J. P. Merchant & Co.

MIHTA, SIA CHUNILAL VISHVENDAS, EL.
C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century
Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Bombay and Provincial Scout Com-
missioner & 12 Jan 1931 m 10
Jasraj Chaudhali Kankodwala Educ
St Xavier College, Bombay, Captain



and one daughter
one of the pioneers in
establishing in London
The Indian Merchants
Chamber of Commerce in
1907 First Indian to
become the member of
several commercial Asso-
ciations in London Fellow
of the Royal Empire
Society and a member of
the Overseas League in

Bombay Government, 1932, 28, 1931, 1931
Indian Merchants Chamber (1931), Address
12, Bala Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.

MIHTA, BHANJIRAJ KORMAJI, L.M. 19
C.I. (1911), Katsrajji and Medal
(1920), Donat of St. John Silver Medal
(1917), Raj Ratna Silver Medal (1918)
(1918), Associate serving Brothers India
at the hands of His Majesty during the
centenary celebrations of St. John Ambulance
Association 1931 Associate Officer of the
Ven Order of St. John 1931 Associate
Commander of St. John 1937 and Maharaja
Gadgaon's Diamond Jubilee Medal 1936,
Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda
& 4 February 1866 m to a cousin

Educ : Sir Cowasji Jehangir Navsari

States. Edits a quarterly named Arogya since 1927. Baroda led Cross French delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1923. Address Lunsford Navsari

MR. H. T. DURGASHANKER KRISHNAHANKER B.A. LL.B., Advocate & 7th April 1927. Shrimati Narmadadevi, Government College

Bank, Seoni, was for a number of years member of A.I.C.C. Congress Party member

MR. H. T. PATEL LAL, s of late Rai Mehta Jannalal, C.I.E. Dewan of Idalpur & 25th February 1908 Educ Government College Ajmer m in 1931 daughter of

MR. H. T. GIRDHARLAL D. RAJ SAK The Jamnagar and Dwarka Rail September 1879 s at Visnagar



bad Joiner Dept in 189 six years Jol & C.I. latter a Junior Clerk Traffic Sup. Office and was out as a man ability, chkd Officer of G.I. and specially despatches, was moted to Supr

1904 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1906 where he served till 1908, Rai Sahab 1931 a great social worker having initiated Co-operative Insti

ment Reports, promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State, also connected with many other institutions

HOMI MANECKJI, KT. (1933) Citizen of Bombay. Banker,



Mills in 1916 Cashwar Mills in 1929 Established Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd. in 1916 British India General Insurance Co. Ltd. in 1919 Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. in 1916 Navsari & S. Co. Ltd. in 1922 and Nask Decolli E. S. Co. Ltd. in 1930, Member Council of State 1930 to 1934 served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931, Represented India on League of Nations 1933 and 1934 Member Central Board of Reserve Bank Employers Representative on International Labour Conference in 1916 Established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd. in 1936 Dhrangvidhra Chemical Works in 1939 Address Warden Road, Bombay

Revenue and Finance Minister Government
of Bombay 1937 Address Ridge Road
Malabar Hill Bombay

MEHTA JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, MA

(Villie Temple) Indian State Service
Chief Minister Banawary State 6 April 1893 m Shrimati Huls Kunt
Mehta (died August 1941) Etc D.A. 11
High School and Government College
School Ajmer Agri College Agri Exams
Christian College and University School of
Law Allahabad and The London School

MEHTA DR JIVRAJ NARAYAN LM & S
(Bomb) MD (Lond) MRCP (Lond)

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MEHTA SIR MANCHHAR VANDHANKAR KT
(1922) C St (1919) MA LL B
July 1868 Educ. Fitzpatrick College
Bombay m. Mrs. Harshad Kumari and
her death again Dhanvanta & s and 7 of
Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law
Lecturer, Baroda College 1891-93 Iriv

Hon. Minister Gwalior from April 1937
Indian States Delegate to the Indian
Round Table Conferences 1930 1931 and
1932 Member Consultative Committee 1930
Indian States Delegate to the Joint Parlia-
mentary Committee on India 1931-32

MEHTA DR. MOHAY SINHA MA LL B
(Allahabad) LL B (Lond) Barrister at Law

FRANKIE RISTOMJI FRCIA
Minister of Income Tax 1930
1931-32 1933-34 1935-36 1937-38
Bombay and London formerly
Professional Accountant and Active
Lecturer in Accounting Hyderabad College
Commerce and Economics, OBE Secretary
and Chief Accountant (City of Bombay)
Improvement Trust Examiner in Accounts
to the City of Bombay officiated as
Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay
1931-32 and 1933-34 and 1935-36
1937-38 and 1939-40 1941-42 1943-44
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METCALFE, SIR HERBERT ABBEY FRANCIS,
B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E. (1936), C.S.I. (1933)
C.I.E. (1929), M.V.O. (1922), Indian Civil
Service (1917-1922), 1st Bangalore

Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore
1st Nov 1917 to 1st June 1922, 1st Comm.

MIAN, ABDUL RAHIM, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Lancaster), Judge
High Court, Lahore b. 22nd June 1889

AJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM

Lahore

MIRZA M. ISMAIL AMIN ALI MULK, SIR,
K.C.I.E. (1936), K.T. (1930) C.I.E. (1924)
O.B.E. (1923), Dewan of Mysore b.
1883 m. Zehinda Begum of Shirazee
family Educ. Wesleyan Mission High
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Mysore, Central College Bangalore, for

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MITRA, PROF SISU



MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL Kt (1928).

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MITTER, RUPNIRA COOMAR MSc M.L.

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MOBERLY, SIR BERTRAND RICHARD Kt (1938). (B. 1900), DSO (1915), Red Cross Commissioner for India and Secretary, Amenities for the Troops Fund & 15th Oct 1977 in India & of late A.C. White Esq of the Union Bank of Australia Ltd. Blue Winchester College Royal Military College Sandhurst Staff College Camberley First Commission in attached 1st for Indian Army, 1st Lieut General Indian Army 1918 served in 14th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion in 12th Frontier Force Rifles, Colonel, 2nd (14th) Battalion 12th Frontier Force Regt

SOHRAH MISHRANWASI Educated in
bay Started life as exhibitor and
man at 17. Successfully conducted
Subodh Theatrical Company for 11 years.
ed Stage Film
pany in 1935

responsible for bringing
Shakespeare on the Indian
Screen Achieved dis
tinction by playing
Hamlet for the first
time on the Indian Screen
Started Minerva Movie
tone in 1938 Produced
'King John' 'Atma
Tarang' 'Khasu Bahadur'
'Meetha Zahar' 'Jallor',
'Vasanti' 'Divorce' and



'Polar' Won

MODY, MR BROJILAL JAGJIVAN. Personal
Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja
Sahab of Dharampur & on the 24th of
February 1888 Educ



at the Alfred High School,
Rajkot Joined the
Government service in
the Western India States
Agency at Rajkot in
1910 Passed the Higher
Standard Examination
Joined Dharampur State
service in the year 1913
Appointed Personal Assis
tant to His Highness the
Maharaja Sahab in 1914
Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee
Medal in the year 1935 Awarded the
Coronation Medal in 1937 Address: Duller
Nivas, Dharampur (Saurat Dist)

MODI **SIR HOKHAMJI PEROSHAW, MA** (1904)
LL.B. (1906) A.D.E. (1935) Advocate High
Court Bombay (1910) & 23rd Sept 1891 m.
Jethal d of Kavasji Padabhai Dubash has
three sons: Rustom (21)
Kavasji (17) and Ishore
(13) Educ. St Xavier's
College Bombay Mem of
Bombay Municipal Cor-
poration since 1913 and Presi-
dent 1923-24 Chairman
Bombay Mill Owners Asso-
ciation 1927 and 1928-34
President Indian Merchant
Chamber 1928 President
Employers Federation of
India since 1933 Mem



See Indian Spotlight - August 1934 p. 10

Bengal 1934 In 1936 awarded the Silver
Jubilee Medal and the Co-operative Medal
Coronation Medal, 1937 Returned
uncontested to the Legislative Assembly,
1936 Member Bengal Board of Waqfs and
the F. B. Railway Advisory Committee
Elected Chairman of the Bogra District
Board 1934 Appointed a member of the
Court of the Dacca University and nominated

ABDUL KHADEM ALI is a grandson of
the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali
Chowdhury K.B. C.I.E. Ex Minister and
Ex Member of the Executive Council Govern-
ment of Bengal & October 19, 1909
The Lalace Bogra, Bengal

ABDAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR
Educ. in Mysore Was a member
representative assembly, Mysore, for
years, and is member of Mysore
a Council for over 16 years, was
President Bangalore City Municipal

MOHAMMAD ELIAZ HASUL KHAN RAJA SIR
K.C.I.E. (1937), Lt. (1932) C.S.I. (1924),
M.L.A. (1937) Talukdar of Jahangirabad
& 28th June 18
School Lucknow
of the District
numerous other
the following
to the Prince of

MOHAMMAD Z
Zafulla Khan
MOHAMMED A



Chairman The Central
Co-operative Bank Nomi-
nated member of the
Bengal Silk Committee
by the Government of

Wart
erculosis,
an,

B.S. (Lond)
Hy (Eng)
(Lond)
perintendent
ildas Tejpai
m Shehra
local Officer,
ackney and
ee, London;
Lecturer on
Bombay,
Bombay,
Health,
Fellow,

MUIR WINGATE WENTZ, LIUT. COL. C.B.E.
(1926) M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer
of the Crown of Roumania 1920, Commander
of the Crown of Belgium 1926, & 12th June
1929 Educ. Haileybury College and the

MUIRHEAD CHARLES ALEXANDER Agent
and General Manager South Indian Railway
& Sept 1888 m Ethel M Muirhead F.R.C.

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon) Bar at Law
ex M.L.C. ex Dy. President U.P. Council
Public Judge Tehri (Garhwal) State High

MUKERJEE SATYA VRATA RAJYA RATNA
(1934) B.A. (Oxon) F.R.S. F.R.S.A.
London permanent Sar Suba now deputed
to the Census as Commissioner for the third
time & 6th February 1867
m Sm Aruna Devi, M.A.
nee Berbaron grand niece



Baroda.

MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH, L.M.S., M.L.A.
& 6th August 1893 Educ. Gorakhpur and
Calcutta. A prominent physician of Gorakhpur
his life was specially
allowed to practice even
when he was in jail in
connection with the
Meerut conspiracy case.
He is also a journalist
and he was closely
connected with *The
Amrita Bazar Patrika*
from 1915 to 1919. He
came into conflict with
the powers that be while
yet a boy in school in 1909
for an article entitled
"Slave Trade in Nepal".
He joined the
Indian National Congress
in 1920 and was
imprisoned in December
1921 under the



MUKERJEE, DHIRENDRA NARAYAN born of
illustrious Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal.
Gave up college career in the Presidency
College to join the non-
cooperation movement
the Indian National
Congress in the year 1921.
Suffered incarceration in
1921 and 1930 movements.
Creation the Hookah
Co. Ltd. is a model to
other firms. He is a
strong supporter of
cotton and sugar
industries.
June 1899 Was
elected uncontested to
the Legislative Assembly in 1937.



Sr. B.A., LL.
Srimati Kallol
Kishore High

Muir Central Coll., Allahabad

missioner of the Calcutta Corporation
1933 Member of the Committee of

MUKERJI MANMATHA NATH SIR
M A (Cal) R L. Paine J
High Court Calcutta 1924 to Oct
6 28th Oct 1874 m dm Sureswar
eldest d of Sir George Doss Banerjee E

to October 1933 Fellow of the Univers
Calcutta President Bengal Sanskrit Ass
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MUKERJI RAI BAHADUR PARESH J
C B E M A (190) Rai Bahadur (1

MULLAN JAL PHIROZSWAN M A F Z S
F R E S Prof of Zoology Director

Bombay Presidency Women's Council 1939. | 1929, and Leader of two deputations 1927

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MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB
C.I.F., M.L.A., Punjab & 2nd January
1940 *Place* Mission High School, Jullun-
der and Government College Lahore
Joined Government Service as Munsiff,
promoted as Extra Assistant Commander,

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O.,
By Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916 1921 (re-
tired) & 18 Dec 1884 Educ. Doveton Prof.

MAHARAJA OF

VEDA SINGHJEE
c. & 5th Feb.
If Maharana
vately educated

B.A. B.L.
t Madras Legi-
s. Varalakshmi
College and
Advocate in 1924.

MUTALIK, N. ANVANDER, B.A. First Class
Sardar of the Deccan & 8 Sept 1878 m
S. Ramakrishna & of Mr. K. Bhiranbi
Educ. at Satara High School and the Deccan
Coll., Poona Member Bombay Legislative

Indian students Congress, 1925
Bombay 4

President, Indian National
Address, Congress House,

fully several hundreds of delivery cases
herself in last 30 years gratis as service
of love. A member of Brahmo
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NAIR, CHETTICK MADHAVAN, THE HON MR
JUSTICE, B.A., Bar at Law Judge, High
Court Madras & 24th Jan 1879 m Sree
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Juhu Bombay

NANAVATI MR ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL,
B CI F P C S, F Com Sc A, F R Econ S
Politl



NALINI BALA CHOUDHURANI & 1881



NANJEE PRANAL DEVERAN Banker
Merchant Broker and Landlord Justice of
the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate
for the City of Bombay. *Legum Magister*
J.D. 1904. *Esq.* *Bar.*

1908-19, Vice-President District Board
1919-20, President District Educational
Council 1922-30 Member, Andhra Univer-
sity Senate, 1926-29. Attended All India
National Congresses since its formation 1907 to 1937.

NARAYANA GAJAPATI RAJU BAHADUR GARU

Chairman Devaran Nanjee Banking
& Ltd. Director The Hindustan Sugar
Mills Ltd. The Hind Cycles Ltd. National

Inam villages and Minor
Inams in the Vizagapatam
and East Godavari
Districts & on 23rd
August 1900 is the 2nd
son of the late Sri Rajah
Vyricheri Virabhadra
Raju Bahadur Garu
Jemindar of Kurupam
Vizagapatam and Sri V.
Lakshmi Narasayamma
Lattamahadevi Garu



is the eldest daughter Sri Chen iramoni
Lattamahadevi garu of the late Narenira
Thiraju Bahadur garu of Basumuttak
two daughters. Educ. at Rajahmundry

Circle Fort Bombay

NARAYAN DEVI SRI GOKUL CHAND

Montgomery Road Lahore

NARASIMHA RAO RAO BAHADUR & V. B.A.
Rao Bahadur, June 1912 & 21st Oct, 1873
Educ. Madras Christian College, enrolled
as a leader in 1893. Municipal Chairman

CHETTY DIWAN
Merchant and Landlord
(1) Member Council of
resident Corporation
924 Ex Member,

Legislative Council Was member,
Body Buffers Bombay, H
tary, Madras Presidency Discha
Aid Society, Provincial V
Presidency Jails Vice-
Special Officer in charge

Aftercare work Bangalore President
 Purasawalkum Permanent Fund Chairman
 Vktouh Pullu Hall Trust Address
 Gopathy Vili, San Thome, Madras

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRANJI B A, LL B

A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's 'Mother
 India' (G A Nateson & Co Madras)
 "Our Trip to America 1933 Address To
 Indian Social Reformer Office, 'Kamakshi
 House' Bandra, Bombay

Mr G A, head of G A
 & Co and Editor The Indian
 25th August 1873 Educator
 Joseph's School

of India
 State, 1923 to 1933 Vile
 on Empire Parliamentary De

NARSINGARI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZAR
 RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR &
 21 September 1909 belongs to Laramar or

NAWAZ DEGAN SHAH Parliament
 and Public Health

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B A (Madras Uni
 versity), 1949, Editor, The Indian Social
 Reformer, Bombay & 24th Sept 1868
 Educ Govt Coll, Kumbakonam, Editor
 Indian Daily Mail, Bombay, 1918, Madras

NAYUDU RAI BAHADUR KOVA SHRIYAS
 Rao B A, LL B (Allahabad) & 2nd May
 1877 m to Lokubai Nayudu Educ
 Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain
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PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar
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NALUDU DIWAN BANADUR VENKATA NARA
YANA (I.L. B.A., B.L. Rao Sahib (1920)
Diwan Bahadur (1923) C.I.F. (1930) Retired
Collector and District Magistrate and Secre

PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA B.Sc.
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ber 1883 m Raj Dulari Kichlu

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MOOY KSHITISH CHANDRA M.L.A., Dewan

IR AHMAD, DR., O.B.E. M.Sc., Ph.D.

thunj State

NEVILLE, BERTIN AYMER CRAMPTON
Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of
India, Calcutta b 7 October 1882 m
1911, Mabel Jess Seales Educ Corrigan
School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal
College of Surgeons, Dublin Five years
with Bank of Ireland Joined Bank o
Bengal in 1906 Address 4, Royal
Road, Allpore, Calcutta and Cudlow
Rustington, Sussex.

NIHAL SINGH, ST Author and Journalist
b May 30 1844 Educ Punjab University,
m to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907, First
contribution to an English newspaper in

NOAD, CHARLES HOMERREY CARDEY BA
(Oxon) Barrister, High Court, Calcutta
b 25 Jan 1880 m Muriel Dorothy Orr
Ewing, 1917 Educ Cheltenham, C C C
Hum. 1st Class
1904, practiced
served in army
14 Sept 1919
L, 1917 1919
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NIHIL THE HON'BLE MR JOHN HARRY
BARCLEY, MA, MC (1917) B C (1937)
Puisne Justice Ceylon, b 27th July 1892
m Nuala nee O Carroll Educ
Fetted and Emmanuel College Cambridge
President Cambridge Union 1914 War
service R Munster Fusiliers 1914 1918
called to Bar Inner Temple
Secretary, High Commis
Baghdad, 1927 33
Uganda 1933 Attorney
Sri Lanka 1936 Puisne Just
1938 Address Supreme C

NIYOGI Mahesh, B.A.

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NIYOGI (London)
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m a school and

MOHAMMED YAKUB, BA LL B
ter at Law b 12th November 1904
M A O College Aligarh
He in 1920 started practice at
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High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays
In 1927 joined the Khilafat Movement after
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In 1921; was member of the Municipal Com

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KUMAR JAGADISH CHANDRA
rd Dec, 1920 Son of late Raja

OGILVIE CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT CBE
(June 1908) R A (1908) 1913 M E (1908)

Lord Canning—where an
august reception of his



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Rt REV HERBERT,
n, 22 March 1871, 3rd
William Pakenham Walsh,
and Clara Jane Ridley



INDIA 1908 1913
Indian Chamber of Com
merce Calcutta 1933 34
President Bihar and
Orissa Industrial Con
ference 1931 Member
Calcutta Port Trust 1937
1938 President Indian

Calcutta 1908 1913

1913 Sita Bai Edw T D High School
Cochin, Maharaja's Coll Ferokeulam, and
Presidency Coll, Madras Professor of Chem
istry S P G College Trichinopoly, 1916
18 Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll,

PALITANA, THAKORE SAKH OF SHRI BAN
PRESIDENT MANSINGH (Gobal Rajput) K C
With a permanent dynastic salute of 9
5 3 April 1900 Invested with full

NIHAL SINGH ST Author and Journalist
b May 30 1884 Educ Punjab University

ROAD, CHARLES HOMERNEY CARTER B
(Oxon) Barrister, High Court, Calcutta
b 20 Jan 1880 m Moriel Dorothy
Ewing 1917 Educ Cheltenham C C
Oxon Scholar 1st Class Lit Hum, 1st Cl
History Called to Bar, 1904, pract
Chancery Bar, 1904 1914, served in an
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Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A F L, 1917 191
Advocate, High Court, Lahore 1919-19
Administrator General and Official Trust
Punjab 1923 1933, Govt Advocate Punjab
1926 1933, Advocate, Original Side, High
Court, Calcutta

India,
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Dehra Dun, U P

NIHILL, THE HON'BLE MR JOHN HARRY
BARCKLEY, M A, M C (1917) h C (1937)
Pulse Justice Ceylon. b 27th July 1892
m Nuala nee O Carroll Educ
Fetsted and Emmanuel College Cambridge
President Cambridge Union 1914 War
service R Munster Fusiliers 1914 1918
called to bar Inner Temp
Secretary, High Criminal
Magistrate 1927 31
Uganda, 1933 Attorney
Ceylon 1936 Pulse Just
1935 Address Supreme C

K C I E (191
3 Hong Kong
139 Kt or 19
India in 191
1, 2 of New
at Khan No
three sons &
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NIHIL, V

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NIHIL, V. D. C. and at
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NIHIL, V. D. C. (London)
Director, T
b 24 Octob
nat School an
Univ of Manchester Schunck Research
Assistant, Univ of Manchester, 1909, B.Sc.
Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive
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1911 13 Physiological Chemist 1913
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1914, war service, Captain, I A B O attach
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Indian Agricultural Service, Agricultural
Chemist to Govt of Madras, 1918 21 Prof
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Tea Research Institute of Ceylon
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Tal Ba

in 1901, was member of the Municipal Committee Beawar for 8 years left for England in 1906 was Vice Chairman of the M. Com. mittee for 3 years, returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court took part in political and social activities in

Vizianagram 1918 19 Asst. Metallurgical Inspector Jamshedpur, 1919 20, Examiner of Patents Calcutta 1921 22 on deputation to H. M. Patent Office London 1923 Controller of Patents and Designs 1924 Address 1 Council House Street Calcutta

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18 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 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3699 3700 3701 3702 3703 3704 3705 3706 3707 3708 3709 3710 3711 3712 3713 3714 3715 3716 3717 3718 3719 3720 3721 3722 3723 3724 3725 3726 3727 3728 3729 3730 3731 3732 3733 3734 3735 3736 3737 3738 3739 3740 3741 3742 3743 3744 3745 3746 3747 3748 3749 3750 3751 3752 3753 3754 3755 3756 3757 3758 3759 3760 3761 3762 3763 3764 3765 3766 3767 3768 3769 3770 3771 3772 3773 3774 3775 3776 3777 3778 3779 3780 3781 3782 3783 3784 3785 3786 3787 3788 3789 3790 3791 3792 3793 3794 3795 3796 3797 3798 3799 3800 3801 3802 3803 3804 3805 3806 3807 3808 3809 3810 3811 3812 3813 3814 3815 3816 3817 3818 3819 3820 3821 3822 3823 3824 3825 3826 3827 3828 3829 3830 3831 3832 3833 3834 3835 3836 3837 3838 3839 3840 3841 3842 3843 3844 3845 3846 3847 3848 3849 3850 3851 3852 3853 3854 3855 3856 3857 3858 3859 3860 3861 3862 3863 3864 3865 3866 3867 3868 3869 3870 3871 3872 3873 3874 3875 3876 3877 3878 3879 3880 3881 3882 3883 3884 3885 3886 3887 3888 3889 3890 3891 3892 3893 3894 3895 3896 3897 3898 3899 3900 3901 3902 3903 3904 3905 3906 3907 3908 3909 3910 3911 3912 3913 3914 3915 3916 3917 3918 3919 3920 3921 3922 3923 3924 3925 3926 3927 3928 3929 3930 3931 3932 3933 3934 3935 3936 3937 3938 3939 3940 3941 3942 3943 3944 3945 3946 3947 3948 3949 3950 3951 3952 3953 3954 3955 3956 3957 3958 3959 3960 3961 3962 3963 3964 3965 3966 3967 3968 3969 3970 3971 3972 3973 3974 3975 3976 3977 3978 3979 3980 3981 3982 3983 3984 3985 3986 3987 3988 3989 3990 3991 3992 3993 3994 3995 3996 3997 3998 3999 4000 4001 4002 4003 4004 4005 4006 4007 4008 4009 4010 4011 4012 4013 4014 4015 4016 4017 4018 4019 4020 4021 4022 4023 4024 4025 4026 4027 4028 4029 4030 4031 4032 4033 4034 4035 4036 4037 4038 4039 4040 4041 4042 4043 4044 4045 4046 4047 4048 4049 4050 4051 4052 4053 4054 4055 4056 4057 4058 4059 4060 4061 4062 4063 4064 4065 4066 4067 4068 4069 4070 4071 4072 4073 4074 4075 4076 4077 4078 4079 4080 4081 4082 4083 4084 4085 4086 4087 4088 4089 4090 4091 4092 4093 4094 4095 4096 4097 4098 4099 4100 4101 4102 4103 4104 4105 4106 4107 4108 4109 4110 4111 4112 4113 4114 4115 4116 4117 4118 4119 4120 4121 4122 4123 4124 4125 4126 4127 4128 4129 4130 4131 4132 4133 4134 4135 4136 4137 4138 4139 4140 4141 4142 4143 4144 4145 4146 4147 4148 4149 4150 4151 4152 4153 4154 4155 4156 4157 4158 4159 4160 4161 4162 4163 4164 4165 4166 4167 4168 4169 4170 4171 4172 4173 4174 4175 4176 4177 4178 4179 4180 4181 4182 4183 4184 4185 4186 4187 4188 4189 4190 4191 4192 4193 4194 4195 4196 4197 4198 4199 4200 4201 4202 4203 4204 4205 4206 4207 4208 4209 4210 4211 4212 4213 4214 4215 4216 4217 4218 4219 4220 4221 4222 4223 4224 4225 4226 4227 4228 4229 4230 4231 4232 4233 4234 4235 4236 4237 4238 4239 4240 4241 4242 4243 4244 4245 4246 4247 4248 4249 4250 4251 4252 4253 4254 4255 4256 4257 4258 4259 4260 4261 4262 4263 4264 4265 4

27th Nov 1919 A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council Address Palitana

resigned owing to ill health was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate

College Dhule 6 to July 1934 1 to Indira d of S A Babus Esq Solicitor High Court Poona Educ Elphinstone College Bombay and School of Economics Univ of London



Address Lanark Hall Rundell Vejer Madras

worked as Jun John Simon



September 1930 and Dewan in 1932 while Government of India held for 1934

studies in the U. K., 1904, St John's College

BRANJY, RAGUNATH PRASAD
M.A. (Cantab), B.Sc. (Bombay
(Calcutta) b. Murdi, 18th Fe
Edue Maratha H. S., Bombay; F
Coll Poona St John's Coll, Ca
(Fell), Paris and Göttingen.
India scholar, bracketed Senior
at Cambridge, 1899, Principal
of Math, Ferguson Coll, Poona
Hon. Associate of the Rational

Department of the Government of India
(1932) Temporary Member, Governor-
General's Executive Council, 1932 Address
India Office, White Hall, London

PARSONS LT COL SIR ARTHUR EDWARD
BROADBENT, K C I E cr 1938, C B E 1927.



Grindlay & Co, London.

AMBASSADOR

AMBASSADOR, BOMBAY (1930)

PATEL, VALLABHSHAI JHAVERIBHAI Bar at

Bombay Government, November 1, 1930

day

PATIL, LAXMANRAO MADHAVRAO B A
LL B, Ex Minister for Local Self Govern-
ment, Government of Bombay & 16th
July 1907, as Mha Urmilabai d of Major
R S Chavan Baroda, Educ Sangamner
High School Deccan College Poona Ahiha
pur Law College Participated in the C. D.

ADMR SIR ANNEP PARIKSH
1924); K C I L (1925
kll, Ganjam, landholder
Madras Legislative Coun-
7, connected with the wep
Government Institutions
ver a quarter of a century

Minister of Education, Public Works as
Felix 1921-27 President, All Parties Con-
ference, Delhi, 1930, President, South Indi
Liberal Confederation 1907, President as
Leader of All Indian Committee of Justice
Party (Non Brahmin) Delegate to Round
Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932
also Delegate to England to co-operate
with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on
Indian Reforms, 1933 Delegate to the
League of Nations Geneva, 1931 Member of
Council of State (Central) from 1937 Public
tions, Rural Economics, A Study of Rural
Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies
in Local Self Government. Address, Anant
Nag, Hoysapettah Madras.

PARRY Miss Bessie M A Litterateur
 Educ Queen Mary High School and St
 Xavier's College, Bombay. M A Columbia
 University Visited Eng
 land every year since
 1924 Presented at Their
 Majesties Court 1924
 received by President
 Coolidge (1924) by Pope
 Pius XI (1926) by Signor
 Mussolini by the Shah of



Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen
 Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince
 and Crown Princess of Italy (March
 April 1917), by Herr Hitler King Leopold
 and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium King
 George of Greece and King Farouk of
 Egypt (Aug Sept 1937) by President
 Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq

and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug Sept 1937
 by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King

Bombay

(Bombay),
 (Bombay)
 of the Par
 ency Magte

1900 F.R.C.S. Grant Medical College of
 Bombay Rotunda Hospital of Dublin and
 London Hospital stayed for Middlesex

(1934), by President Kemal Ataturk King

1934 Jan
 shir

went through all grades of the City C.I.D. Was promoted to Indian Police Service in 1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Special Branch of the

constructive Congress programmes of plan and the law. He was on the Executive Co



been a stalwart supporter of the Indian National Congress in his district and has identified himself in all Congress activities such as the non-

cooperation movement, the picketing of foreign liquor and cloth shops, and the

Mortgage
Delegate
League
Balvant

PADHAN

WISHWANATH, Ix M.L.C., J.P. B.A.
LL.B., Advocate (O'G) Vice-President
Randra Municipality and a Member of the

Traffic Advisory Com-
mittee for Salsette
m Chhotubai youngest
daughter of Sunderrao
Govindrao Javakar One
daughter and two sons
Educ St. Xavier's College
and Government Law
Class Bombay A dele-
gate to the Surat Madras
and Bombay Congress
In the 1915 Congress in
Bombay presided over

by the late Lord
Sinha he was a Member of

PRASAD, KUNWAR SIB JAGDISH, KC & I
(1937) Kt (1933) CSI (1931) CIL
(1923) OBI (1919), MA (Oxon)
b Jan 17 1860

April 1933 Home Member to U.P.
Government 1933 Member Viceroy's
Executive Council 1st April 1935 to 1940
Address Raj's Jil Khen Das Bahadurs
House Diwankabazaar Moradabad U.P.

PRASAD RAJENDEA MA M.L. LL.D.
(Allahabad Univ) b 3 Dec 1884 Educ
Presidency College Calcutta Vakil High
Court till 1920 Professor Univ Law
College Calcutta 1916

PRASAD DR JWALA MA Ph.D. (Cantab)
King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and

Jubbulpore

PRATER STANLEY HENRY M.A. J.P.,
C.M.Z. Curator Bombay Natural History
Society b 12th March 1890 m Emma
Elizabeth Sturman Educ St Mary's
Bombay Joined the Bombay Natural
History Society as Assistant in 1917 elected
Corresponding Member of the Zoological
Society of London in 1922 Joint Editor of
the Journal of the Bombay Natural History
Society since 1921 sent on deputation to
Great Britain in 1922 and to the U.S.
States and Germany in 1926 to study the
technique and methods of popular edu-
Trustee of the Prince of Wales

PRASAD JAGAT MA, B.Sc., C.I.F. (1934)
accountant General and Financial Adviser
to His Highness's Government, Jammu and
Cachmir b 16th May, 1879, Educ Muir
Central College, (now University College),

in Punjab &
the Commis-
sioner the Jaw
deputed as
dia at the re-
tions at Gener-
member of the
ernment of
co Commis-
he Secretary of
iber 1932;
Governor
1939 to 1941
The
(In Ench
Address

St (1931) M.
Professor of
University of
of Philosophy
r of the In-
tellectual Co

FRENCHAND SIE KIKAPHAH Kr (1931)
Financier, & April 1 1943 m Lady Lilv
Educ at Bombay Member Legislative
Assembly from January 1927 to September

operation 1931 39 & 5th Sept 1888 Etc.
at the Madras Christian College, For some time
Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College
Madras Mysore University Lpton Lecturer
Comparative Religion, Manchester College
Oxford Hibbert Lecturer, 1922-1929 Pu-
lications Philosophy of Rabindranath
Tagore The Reign of Religion in Contem-
porary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy in the
Library of Philosophy, Philosophy of the
Upanishads, The Hindu View of Life, The
Religion we need, Kalki or the Future of
Civilisation, "East and West in Religion"
An Idealist View of Life "Eastern Religions
and Western Thought" article in the
Philosophy in Encyclopedia Britannica,
and several others on Philosophy and Religion
in Mind International Journal of Ethics
Hibbert Journal, etc Address University
Calcutta

See Kr (1927)

Louise ALA JULIA A. MA
contributor to the Nineteenth Century,
The Times and The Pall Mall Gazette
holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee
Medal First elected to Bombay Comm J
1909, appointed Minister Bombay Govern-
ment in June 1924 and re-appointed
Minister Bombay Government in Nov 1929.
resigned in 1932 Had the honour of seeing
Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Her
final instant studies and publishing an account
of the same in an article in the Strand Magazine
in 1902 by Her Majesty's special permission
in recognition of the Turkish Order of the
Medjidie and Knight of the Order of the Rising
Sun and the Sun of Persia Address 2
Canehillin 11001, London

RAGHAVINDRA RAO J. Barrister at Law
Librarian to the Secretary of State for India
(1913) J. R. Mysore and Nilgiris, 1904-1905
stood as lawyer in Nilgiris & President
provincial Congress Commisioner of the
Mysore Party, Mysore Minister, C P

known Muslim

LAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUL MAJID, M.A., LL.D.,

to join the tariff board conducted the following inquiries as Member and President of the Indian Tariff Board, from 1930 to 1933—Indian Sugar Industry 1930 and 1937 (1937 Special Sugar Board), Indian Paper Industry, 1931 and 1936 (1936 as President).

A. C. W. J. J. J.

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM C.I.E., B.A.
J.P. Honorary Magistrate, recipient of
Jubilee and Coronation Medals Member
Indian Tariff Board
October 1925
Fazalshah

THE HON MR PRASAD DEV,
Minister for Excise and Forest,
Bengal. Sole proprietor of the
Jampur Raj Estate in the district of
Burdwan 1893 in the Lakhimpur

THE HON MR (Abraham) Jeremy,
J.P., C.S.I. (1934) C.I.E. (1934),
Member of Government of India
13 to 19th March 1902 in 1925,
Mary Kelly, two s. Fdwr Leeds
School and University, Pembroke
Oxford B.A. (1st class Mods and
2nd) John Locke Scholar in Mo
y 1915 joined I.C.S. 1916, se
and Orissa as Assistant Ma.

and Under Secretary till 1922, Customs
Dept Bombay and Calcutta 1922-28,
Commissioner of Income tax Punjab and
N.W.F. 1928-31, Joint Secretary
Commerce Dept, Government of India
1931-34 Member, Central Board
1934, Additional Secretary Finan-
ment 1936 Secretary 1934-39
Secretariat, New Delhi India

July 1936 Retired with grant of a special
Varshasan (annuity for life)—November 1936
Appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State Novem-
ber 1939 Address Partabgarh Rajputana

RAJ KANWAR LALA, MA PC

1911-14 India

1883
Mt Madras

C. B. A. BL
nt of Madras
- Madras District

Orissa

RAJA TIRHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS MA

Chats Behind Bars also written a Prohibition Manual containing all about the drink and drug problem in India Address
Rasulullah Road Tirugurayanagar Madras

the privilege of a seat on the Ghazala in

AJAN DR T S SONDARA MRCS
LRCP (London) 1911 6 August 1880
Fdie St Joseph's College Trichinopoly
Medical College and Medical School Madras
Middlesex Hospital London Government

CHANDRA MA (Punjab) BA
nab) MBE (1913) CIE (1933) ICS
1st March 1889 Educ Government

Trichinopoly

LEPLT JANNADAS M FP Eco 9 (Lond)



JP Hon Presidency
Magistrate Government
Contractor Landlord a
keen social worker a
member of various leading
sports and social Clubs
born in November 1904
Educated at Bombay

Address Purshottam
Naras New Queens Road Bombay

Secretary Joint Secretary and Secretary to



Council, 1930-1937, President Nellore

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Pres

Summit of India Insurance Co.,
President Punjab Vinatana Dharma
Babha, General President
Dharma College Managing Committee,
Lahore, Member, Managing Committee,
Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and
Northern India Chamber of Commerce
Lahore Address Lahore.



afterwards joined the
City Court, in 1911
of C. V. R. Sastri, the
Dr. J. N. Jais
Madras, three
Wesleyan High School
Presidency College and
Law College, Madras
joined the Madras Bar
1903, and led the original
side soon afterwards
enrolled specially as
an Advocate, 1923, followed diversity 1912
Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served
on many committees, Member of the Indian
National Congress and was its AD India

8 India.

RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI THANDALLAPALLY
NALLAPA RUTHIA B. I., M.L.A., YAKU,
8 AUG 1900 m. Yamalamma
Christian College, Madras and Law College
Madras Vice President, Taluk Board,



1908, elected as Member U P Legislative

*HANGIR COWASJI

JRNA (See under

Vice-Chancellor

RAY SHIB SHYKHANESWAR KUMAR B.A.
M.L.A., b 4th December 1897 m to
Annapurna Devi d of Rai S N Majumdar
Bahadur of Bhagalpur Educ Central
Hindu College Benares and graduated from
the University of Allahabad Is the eldest

members of Rajshahi Divisional Council by the same body in 1920 1923 and
1929 Elected to the Assembly, 1936
Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal
Legislative Council in 1921 and became
its first elected President in 1925 Has
served on numerous official committees
and has been Vice President of the British
Indian Association, and President Bengal
Hindu Conference Minister Government of
Bengal 1929 Address P O Tahirpur,
District Rajshahi.

RAYA ALI SYED SIR Kt. (1935), C.B.E. (1926)
B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University) b
29 April 1892 Educ Government High
School Moradabad and Mahomedan College
Aligarh

RFFD SIR STANLEY Kt., K.R.L., LL.D.
(Glasgow) M.P. Aylesbury Division,
since 1938 Editor *The Times of India*,
Bombay 1907 1923 b Bristol, 1972 m.
1901 Llan d. of John Humphrey of Bom
bay joined staff, *Times of India*,
Sp Correspondent, *Times of India* and
Chronicle through famine districts
1900, tour of Prince and
in India. 1903-06. Amir's

1907, Persian Gulf, 1907, King and Queen
in 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911

1911 1911 1911 1911 1911 1911

CHARLES KENNETH, CIE (2)
B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Director
Land Records Assam 6 5th May 1908



RICI INFANT COL HENRY JAMES CIE M
M.D. Deputy Assistant Director of Med
Services Southern Command India sin
1917 6 20th October 1814, m LEL
Geoghegan, Educ Torcora and Trini
College Dublin Served European Wa
Lieut R.A.M.C. 1917 (Capt, 1918, L
I.M.N. 1922, Capt, 1923, Major 193
served 1930 N.W.F. (despatches) Addre
15 Mt Plank Lines, Poona

ROFRICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS K
Commander Order of Imperial Russians
St Stanislaus St Anne and St Vladimir
Order

REILLY, SIR (HENRY) D'ARCY (CONVULSION)
Kt, Chief Justice of the High Court of
Mysore 1914 6 15th January 1876
m to Margaret Florence Wilkinson
(1903) Educ Merriant Taylors' School

RYMEDIOS MONSIGNOR JAMES DON B.A.
J.P. (Oct 1911), Dean, Vicariate of Lambay
(1929) (Cathedral St Teresa's Chapel and
Principal St Teresa's High School since
1904 Diocesan Inspector of Schools 192)

ROUGHTON **WOLFE JAMES DA** (Oxon) 1908
CIE. (1932), CSI (1934), ICS, Govt of

1904 started for ...

S. E. DIWAN BANADUR,
(Retd.) Adviser to the
Govt for India, Prof., Ceded

ROWJEE, MAHOMEDBOY IBRAHIMBOY, J P
ex Sheriff of Bombay Chief Vakil to H H
The Aga Khan and President of H H The
Aga Khan's Supreme Council of Bombay
Presidency Born 1900 He is a leading

member of the Ismaili Khoja
Community and comes from
a family wellknown for
its charities. He
is a member of the
Khoja Council in
Bombay which
was chosen as
one of the Ismaili hqs.
in a few years L.
Vice-President and



ROWLAND THE HON'BLE MR
FRANCIS GEORGE DA (Oxford)
Judge High Court Patna b 14th
1881 m to Frances Elizabeth

THOMAS GEORGE ICS,
b 1881 m to Frances Elizabeth

ROXBURGH Thomas James Young DA

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR BHOJ PRASAD SINGH

RUTHNASWAMY MARIADAS DA
MA (Cantab), Barr-at-Law (Glasgow)
(11) (1930) K C S G (1934)
Member Public Services C
1930 b 15th August, 1883;

SAGNIS, RAO BHANPUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO

the fundamental law of India

SACHSE, SIR FREDERIC ALEXANDER,
BA (Cantab), knighted (1938), C S I
(1935), C I E (1930) I C S (retired) & 27

SAILANA, RAJA OF, II H RAJA SIR DILEEP
NINGH BHANPUR, K C I I (1930) & 34
March 1891 Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July
1919 m first to the d o' al H the Ma
death

SADIQ HANAY, S. B A Bar-at Law
Member, Legisl Assembly India, 1923-26
1930-34 Member Punjab Legislative
Assembly 1913 President of Messrs K B
Shukh Gulam Hussain & Co Carpet Manu-
facturers Chairman Amritsar Swaleh
Workers Mills Ltd & 1944 First Govt
College, Lahore and Cray's Inn, London
President, Anjuman Islamiya Amritsar
President Literary Club Amritsar President
Tanzim Orphanage Amritsar, taken active
interest in Moslem education and political
movements. President Punjab and N W F
Province Post Office and I M S Association
1914-25, Presided over All India Moslem
Kashmiri Conference 1924 For several years
Chairman Health and Education Committees
of Amritsar Municipality Address
Amritsar

SAKLATVALA, SONARJI DORABJI, M L A B A

J P, Director, Tata Sons Ltd & March 1879
m Meherbhai d of late
Major Dhirendra I M S
one daughter Educ at
St Xavier's College
Chairman, Bombay Mil-
lowners Association 1924,
Vice-President, Indian
Central Cotton Commit-
tee 1929-30 and 1930-31
lected Member Bom-
bay Legislative Council,
representing Millowners
Association, Ho in bay
(Aug 1934) Now Legi-
lative Assembly Publications: History of
Millowners' Association Bombay Perfection
Stamp Collecting (Member Royal Philatelic
Society of London). Clubs: Wellington
Bombay Presidency Radio, Cricket Club of
India and Hupon Address: Bombay House,
Fort, Bombay.



President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-23, one of the secretaries of the Silver

SALAR JUNG BAHADUR NAWAB
1889 Educ at Nizam College
Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14
Hyderabad, Deccan

SAMBAMURTI THE HON MR B
Madras Legislative Assembly since



SAMICULLAH KHAN, M. B A.
Advocate Vice President Gov

Simla

JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.
 Doychand Scholar D Litt Hon.
 Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great
 Britain (1923); Member of the Indian
 National Congress

SARKAR NAHINI RANJAY M.L.A. Bengal
 Ex Finance Minister Government of Bengal
 General Manager and Director of the
 Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society
 Calcutta was President, Bengal National
 Chamber of Commerce,
 Commissioner of Calcutta
 Port Trust Mayor of
 Calcutta, Councillor of
 Calcutta Corporation;
 Fellow of Calcutta University
 President of the
 Indian Life Officers Association
 and the Federation
 of Indian Chambers of
 Commerce and Industry,
 member of the Board of
 Economic Enquiry Bengal,
 member of the Central
 Jute Committee. Ex M.L.C. of Bengal
 formerly Chief Whip of the (Swara) Party
 member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly
 Secretary All India Congress 1931-32
 Calcutta 1934. Ex Member of the Central
 Industries Bengal, Ex Member of the Central
 Cotton Committee, member of the Executive
 Committee of the Federation of Indian
 Chambers of Commerce and Industry,
 member of the Executive Committee of the
 Indian Federation of India, Ex President
 of the Indian Insurance Institute, President



SARDAR MAHAWADEHAI VIKRANT OMER
 SIAL MUKH SARHARADA SARHAR SARHAR
 DULF JAYI M.L.A. Dewan and Vice
 President Junagadh State Council Member
 of the ruling family of
 Tonk State in Rajasthan
 being a first cousin to the
 present Ruler & on 2nd
 May 1934 at the



Road, Calcutta

SARMA, Sri (RAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA Kt
 or 1936, CIE 1926 Member of the Legis-
 lative Assembly since 1929 & 1890 Educ
 Madras Started life as Sub editor of the
 Bengalee, Calcutta, 1913 left it to join as
 Calcutta Corresp
 of India, 1916,
 1929 and 1934, v
 elated Press as
 in Calcutta, 1920
 and New Empire,
 Liberal News
 Whip, Calcutta
 1934, now Ma
 Recreation Ter
 Indian Street, Cal
 31 Railway, Ma

ganganagar Madras

SASTRI, THE R.
 PC 1921, CH
 Educ at Kuml
 School master,
 Society in 1
 of India Soci
 Madras Legislati
 from Madras Pr
 Council 1916-20 Closely associated with

Lahore

DEWICK CIE (1937) King's

Indian Railway Committee represented

Madras

Appointed Privy Councillor and received
 the freedom of the City of London, 1921
 undertook a tour in the Dominions as the re-
 presentative of Government of India 1922.
 elected Member Council of State 1921
 delivered the Kamah Lectures to the Calcutta
 University on the Rights and Duties of
 Indian Citizenship since published in book
 form High Commissioner for India in South
 Africa, 1929 Member, Royal Commission
 on Labour, 1929, Vice Chancellor Annamalai
 University 1935-40 Address Sivagangam
 Mylapore, Madras

SCHOFIELD ALFRED BSc (Econ) His
 Majesty's Trade Commissioner Calcutta &
 1890 m Gladys 1 canon of A L Hawkes



Son late Finance
 and Chief Secre-
 tary State in India
 Late Arthur
 Member of the
 Stock Exchange
 the former of
 College, Lahore
 College of
 University of
 and Gray's Inn
 M.A. in English
 Economics Univer-
 the Punjab stood first in the
 Examination in English with

SHADI TAL, Rt Hon Sir MA (Punjab)

BEN BRILL (MANILA) (1871) M.A.
 (1st class) LL.B. (1st) National University
 of Calcutta and Incorporated Society
 Member to the Government of India at
 Calcutta and Advocate High Court of Cal-
 cutta as Advocate Ben, & the Presidency

manent Chief Justice, May, 1900 1934
 Elected by Punjab University to the Leg
 Council in 1910 and 1913 Fellow and
 Syndic, Punjab University, Dean Law
 Faculty, Banaras of the Hon'ble Society of

SHANKAR RAO, HATTINGADI, B.A., C.I.E
 (1931), b 29 September 1887 m Uma Bai
 Educ Government College, Mangalore and

sembly, Lahore

SHAHPURA RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGH
 RAJA SAHIB of b 7th March 1876 succeeded
 to gadi in 1932 Permanent salute 9
 guns Address Shahpura (Rajputana)

SHAIKH MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI KHAN
 BAHADUR, Landlord Magistrate Dist Patna,
 Bihar and Orissa Member Legislative
 Assembly, Deputy leader of opposition in
 Behar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League
 Group in Assembly Barh b 1930 m
 Musammat Bibi Mariam un Nisan Educ
 at MAO College Aligarh, U P Was
 Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three
 years and Chairman of the Local Board for
 three years Secretary of the Central Co
 operative Bank Barh Director of the
 Provincial Co-operative Bank Bihar and
 Orissa, Member of the Patna District Board
 Family enjoys the hereditary title of Khan
 from the time of Shah Alam II Moghul
 Emperor and had been granted considerable
 landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and
 infantry The late Ahmed Ali Khan his
 great great grandfather was the Commander
 in-Chief to the Moghul Emperor Besides
 other ancestors were Ministers in the Moghul
 Court and Governors of Bihar during Moghul
 Emperor's time Family helped the British
 Government at the time of Mutiny of 1857,
 Khan Bahadur (1924), Khan Bahadur (1931)
 Address Mahmood Garden, Barh, District,
 Patna, Bihar and Orissa



SHANKAR RAO, HATTINGADI, B.A., C.I.E
 Councilor Indore City, 1937-39
 title of Sahitya Manjhi in 1937
 Lhasian m 1933 by Jagat

The Arja Samaj Golden 1939, Member, Board of the Improvements of the 1939. Also associated with institutions and societies British India Press, Bombay.

SHARMA, PANDIT PRAE J

M.A., ex Minister for
Feb 1873 Educ.
Agra College and Meer
M.A. degree as a private
serving as Reader to th
of Meerut in 1898. JOURNAL & C. MULLIGAN
Bar in 1910 and took LL.B. degree

SHLEPPARD SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London
Correspondent of *The Times* of India &
Bath, Jan. 1880 Educ. Benedictine and
Trinity Coll, Oxford m. 1921, Anne d of the
late J H Carpenter (died 1931) Joined the
staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to

SHARPLEY FORMERLY WILSON BSc, Eng
(For) 1b D, 1 R 91 MILLE MIL

SHASTRI, PRADHU
Litt Hum (Oxon)
(Punjab), Vidya
Vachaspathi (N
Lajpathi College
Munich, Germany

Veterinary Surgeon
Imperial Veterinary
Institute & Co

DR. TUKARAM GOPAL, B.A.
(Wales) & M.A. (Lond) & E.
conl) b November 12, 1899 at
al, d of (1) K. Darchar of Poona
Poona (Merstwyth (Wales) and
demonstrator and Lecturer in
al Economics Agricultural College,
520), sent on study leave by the

Govt of Bombay to England for ...

... to the Govt of India as Marketing Officer from Feb 1933-39 from July 1939 Chief Marketing Officer Bombay Province Bombay, travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India Burma and Baluchistan studying agricultural social economic educational and marketing conditions Correspondent for India International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34) organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economies and its first Secretary (1939) Secretary Bombay Fruit and Vegetables ...

Examiner
B.Sc. (Ag.
Maratha
34), Chai
Poona (I
Committee
Development
Market (C
of some of
from Bor
Studies in
in the B
marketing
farming, cost of production of crops etc
Address Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay

SHEPHERD
Dewan
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Bomb



... national ...

Accompanied the Rajkot to England of being presented to H.M. the late King Emperor on the occasion of a levee at St. James Palace Retired from Rajkot State Service, 1931 The W.I.S. Agency conferred upon him the powers of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot Civil Station Dewan Partabgarh State, Rajputana 1934-1937 Permanent Address Civil Station, Rajkot, Kathiawar, Present Address Ratlam, Central India.

SHUJA UDDIN, KHANAPPA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge) LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) & 27 Sept. 1897 Hon. Prof. English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919;

Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921, Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, Founder and Hon. Secy. Punjab Muslim Educational Conference Lahore since 1922 Member of Council All India Muslim League, Municipal Commissioner Lahore, 1927-1930, Member Bar Council High Court Lahore

... of Law Reporting High Court Lahore ...

... cancelled by ...

... Anderson (15 March 1917)

... married 1912 five sons five daughters. Educ. M.A. ...

The Arya Samaj Golden
1939 Member of the
the Improvements of the
1939 Also associated with
institutions and societies
British India Press Bo

SHARMA PANDIT PRADEEP

M.A. ex Minister for
Feb 183 Ltd
Agra College and Meer
MA degree as a privat
serving as Reader to the
of Meerut in 1898 Jo
Bar in 1910 and took LL.B. degree

SHLEPPARD SAMUEL TOWNSEND London
Correspondent of *The Times of India*
Bath Jan 1880 Educ Bradford and
Trinity Coll Oxford in 1921 and d of the
late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934) Joined the

SHARPLEY FORBES WILKOT B.Sc. Eng.

SHASTRI PRADHU DUTT M.D. (Kiel) B.Sc.
Lit Hum (Oxon) M.A. Lit Hon M.O.L.

SHASTRI PRADHU DUTT M.D. (Kiel) B.Sc.
Lit Hum (Oxon) M.A. Lit Hon M.O.L. (1927)

DR. TUKARAM GOPAL B.A.
D. (Wales) B.S. (Lond) F.R.
Lond) 6 November 1900 m
and of O.S. Director of Poona
Poona Aberystwyth (Wales) and
Demonstrator and Lecturer in
at Economics Agricultural College
530) sent on study leave by the

Govt of Bombay to England for advanced ; Fellow, Punjab Univ since 1917 Member

in the Bombay Deccan several papers on marketing financial and social analysis of farming cost of production of crops etc
Address Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay

STROGAN -



Accompanied the

service 1931 The W I S Agency conferred upon him the powers of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot (Civil Station Dewar Partabgarh State Rajputana 1934 1937)
Permanent Address Civil Station Rajkot Kathiawar Present Address Ratlam Central India.

SILJAUDDIN, KHALIFA M A (Punjab)
B A, LL B (Cambridge) LL D (Dublin)
Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) b 27 Sept 1887 Hon Prof, English Literature, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917 1919.

ALIH KHAN FARIDUDDIN of wall (Attock District), married 1912 five sons five daughters Educ M A O College Aligarh University College London served European War 1914 18 Third Afghan War 1919 with 26th Panjabis First Indian to command a Company on active service Vice-chairman Attock District Board 1st

SIR KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A.

rd), Bar at Law, CIE, Member, U.P.

Assembly, 1937. b. 17 May 1878

Gunwati Maya Das, d. of the late

Bahadur Maya Das of Ferotepur

1b) Educ. Harrow and Ball Coll

Oxford, Bar at Law, Middle Temple

1902 Ent UP ICS. 1904, Asst Sec. to

Govt of India, Dept of Education, 1911 Mar

and Collr of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917, Deputy

Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918, Secy to UP

Govt, 1919, Dy Secretary, Govt of India

Education Dept, 1920-23 Dy Commissioner

Bahraich, 1923, Commissioner Allahabad,

Allahabad

131, Agricul-

s in South

e Council

Legislative

Annual

societies in

in India

in South

ons to the

SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN MAJOR Raja of
Tirna b. 1896 At Mayo College
entered public life 1915 President JointSINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.A. B.L., Member,
Muzaffarpur Educ Muzaffarpur Patna.

of the English School of

at the English School of

at the English School of

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industry and on industry
and ardent believer in
developing all the industrial
prospects of U.P. and the
country His latest acqui-
sitions are Steel, Cardboard
and Plastic Product
Industries and has offices
in Calcutta, Bombay, etc
He is a great philanthropist
and public worker and a
patron of a large number
of social, educational
political and literary institutions Holds a



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SINHA ANCORAN NARAYAN MA B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1917) Minister Bihar Government in charge of Finance L. S. G. and P. W. D. 6 July 1880 Educ. Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta) Professor of History T. N. J. College Bhagalpur (1913-16) enrolled vakil Patna High Court and practised	Hindu Sabha for several years, visited
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SINHA BHUPENDRA NARAYANA RAZA BANARJEE (1918) B.A. (Calcutta) of Nachipur and Zamindar 6 15th Nov 1888 m first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari Educ. Presidency College and University Law College Calcutta 1st class Hon. Magte Trustees of the Indian	Bihar	er 1918 M.A. n.) LL.B. (L.) 1 Oct 1861 s of Thakemoni m one s Bro s y founder and up factory and of the Founders rmiel Medical d Medical (Sub ittaranjan Reva culosis Hospital d 1st Graduate
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SINHA KUMAR GANGANAND MA (1911)	
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SIROHI, H H MAHARAJADHINAJ, MAHARAO
 SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, C CIE,
 KCSI b. Sept 27, 1888 s to the qait,
 April 29, 1900. Address - Sirohi, Rajputana

in Sistan and Kaim 1927 23 Police

Lahore

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P S, KCSI
 1910 CSI, (1912), CIE (1908)
 LL.D, Madras University, 1932 JLD
 Benares Hindu University, 1933, Retd
 Member, Executive Council Madras b 7
 Feb 1864 Educ S P G College Tanjore

SLADF MPAD, CIE (1933), ICS Membe
 Central Board of Revenue, Delhi and
 b 24th January 1894 Educ Hinst
 school Somerset, and University Coller
 London Military Service, 1914 19

SLOAN TERNANT, MA, CSI (1936) CIE
 (1930) Adviser to the Governor India

SMITH PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HAR

MA (Oxon) LES, Principal Rajkuma

SRINIV, CLARENCE PERCIVAL BA (Oxon),
 OBE (1935) Resident Punjab

1914

George V. Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Com



Amritsar and privately
 in Shrimati Wariam haur
 & of S Harbel Singh
 Lals Factory owner
 Jarchanwala 1000
 Director Reserve Bank
 of India (1938) Trustee
 Delhi Improvement Trust
 (1933) Director Delhi
 Cloth & General Mills and
 several other leading

of India Development of Accountancy
 Profess on in India the National Paper

SODHBANS SIRDAR IREM SINGH F.L.
 (Lond) R.A. Lahore b 20th July
 at Gujarkhan Et Raina w (C
 and Hannu Served in army A.L.

Author of A Compendium of
 of Logic Address St Xavier's
 School Road Fort Bombay

SC

SOMJEE THE HONBLE MR JUSTICE
MAROMEDSHOY ALLADINSHOY MA LL B
 Bar-at Law Judge, Bombay High Court
 b 19th Jan 1889, m to Jafco only child
 of late Mr Nowroji Kalkobad Panthakey
 and Mrs Panthakey of Bandra *Five* at
 Elphinstone College Bombay Called to the
 Bar (Middle Temple) Jan 1922 *Yakul*
 Bombay High Court 1916 1920 Advocate
 Bombay High Court 1922 1937 Prof
 Law Government Law College, Bomba
 for 3 years Appointed Judge Bombe
 High Court March 1939 *Address* Gle
 ridge," Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bomba

SUBJECT OF THE COURT THE HONBLE MR J (KOR)

SORABJI, CORNELIA Kakar Hind Gold 1
 class medal (1909) Bar 1st Class (1921)
 Legal Adviser to Purdahmahals, Court
 Wards, Bengal,
 and Consulting
Educ Somervi
 Pemberton's Lir
 Bachelor of C
 Bar-at Law Lir
 ing High Court
 "Sun Bables" (

SORLFI, HERBERT TOWER MA, D Litt
 (1 F (1933)) ICS Chief Sec

Mylapore, Madras

Fisheries of Bombay Presidency
Shah Abdul Latif of Dhol (1910) in
Address Royal Bombay Yacht Club

Series Adviser to Govt in Department of
Indian Medicine and President Central Board
of Indian Medicines Madras. Address
Adyar Madras.

SRINIVASAN KASTURI B.A. Managing
Editor *The Hindu* Madras eldest son of the

GIE (1939)

DIC NDA

ab since 1932

Hugh Stewart

191- Eva d of

RIVASTAVA DR SIK J P KT Dec
Agra D Litt (Lucknow) MSc Tych
Vkt) A M ST AIC M L A son of late
Kunshi Janki Prasad Srivastava Itala and
Landlord Bansl District
Basti b 16th August
1889 m on 2nd Feb
ruary 1907 Kailash



Ballyward Co Down m 191- Eva d of

H F SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER

K C I F I F S

of Bihar b 26th

1888 m 1914

of Crandon Hill

two d Educ

Perlot's School

Edinburgh

Entered in Han

vice 191 and

Asst Magistrate

1914



next of kin
ernment of India Commerce Dept
Member of Council 1932 As Governor
1934 Governor of Bihar 6th Aug
address Governor's Camp Bihar

REV CANON CECIL GEORGE, M A

F R G S (19 J) Chaplain in

1908 April 186 m 1st

Louise Elizabeth and Frances

Cecilia Harrington Educ St Paul's School

London Trinity College Oxford Wells

Theological College Ordained deacon in

1903 and Priest in 1904 Curate in Leeds

Reading and Lancaster Chaplain of

Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment 1

1900 Chaplain of Kashmir since

has traveled extensively in Euro

Africa America Address The

THOMAS JAY MELVILLE (1) M A

STONK THE HON. SIR GILBERT BAR
at Law, Chief Justice Nagpur High Court
b 1886 Educ. Caius Coll., Cambridge.
called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911
Practised at the Common Bar, did consi

D A Q M G Karachi 1919 GSO 2 Karachi
1919, Brig Maj 10th Cav Bde Palestine
1920, Commandt PAVO Cav FF, 1921,
Col 1923 A A G Nor Com, 1923 Com
manter 3rd Meerut Cav Bde 1929, BGS
South Com, 1932, D Q M G, 1933 D A G,
1936 Publications Contributions to
magazines Professional and others Address
Hia, staff House, Peshawar, N W F P

PARAWATI
S. 100, 7, 10/10/19

STOVES FREDERICK, O B I J P M L A
Director L. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay
b October 4 1886 m Sarah Dinson

SUBIDAR MANT, P A (Bombay), B.A.
Fellow of the Elphinstone College B.A.

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M A

Dublin, Edinburgh and London Deputy
President, Bengal Legislative Council 1924,
Leader, Indian Delegation British Empire
University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931,
Commanding Officer, Calcutta University
Corps, Associate Commander of the Order
of St. John, Organising Member Indian

occurrence of the Bank Myna (*Acrida
theres glauclina*) near Madras, Bombay
Natural History Society Journal XXIII
Note on Trygon kuhlii Mull and Henle,
Records of the Indian Mus Vol 2, Note
on the Breeding of *chiloscyllium griseum*

Sur, London.

BRAWARDY, SIR ZAHABUR RAHIM
LAHID, M.A., B.L. Lt., Bar-at-Law, Presi-
dent, Railway Rates Advisory Committee
Government of India, late Judge Calcutta
High Court, b 1870 Educ. Dacca and
Calcutta Address 3, Wellesley 1st Lane
Calcutta

KTHANEAR, VISHNU SITARAM M.A.
Cantab), Ph.D. (Berlin) *Atahabharata*
epos, Akasir Hind Medalist b 4th May
1897

SURVE, DADASAHU APPASAHU RAO
RAHABUR (1934), Prime Minister of
Kolhapur b 7th February 1903

Research Institute Poona

AIMAN, THE HONBLE SIR SHAH
CHAMRAD Lt (10-2) M.A. (Cantab)
L.D. (Dullin and Aligarh) D.Sc.

SYID ABUL AAS Zamindar b 27th Sept
1880 in Bhl Noori Aysha Educ. Govt

League unanimously elected President
Bihar Provincial Muslim League in 1926 joined
Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord
Hardinge in 1914 elected Member of Aligarh
Muslim University Assocn 1914 elected
Vice-President of Bihar Students Assocn

DARA RAJ DEWAN RAHABUR DR B

STON L, THE HON SIR GILBERT Bar
at Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court
b 1886 Educ Carn Coll Cambridge,
called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911
practised at the Common Bar did consi

D A Q M G Karachi 1919 GSO 2 Karachi
1919, Brig Maj 10th Cav Lde Peshawar
1920, Commndt PAVO Cav FF, 1921
Col 1923 A A G Nor Com, 1924, Com
mander 3rd Meerut Cav Pde, 1925 DGS
Sunder 3rd Meerut Cav Pde, 1925 DGS

STOW, VINCENT ALBNEY STEWART, M A
(Oxon) C I F (1934) Literas Humanae
informe (1908) (T. 1921) (T. 1921) (T. 1921)

MAINT P A (Bombay) Daktar
of the Elphinstone College B Sc
London, first class honours in Public
Banking and Currency, Barrister
Gray's Inn 1912 Educ New
High School, Bombay, First in Matric from
the School Elphinstone College, Bombay
Scholar & prizeman London
Honours London University
ton Gray's Inn Lecturer in
Bombay University, Professor of
Lecturer University, Examiner
Bombay and Calcutta Partner
Co., gave evidence on behalf
Commercial Community before
Smith Committee wrote
report on Back Bay
scheme and also on Howme
ber Indian Central Banking
nittee Official Adviser on
dinal finance to various Indian
United Member Municipal
mbay, (1930), Wrote separate
rt on the Indian Central
try Committee, 1931, Vice
in Merchants Chamber 1932
resident, Indian Merchants
Financial Adviser to the
since 1936 1930 Member
ve Assembly 1937 Address
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SIR HANSLEY KT (1932).
P. O B I (1927) Kaiser
at Class (1930), J M A, M D,
I, Hon LL D (Lond) D & C
ver to the Secretary of State
Dacca 17 Nov 1884, s of
ulth el Obdilly Sulrawardy
Madras, Dacca College
College Post graduate

occurrence of the Bank Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) near Madras Bombay Natural History Society Journal XIII
Note on *Trigon kuhlii* Mull and Henle

Once London.

Madras

DADASAHEB APPASAHEB RAO
(1934) Prime Minister of
Kolhapur b 7th February, 1903

KETHANKAR VISHNU SITARAM MA
(Cantab) Ph D (Berlin) *Mahabharata*
d 1947 b 4th May 1907

Oriental Research Institute Poona

LALMAN THE HONBLE SIR SHAH
CHAMMAS Kt (1909) MA (Cantab)
LLD (Dublin and Allahabad)
Allahabad Barrister-at Law J 1 Federal
Court b 3 Feb 1886 m Maqbool Hatin
Islamabad Educ Muir Central College
Allahabad Chritia College Cantab
Trinity College Dublin b 17th Middle

SAID AHMED WAS Zamindar b 20th Sept
1880 m Bibi Noor Ayesha Educ Govt

League unanimously elected President
Bihar Provincial Muslim League in 1946 joined
Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord

ADARA RAJ DEWAN RAHATUL ISLAM

SYPD AMJAD ALI DA (Hons) OBE,
M.L.A., Punjab Educ at Government
College Lahore and the Middle Temple
London Graduated 1927 Went to
England in 1931 and worked as Hon
Joint Secretary of the
Muslim Delegation and
Hon Publicity Officer of
the Round Table Con
ference Was elected
Secretary of the All
India Muslim Youth
League Went to England
again and worked as
Hon Secretary of the
Muslim Delegation to the
Round Table Conference



Shia Mohammedan community and First
Class Sardar of the
Deccan 51st Incumbent
of the exalted office of
Dalul Mitlag which has



SYEDNA TAJER SAJJEDIN SAHIB Jir
Hosayyeh MARIAR (Mulla) Sahib) 5 5th
August 1888 Mkt Lontiff of Jawood Bolra

Litt (Calcutta Dacca and Benares Hindu
University) 1st and 1st Maywright Four ter
of School at 81 1st Hikat Bolpur 1 1
with has become a Centre of Inter

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Nagpur C P
 TANNAN, MOUNTAIN LAL, M. COM (

Constituent Conference of All India Educational and Social Reforms 1930 Vice Chairman National Council of Women in India of the and So Executl Service Mandal

Magazine Assistant Editor, Capital Publications
 Danger in India (1930) Contributions on India and Economic topics
 "the Short Stories occasional articles under pseudonym of
 "win Address 1 Commercial
 "Alcutta, India

DAWSON MA (Oxon) CBE
 Jt Secretary Government of
 India Department of Education Health
 and Lands 6 25th April 1933, m Dorset
 Alexander, Fdric Aldenham Magdalen
 College Oxford 1914 18 served in Army

Communications 1039 Address Beng
United Service Club, Calcutta

UJJAL SINGH, BARDIA, M.A. (Punjab)
Landlord and Millowner b 27 Dec 1947
Educ Govt College Lahore Went to

Delhi War Conference in 1914 served in the 2nd Kati War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel. Member Escher Committee 1920, has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India A.D.C. (Hon for life) to H. M. the King Emperor (1925) attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1935) *Address* Kalra Post Shahpur, Punjab

UPLAP KINVARAO VITHALRAO P. A. I.L.B. RAJ RAYNA, NARAYAN DEWAN PARODA STAFF 4 March 11th 1879 *Educ* Dacca College Poona m 1899 entered



Paroda State Service 1904 Worked as Assistant and Member in various maha till 1911 Deputed to learn work in the Larkhall dist 1911 Worked as Sub-Suba, Larkhall Assistant Survey and Settlement Supt Suba and Sar Suba (confirmed as Sar Suba 1915) Naib Dewan 1936 Worked as a member on various Com

mittees the most important of which are Paroda Civil Services Examination Committee Glass Committee Ankadia Tenants Relief Committee. Works as President Budget Committee

He was at Nagpur to study the working of the State

Southern India 1923-35, President Auto mobile Association of Southern India Khan Sahib 1921 Khan Jahatur 1921 Kaiser-i-Hind Second Class 1923 knLhted 1925 K.C.I.L. (1935) Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937 Officiating Governor of Malras May August 1934 *Address* Ternanipet Gardens Myslapore, Malras

1900-1901 1902-1903 1904-1905

1906-1907 1908-1909 1910-1911 1912-1913 1914-1915 1916-1917 1918-1919 1920-1921 1922-1923 1924-1925 1926-1927 1928-1929 1930-1931 1932-1933 1934-1935 1936-1937 1938-1939 1940-1941 1942-1943 1944-1945 1946-1947 1948-1949 1950-1951 1952-1953 1954-1955 1956-1957 1958-1959 1960-1961 1962-1963 1964-1965 1966-1967 1968-1969 1970-1971 1972-1973 1974-1975 1976-1977 1978-1979 1980-1981 1982-1983 1984-1985 1986-1987 1988-1989 1990-1991 1992-1993 1994-1995 1996-1997 1998-1999 2000-2001 2002-2003 2004-2005 2006-2007 2008-2009 2010-2011 2012-2013 2014-2015 2016-2017 2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023 2024-2025

VAKIL, LIEUT. SARDAR JEHANGIR RUSTOM A.I.I.C. Landlord and Merchant. Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Sardar Sir Jangam Jehangir Vakil (Minister Government of Bombay 1930-35) b 1906 *Educ* in India and London University and University of Harz (Germany) m to Ketavun youngest daughter of Sir C. Mrs T. L. Kothavala of Baroda 1931 One son and one daughter Vice President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board 1934 to 1937 Honorary First Class Ma



JUSTICE

A. LL.B.
Barrister
Statist
-sda

USMAN, SIR MAHOMED K.C.I.F. D.A. b 1884 m d of Shifa ul Mulk Zynat

REDDY SIR KEMA KCIE.
 Kt. (1923), B.A., B.L., D.L.
 Leader National Democratic Party
 b 1875 m R Laxmi Kantamma

VARMA SANKHYO KRASAD B.A. Bar at Law
 Pulne Judge Patna High Court since
 January 1934 b 14th of January 1885
 m Srimati J. Varma B.A. and 2d Educ.

VAZIFDAR, CONRAD SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P.
 (Lond), M.R.C.S (Eng) LIEUT COLONEL,
 I.M.S. J.P. Honorary Magistrate b
 1st August 1883 m to Mary Hornum
 Wadia Educ Grant Medical College
 Bombay St Bartholomew's Hospital London.
 Entered I.M.S. in 1908. During the Great

WAR, SERVED WITH THE 10th PUNJAB

Santhome Dispensary and
 Trustee of the Victoria
 Public Hall. Has worked on
 the Committees of various
 other important associations.

For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu
 Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues
 to be Committee Member of the Courtiers
 of Dufferin Fund Special Juror of the Madras
 High Court and is the Vice-President of
 Society for Protection of Children. Member of
 the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Veda
 Sabha, Madras Race Club, South Indian
 Athletic Association and the Crematorium
 Club. Address "Hanover House,"
 Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.



VELINKER, SHRIRANGA GOWALI, B.A.
 LL.B. (Bombay) J.P. (1903), Holder of
 Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal
 Education Trinity (1902), of the Honourable
 Society of Lincoln's Inn Bar-at Law
 Trinity (1902) b 12th April, 1878 m to
 Pratevatilal, d of Rao Bahadur Makund
 Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay.

K. K. M.A., B.L.
 b 10th June 1901
 of the Senate Madras
 University. Author of
 English remarkable for
 its and graceful style.
 "Murugan the Tiger"
 "Jatatharan and
 Was awarded a Silver
 Star Association and
 Madras by His Honour
 Governor of Madras

NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO
Bombay b 1890 Educ Gradn

D ceap
in 1914
sident of
rt Dumas
the past
was twice
r of the
t Local
he served
d worked
President
rt Local
ee years
Special



t (class in the Nashik District
n years is the Chairman

Andalamma who has been awarded Kaiser i

and Director of the Nashik District
Land Mortgage Bank and was on the
directorate of the Bombay Provincial Land
Mortgage Bank awarded a badge for
services in recruiting during the Great
War 1919 was also awarded the Silver



and Murca Lumage of
Bombay Company and
Wallace & Co, and the
management of Wallace
Flour Mills form the centre
of his business activities.
He is the chairman and
director of various com-
mercial and industrial

	Madras and Mysore, Extension Le
Street, Fort, Bombay	
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INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY
VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, Marquess of Lin-
 lithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.
 I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy
 and Governor General of India

Born, 24th Sept 1837, eldest
 son of 1st Marquess and Hon
 Hersey de Moleyns 3rd daughter
 of 4th Lord Ventry

Succeeded father 1908

Married 1911, Doreen Maud,
 2nd daughter of Rt Hon Sir
 F Milner, 7th Bt Twin sons,
 three daughters *Heir* s Earl
 of Hopetoun, q.v.

Educated Eton

Earl of Hopetoun, 1703 Vis-
 count Althrie Baron Hope
 1703, Baron Hopetoun (U.K.)
 1809, Baron Niddry (U.K.)
 1814, Lord Lieutenant of West

Lt
 of
 Sc
 B
 la



Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920 26 Civil Lord of

Recreations Golf Shooting

Address The Viceroy's House New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge Simla
Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary J G
 Laithwaite, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Military Secretary Lt Col B Mac M Mahon DSO MC

Surgeon Lt Colonel H H Elliot MBE, MC, IMS

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HE General Sir ROBERT A. CASSELS, GCB CSI DSO (Commander in Chief in India)



ASSAM: HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT NIEL REID,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of Assam

Born: 15th July, 1883

Educated: Malvern
and Brasenose Coll

Married: Amy Helen
Disney, 1909.

Arrived in India, 1907,
Assistant Magistrate,
Bengal, Under-Secretary,
1911-14, I.A.R.O., 1916-19;
Magistrate and Collector,
1920-27; Secretary, Agri-
culture and Industries

Department, 1927-28, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division,
1930, Offg Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive
Council, Bengal, 1934-37

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937.

Recreations Golf and Polo

Address. Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor. Mr J P Mills, I.C.S.

Military Secretary MAJOR F A ESSE.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA, (*Chief Minister, Finance and Home*)

The Hon'ble MR. ROHINIKUNAR CHAUDHURY, (*Education and General*)

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUNWARALI (*Agriculture & Veterinary*)

The Hon'ble MR. HIRENDRA CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY, (*Medical and Public Health*)

The Hon'ble KHAN SAHEB MUDABBIR HUSSAIN CHAUDHURY, (*Local*)

The Hon'ble MR. J. P. MILLS, (*Public Works*)

The Hon'ble MR. J. P. MILLS, (*Revenue and*)

The Hon'ble MISS MAVIS DUNN, (*Co-operative, Industries and Registration*)

The Hon'ble SRIJUT Rupnath Brahma, (*Forest*)

BENGAL His EX
CELLENCY SIR JOHN
ARTHUR HERBERT
GCIE CR 1939, DL,
JP, Governor of Bengal

Born 1895

Educated Wellington,
Harvard USA

Married 1924 Lady
Mary Theresa Fox Strang-
ways d of 6th Earl of
Ilchester one son

Served Great War Royal
Horse Guards, 1916 18 A
D C to Viceroy, 1926 28
M P, Monmouth, 1934 39

Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary
Admiralty, 1935 and to Under Secretary of State for India,
1936 Assistant Whip 1937

Assumed Office as Governor of Bengal, 1939

Address Government House Calcutta

Secretary L G Pinnell CIE ICS

Assistant Secretary A C Hartley ICS

Military Secretary Lt Col J M Hugo



MINISTERS

THE HON BLE MR A K FAZLUL HUQ CHIEF MINISTER (*Education*)

THE HON BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM UD DIN KCIE (*Home Depart-
ment*)

THE HON BLE SIR B P SINGH ROY (*Revenue*)

THE HON BLE NAWAB KHWAJA HABIBULLAH BAHADUR OF DACCA
(*Public Health and Local Self Govt*)

THE HON BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY OF HASIMBAZAR
(*Communications and Works*)

THE HON BLE MR H S SUHRAWARDY (*Finance and Commerce
and Labour*)

THE HON BLE NAWAB MUSHARUFF HOSSAIN KHAN BAHADUR (*Judicial
and Legislative*)

THE HON BLE MR P D RAIKUT (*Forests and Excise*)

THE HON BLE MR M B MULLICK (*Co-operative Credit and
Indebtedness*)

THE HON BLE MR TAMEZUDDIN KHAN (*Agriculture &c*)



BIHAR HIS EXCEL
LENCY SIR THOMAS
ALEXANDER STEWART
KCSI KCIE, ICS,
Governor of Bihar

Born 26th February
1888

Educated George
Heriot's School, Edin-
burgh, and Edinburgh
University

Married 1914, Elsie
daughter of Crandon Gill

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1911 and served

as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U P, 1912 18,
Assistant Collector Imperial Customs Service, 1919, Rice
Commissioner Rangoon 1920 Collector of Customs
Rangoon 1923 Collector of Customs, Madras 1925
Collector of Customs Bombay 1928 Collector of Salt
Revenue, 1932 Addl Secretary Commerce Department,
Government of India 1932 Secretary to the Government
of India, Commerce Department 1934 Member of
Council, 1937 Ag Governor of Bihar 1938

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar on 6th
August 1939

Address Governor's Camp, Bihar

Secretary Mr W G Lacey, CIE, ICS

Military Secretary Major W R Lloyd-Jones

ADVISERS.

Mr R E Russell CIE, ICS Appointment,
Political Judicial, Jails and Legislative

Mr E R J R Cousins, CIE, ICS
Revenue, Education Development and Employ-
ment, Local Self Government, Medical, Public
Health, Excise Irrigation and Public Works

BOMBAY HIS EXCEL
LENCY SIR LAWRENCE
ROGER LUMLEY GC
IE TD Governor of Bombay

Born 27th July 1896 2nd
and only surviving son of late
Brigadier General Hon Osbert
Lumley C.M.G. and late
Constance Eleanor O.B.E. ed
of Captain Eustace John Wilson
Patten 1st Life Guards and
Emily Constantia daughter of
Rev Lord John Thynne
Nephew and heir of 10th Earl
of Scarbrough qv

Married 1922 Katharine
Isobel daughter of late R F
McEwen of Marchmont
Berwickshire and Bardrochat
Ayrshire one son (born 5th
December 1932) four daughters

Educated Eton RMC Sandhurst Magdalen College
Oxford BA Oxford 1921

MP (C) Kingston upon Hull East 1922-29 York 1931-37
Served with 11th Hussars France 1916-18 Assumed charge as
Governor of Bombay September 1937

Publications History of the Eleventh Hussars 1936 *Clubs*
Cavalry Carlton

Address Government House Bombay

Secretary to the Governor J B IRWIN Esq BA (Dub) DSO
MC ICS JP

Military Secretary LT COL L C IALK

Surgeon CAPT I FEINHOLS MBChB IMS

ADVISERS

SIR GILBERT WILES KCIE CSI ICS Political and Services
Department including Labour Home Department Legal Department
and Finance Department

MR J A MADAN CSI CIE ICS Revenue Education
and Local Self Government

MR H I KNIGHT CIE ICS Medical and Public Health,
Excise Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Industrial
and Public Works Department





CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR Hrs
EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS
(VERNER) WYLIE KCSI
CIE ICS Governor of
Central Provinces and Berar

Born 9th August 1891

Married Kathleen Byrne
1923

Educated at the Royal
School Dungannon (1904-09)

and Dublin University (1909-15)

Entered ICS 1914 Arrived in India 1915 Posted to the
Punjab as Assistant Commissioner Served in Indian Army
Reserve of Officers 1916-19 Held various appointments in
the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of
India 1919-37 Assumed charge as Governor of C P and
Berar 28th May 1938

Address Governor's Camp C P & Berar

Secretary to the Governor Mr R N Banerjee M.A.
(Cal) BA (Cantab) CIE ICS

Military Secretary Major F A B Fisher

Aide de Camp Mr N O H O'Neill ICS

ADVISERS

SIR G P BURTON K CIE ICS Financial Adviser

MR H C GREENFIELD CIE ICS Revenue Adviser

MADRAS HIS EXCEL
 LENCY THE HON SIR
 ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES
 HOPE G C I E cr 1939
 MC Governor of Madras

Born 7th May 1897 eldest
 son of Baron Rankeillour qv

Married 1919 Grisel
 youngest daughter of Brig
 Gen Sir R Gordon Gilmour
 1st Bt CB CVO DSO
 four daughters

Educated Oratory School
 Sandhurst

Joined Coldstream Guards
 1914 served in France 1915 19
 (MC Croix de Guerre des
 patches severely wounded)
 served in Turkey 1922 23

MP (C) Nuneaton Division of
 Warwickshire 1924 29 MP

(U) Aston Division Birmingham 1931 39 Parliamentary Private
 Secretary to Col G R Lane Fox Secretary of Mines 1924 6 Assis-
 tant Whip (unpaid) 1935 a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1935 37
 Vice-Chamberlain of H M Household May October 1937 Treasurer of
 H M Household 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 1st March 1940

Address Government House Madras

Military Secretary LT COL T F H KELLY CIL OBE

Private Secretary MR W T BRYANT ICS

Surgeon MAJOR W P LAPPIN IMS



ADVISERS

Mr G T BOAG CSI CIE ICS in charge of Public Department
 [excluding Public (General) and Public (War) Sections] Finance
 Department Revenue Department Publicity

Mr H M HOOD CSI CIE ICS in charge of Home Department
 Control of Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor
 Vehicles Taxation Act Local Administration Department
 Development Department excluding items assigned to Mr Ruther-
 ford Public Works Department

Mr C G BRYANT ICS in charge of Home Depart-

nd
 lic
 ur
 s



**N. W. FRONTIER
PROVINCE His
EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE
CUNNINGHAM, KCSI
KCIE, OBE, ICS
Governor of N W F
Province**

Born 23rd March
1888

Educated Fettes
College, Edinburgh Mag
dalen College, Oxford
ICS 1911

Married K M Adair

Political Department Government of India since 1914
Served on N W Frontier 1914 25, Counsellor British
Legation Kabul 1925 26 Private Secretary to H E
the Viceroy, 1926 31 Home Member, Executive Council
N. W. Frontier Province 1932 36

Assumed charge as Governor of N W Frontier Pro
vince, 3rd March 1937

Address Government House Peshawar

Secretary to Governor MR C B DUKE, ICS

ADVISER

LIEUT COLONEL SIR ARTHUR PARSONS, KCIE CBE,
DSO Adviser to His Excellency the Governor,
N W F Province

O RISSA **H** I S
E X C E L L E N C Y **S** I R
J O H N **A** U S T E N **H** U B
B A C K **K** C S I **I** C S **M** A
 (Cantab) Governor of
 Orissa

Born 27th February
 1878

Married Bridget Alington
 Roys

Educated Winchester and
 King's College Cambridge
 Assistant Magistrate and
 Collector and Settlement
 Officer in Bengal Settlement

Officer 1909 Joint Magistrate and Deputy
 Collector 1910 transferred to Bihar and Orissa 1912
 Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1913 temporarily employed
 by Revenue and Statistics Department India Office 1915
 Magistrate and Collector 1916 served under Government of
 India Army Department 1918 Secretary to Government
 of Bihar and Orissa Revenue Department 1919 Director of
 Land Records 1923 Offg Commissioner 1925 confirmed
 1928 Offg Member Board of Revenue 1932 Member
 Governor's Executive Council B & O 1935

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st
 April 1936

Address Government House Puri

Secretary J BOWSTEAD Esq BA (Cantab) MC
 ICS

Aside-de Camp D B MOORE Esq IP

ADMINISTRATION

Adviser

MR ERIC CECIL AINSORGE CIE ICS





PUNJAB. His Excellency SIR HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK Bart., KCSI, ICS Governor of the Punjab

Born 2nd January 1876

Educated Eton, Pembroke College Oxford

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1899; Settlement Officer, 1899, Sessions Judge and Secretary to Government of India Home Department 1919 1922 Chief Secretary, Punjab 1922 1927, Commissioner 1927, Member, Punjab

Executive Council 1930 34 Home Member of Governor General's Executive Council 1934 38

Assumed Charge as Governor of the Punjab on 8th April, 1938

Address Punjab Governor's Camp

Secretary MR E P MOON ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR K MACKESSACK

MINISTERS.

THE HON SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, DCL, KBE, KB,
Premier (Home Department)

THE HON SIR SUNDAR SINGH MAJITHIA, CIE, SB (*Revenue*)

THE HON RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM
(*Development*)

THE HON MR MANOHAR LAL (*Finance*)

THE HON NAWABZADA MAJOR KHUZAR HAYAT KHAN TILWANA,
OBE (*Public Works*)

THE HON MIAN ABDUL HAYE (*Education*)

SIND HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM
KCSI, KCIE ICS

Governor of Sind

Born 18th April 1880

Educated St Pauls
 School, London and Balliol
 College Oxford

Married Olive Bertha
 Maurice

Entered Indian Civil
 Service, 1904 Assistant
 Collector, 1904, Assistant
 Judge 1908 Assistant
 Legal Remembrancer, Bom
 bay 1911 Judicial Assis
 tant Kathiawar 1913

Joint Secretary Legislative
 Department Government of

India 1921, Secretary, Legislative Department 1924 1936

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind 1st April 1936

Address Government House Karachi

Secretary MR J M CORIN ICS

Military Secretary CAPT P A H HENDER

MINISTERS

THE HONOURABLE MIR BANDEH ALI KHAN MIR MUHAMMAD
 HUSSAIN KHAN TALPUR Chief Minister (Home Department
 Political and Miscellaneous Department excluding Labour,
 Legal Department and General Department excluding Medical
 and Public Health Local Self Government Education and
 Industries)

THE HONOURABLE MR NICHALDAS CHATUMAL VAZIRANI, Minister
 (Revenue Department excluding Agriculture Veterinary Depart
 ment, Forests Excise and Rural Reconstruction)

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD AYUB SHAH
 MUHAMMAD KHAN KHUHHO Minister (Public Works Depart
 ment)

THE HONOURABLE MR ABDUL MAJID LILARAM SHAH Minister
 (Finance Department Medical and Public Health and Excise
 Department)

THE HONOURABLE RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS Minister
 (Local Self Government and Agricultural and Veterinary
 Departments)

THE HONOURABLE MR GHULAM MURTAZA SHAH MUHAMMAD
 SHAH SAYAD, Minister (Education, Industries, Forests and
 Rural Reconstruction)





UNITED PROVINCES His
EXCELLENCY SIR
MAURICE GARNIER HAL
LETT KCSI CIE
ICS Governor of the
United Provinces

Born 28th October
1883

Educated Winchester
College and New College
Oxford

Married G C M
Veasey

Appointed to ICS 1907 Under Secretary
Bihar and Orissa 1913 15 Magistrate and Collector
1915 20 Secretary Local Self Government Department
Bihar and Orissa 1919 24
Commissioner 1929 30 Cl
of Bihar and Orissa 1930
ment of India 1932 36 Governor of Bihar 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of the U P on Dec
6 1939

Address Governor's Camp U P

Secretary MR H S STEPHENSON ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR J SMYTH

ADVISERS

MR P W MARSH Revenue Rural Development
Agriculture Forests Communications and Irrigation

MR PANNA LAL Education Industries Local Self
Government and Public Health

MR T SLOAN Home Affairs Finance Justice and Jails

ALWAR His High
NESS MAHARAJA SHRI
SEWAI TEJ SINGHIJI
BAHADUR the present Ruler of
Alwar State Rajputana

Born 19th March 1911 at
Srichandpura in Alwar

Educated Privately

The State was founded by Rao
Pratap Singhji of Macheri who
had descended through Naru
from Raja Udaikaranji Ruler
of Jaipur in the fourteenth
century The Alwar Ruling
family are Kachhwaha Rajputs
of the Naruka sub-clan



The following have been the rulers of Alwar State —

- (1) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Pratap Singhji founder of the State 1757 1791
- (2) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji 1791 1815 entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803
- (3) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji 1815 1858 rendered valuable services to the British Government
- (4) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Shivdan Singhji 1858 1875
- (5) Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Mangal Singhji G C I E 1875 1892 The title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him
- (6) Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Jey Singhji G C S I G C I E 1892 1937 rendered valuable services to the British Government in the China War Great War and the Afghan War He was invited to attend the Round Table Conferences on Indian Constitutional Reforms and visited Europe several times A personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns was granted to His Highness
- (7) His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur ascended the Gadi in 1937 His Highness takes a keen

The area of the State is 3 158 square miles and the population according to the 1931 Census is 749 751 The revenue of the State is about Rs 40 lacs



BAHAWALPUR MAJOR DR
HIS HIGHNESS RUKN UD
DAULA NUS RAY I JANG
SAIF UD DAULA HAFIZUL MULK
MUKHLIS UD DAULA WA MUIN
UD DAULA AL HAJ NAWAB SIR
SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB
BAHADUR ABBASI V LLB
GCIE KCSI KCVO
Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur

Born in 1904 Succeeded in
1907 Educated in Aitchison
Chiefs College Lahore Married
in 1921 Invested with full
Ruling powers in 1924 A
member of the Standing Com-
mittee of the Indian Princes
Chamber ADC to Prince of
Wales during his Indian tour
1921 Hon Major in the 21st
KGO Central India Horse

Visited Europe and England 1913 14 1924 1931, 1932 1933 and
1935 Was honoured in May 1937 by an invitation to be present in
Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H M the
King Emperor Received by King Emperor on each occasion

Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab Direct descendant
of Abbaside Kalphs of Baghdad and Cairo Heir SAHIBZADA
MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Area 22 000 square miles

Population 1 000 000

Revenue Rs 1 21 30 000

Salute 17 guns

CABINET

Prime Minister

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR
NABI BAKHSI MOHAMMAD HUSAIN MA LLB CIE

P W & Revenue Minister

MR F ANDERSON CSI CIE

Home Minister

RAJULSHAN IFTIKHARUL-MULK LT COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR
MAQBOOL HASAN KUREISHY MA LLB

Household Minister

UNDATUL UNARA AMIN UL MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD
AMIR KHAN

Minister for Law & Justice

MEHTA UDHO DAS BA LLB

Minister for Education

MAJOR SHAHSUDDIN MOHAMMAD BA

BALASINOR: HIS HIGHNESS
NAWAB SAHEB BABI
SHRI JAMIATKHANJI
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
 Balasinor State, in the Gujarat
 Agency

Born: 10th November 1894

Ascended the Gads on 31st
 December 1915

Educated: At the Raj Kumar
 College, Rajkot, where he
 achieved the Diploma. After-
 wards His Highness joined the
 Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra
 Dun and returned with success.
 He is allowed to wear the
 Imperial Cadet Corps uniform.
 His Highness is a ruler of
 literary taste and can compose
 poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi.
 He is also endowed with the



natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired
 in the province of Gujarat.

Married. First H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte
 Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she
 died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three
 Begum Sahebans: (1) H. H. Shri Khurshed Begum Sahel
 The senior Begum Saheba, S
 late Thakor Saheb of Kerva
 unfortunately died in infan
 given birth to three daughters

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and
 well known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His
 Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur
 Khanji Babi, a descendant of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi,
 who is fully
 Empe for their
 maint
 kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of
 benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat
 and Kathiawar.

Military Force: 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute: 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad
 of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his
 own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency
 with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State: 189 square miles.

Population: 52,525 in 1931



BANGANAPALLE NAWAB
MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN
BAHADUR OF BANGANA
PALLE is the only Muslim Ruler
in South India

Born 9th November 1901
Installed on the Masnad of
his ancestors on 6th July 1921

Education St George Gram
mar School Hyderabad
(Deccan) Newington Institute
Madras Mayo College Ajmer

Marriages (1) In 1924 his
first cousin Fakhr un nissa
Begum Sahiba (died in 1928)
the only daughter of his paternal
uncle the late Nawab Mir Asad
Ali Khan Bahadur Two
children *Heir apparent* Nawab
Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur
born 12th October 1925 and
Begum from the family of
Two daughters Sahibzadeh
born 20th August 1936 and
1938

Sahebzade Sultan Begum born 31st August 1927 (2) In 1930 the
p a n t B — S t a t e
h
n
S
Recreation Tennis Billiards and Shikar The Nawab Sahab
Bahadur has travelled widely throughout India and has made a
pilgrimage

Baha

Nawab Sahab

tion

miles Popula
351760

copper and calcite mines Labour is cheap water supply plentiful
and working conditions ideal is the view expressed by geologists
about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond
mines The State is also rich in slab deposits The chief food grain
is cholum There is free medical aid and free education upto the
Lower Secondary grade

Deewan HUMAYUN MIRZA ESQ

JUDICIARY

Chief Judge P RAJAGOPALAN ESQ I.C.S. Civil and Sessions Judge SYED ALI
Khan Sahib Magistrate KHAYA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHIB Munshi HYDER BEG
SAHIB State Prosecutor and Leader H. ABDUL KAHMAN KHAN M.A. B.L. M.L.A.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Adviser Banganapalle State Police KHAN BAHADUR M. KALIMULLA CHIDA MBE IP
Chief Police Officer S. M. ABDUL SATTAH

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Takshilkar SYED IMAM SAHIB Officer P.B.D. GHULAM CHOUSE KHAN Educ
Jurnal Officer B. NARASIMHAN Forest Officer G. TALAMAND KHAN Superintendent
Deewan's Office A. RAJA RAO

BANSWARA: His
 HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI
 MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-
 RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI
 SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,
 (1933) of Banswara

Born: 15th July 1888
Succeeded 8th January 1914
Invested with full ruling powers
in March 1914 Descended from
 the eldest branch of the premier
 clan of Shishodia Rajputs now
 ruling in Vewar and is twenty
 first in descent from Maharawal
 Jagmal Singhji who founded
 Banswara in 1527 A.D.

Educated at the Mayo College,
 Ajmer *Married*

Hereditary Salute 15 guns

His Highness is a member of
 the Chamber of Princes. His
 Highness has proved himself
 to be a wise and efficient Ruler and his practical knowledge of the
 work of the State has been an important factor in



Legislative Council has been enlarged to consist of 34 members
 with non-official majority. Municipality reorganised with non official
 staff.

SINGHJI, born in 1909 *Second Son*
 NARPAT SINGHJI born in May 1921
Area of State 1,946 square miles
Revenue Rs 7 lacs

MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI
Population 260,670
Infantry Prithwi Rifles
has been described

Regular Motor Service between Dohad and Banswara
 Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the
 assistance of a Diwan
Diwan: MOHAN SINGHA MENTA, Esq. Ph.D., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
Private Secretary to His Highness: MR. PAUJ MAL KOTHARI.



BARIA LIEUT COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAO
SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI
KCSI Ruler of Baria.

Born 10th July 1886

Educated At Rajkumar
College Rajkot Imperial
Cadet Corps College Dehra Dun
and in England

Married In 1905 Shrimant
Taktakunverba Saheb daughter
of His late Highness the
Maharaja of Rajpipla

In 1918 Shrimant Dilhar
kunverba Saheb a niece of His
late Highness the Maharaja
Saheb of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th
February 1908 Assumed full
Ruling Powers in May 1908

Served in France and Flanders
during the Great European War

(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919)

Son MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI

Grandsons MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI AND MAHARAJ
KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI

Family Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned
Pava paties Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any
other State and receives Chouth of Dohad Kalol and Halol Talukas
of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area of State 813 square miles

Population 159 429

Salute Permanent 9 Personal 11

Recreation Pig-sticking Polo Tiger hunting etc

ADMINISTRATION

Deewan DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH M.A LLB
Officer Commanding State Forces LT COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI
CIE.

Raj Kharch Officer CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH

Sar Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate U J SHAH Esq
BA LLB

Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate M V SHETH Esq

Medical Department DR J H KUMBHANI MBBS DTM
FCPS

Electrical Department M L PATEL Esq DFH (London)

P W Department C S MALKAN Esq BE (Civil) AMIE

Education Department G L PANDYA Esq MA BT

Banking Department CHANDULAL N SHAH Esq

BARODA : HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-I-KHAS I-
DOWLAT-I Englishia,
 Maharaja Pratap Singh
 Gaekwad Sena Khas Khel
 Shamsheer Bahadur Maharaja
 of Baroda

Born : June 29 1908,
 ascended the Gadi on 7th
 February 1939

Educated Baroda College,
 Baroda, and Deccan College,
 Poona



Married In 1929 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shantadevi
 Sahab, daughter of Sardar Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur

Recreation Polo tennis cricket

Address Lavni Vilas Palace Baroda

Heir-apparent Shrimant Fatch Singh Rao Gaekwad
 (aged 10 years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

SIR V T KRISHNAMACHARI, K C I E

COUNCILLORS.

- (1) COL KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH B A
- (2) KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, B A , LL.B
- (3) B A GAEKWAD, B A , LL B , Bar at Law, (*Karma Sachiv*)
- (4) DR S M PAGAR, A M , Ph D , *Private Secretary to*
 H H The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda (*Ex-Officio*)



BARWANI His HIGH
NESS DEVISINGHI
RANA SAHEB of Barwan
(Minor) Central India

Born On 19th July
1922

Ascended the gadi on
21st April 1930

Sisodia Rajput and a
descendant of the Udaipur
Ruling House None of
the rulers of Barwani was

ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs

Being educated at Christian College, Indore

Area of State 1,178 square miles

Population 141 110

Revenue About Rs 12 lacs

Salute 11 guns

State Council appointed by Government to carry
on Minority Administration

Dewan and President

SIR HARILAL N GOSALIA, KT, M A LL B

Revenue Member

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI

Judicial Member

RAI SAHEB M S DUTT CHOWDHARY, B A, LL B

BENARES H H MAHA
RAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN
SINGH BAHADUR (minor)
the present Ruler of Benares

Born on 5th November 1927

Succeeded April 5 1939

H H the Maharaja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration having Mr C R Peters as its President and Mr S Ali Zamin Khan Bahadur Vice President Mr Vishwanath Prasad as Judicial and Education Member and B Jhar khandi Prasad Narain Singh as Palace Member

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab ud din Ghor and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire In the 18th century Raja Mansaram an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares Ghazipur Jaunpur and Chunar Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja ud daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadi The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares On the 1st of April 1911 the major portion of these Domains became a State The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The State now consists of three districts viz Bhadohi Chakia and Ramnagar



The British system of administration in the U P is closely followed



BHOPAL · LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR UL-MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD HANIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., the present Ruler of Bhopal succeeded his mother, the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May 1926 when weighed down by age and cares of state, she abdicated in his favour. Previous to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and in London.

No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration, works directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests.

growing in industry

Salute 19 guns (21 guns within the State).

Area 7,000 square miles

Population 700,000

Princess

ness
radi

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President A. M. Mu'tamad us Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Member, Revenue Department, Anwar-Qazi Ali (Oxon) M. Amin (Law and

Justice, &c., and Judiciary Bureau).

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, C I, G C S I, etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba. The Princess who is officially entitled the Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne.

Born : On the 28th August 1913. She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother. In 1933 the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan Sahib of Kurud, and has one son.

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of the western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities. She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist quite at home in a large variety of modern topics.

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her own talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal. During this period she has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Deon Khas which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of Agricultural Development. She is now the President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to undertake the charge of administration in any emergency which might entail in the exigencies of war services the presence of His Highness in the field. At present all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler after whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative.

STATE CABINET.

President Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i Taj Begum Sahiba

Members A M Mu tamad-us Sultan Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B A, Member, Revenue Department and President, State Council, Bhopal

A M Nasir ul Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali Kt, M A, LL B, Ex-Minister in-Attendance to His Highness



BIKANER GENERAL
HIS HIGHNESS MAHA
RAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR NARENDRA
SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI
GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR
GCSI, GCIE, GCV, O,
GBE, KCB, ADC
LLD, the present Ruler of
 Bikaner was adopted by his
 brother, the late Maharaja Sri
 Dungar Singhji Bahadur. A
 fine type of Rathore Rajput
 he affords an admirable exam-
 ple of what modern training
 can do for an Indian Prince.
 He is the twenty first Ruler
 of Bikaner since its founda-

tion by Rao Bikaaji in 1465 A D, and is worthily upholding the traditions of his illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty. The figure twenty one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it has proved to be so for the Bikaner State, because the

Maharaja
 prosperity
 States of In

the Princes can be to the Empire. The services rendered by His Highness Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

Born On 13th October 1880

Succeeded to the Gadi on 31st August 1887, and assumed full ruling powers in 1898

Educated In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer studied there till 1894. His Highness' career at the College, where he won seven medals and many other prizes, was exceptionally brilliant.

His Highness represented India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and in Peace Conference in 1919, was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire.

by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet received the Freedom of the Cities of London Edinburgh Manchester and Bristol represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations 1924 was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1930 was one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference 1930, and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences London 1930 31 and 1931 32

The Rathore clan of Rajputs has always been a race of warriors It was by means of the sword that His Highness ancestors conquered and maintained sometimes against overwhelming odds the territory that has now come down to His Highness The warlike spirit of the race has remained intact and on more than one occasion the Maharaja has proved himself a worthy scion of the distinguished race of warriors to which he belongs

The establishment of the Walter Nobles School and the Dungar Memorial College are outstanding monuments of His Highness zeal for education Education in all its stages and to all classes of people is imparted free in the State and liberal scholarships are awarded to boys for higher education outside the State. For primary education, ss of nong

and thoroughly women charge of doctors of eminence and are recognised as two of the leading institutions in India There are common to both the Hospitals—

an X Ray and Radium Institute
Pathological Department
Ophthalmic Department and
Dental Department

all under highly qualified specialists

There is also a well equipped separate T B Hospital in the Capital

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Udaipur



BIKANER GENERAL
 HIS HIGHNESS MAHA
 RAJADHIRAJ RAJ
 RAJESHWAR NARENDRA
 SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI
 GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR
 GCSI, GCIE, GCVO
 GBE, KCB, ADC
 LLD, the present Ruler of
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The establishment of the Walter Nobles School and the Dungar Memorial College are outstanding monuments of His Highness' zeal for education. Education, in all its stages and to all classes of people, is imparted free in the State, and liberal scholarships are awarded to boys for higher education outside the State. The enactment of free compulsory primary education, the opening of a large number of Girls' Schools, the progress of the Boy Scout Movement, the opening of Libraries are among other features of the progress made by the State in education.

an X Ray and Radium Institute,
Pathological Department,
Ophthalmic Department, and
Dental Department,

all under highly qualified specialists

There is also a well equipped separate T. B. Hospital in the Capital

The State also maintains an efficient Medical Department which through the agency of 47 hospitals and dispensaries provides adequate medical relief throughout the territories of His Highness. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre also functions in the City.

It is not possible in the space at our disposal to detail all the measures of reform carried out by His Highness as the record has been one of phenomenal progress and development. Great unimprovements have been made in every branch of the administration and continuous attention is being paid to measures for securing the happiness and good government of the people. While the revenue has shown a marked increase the expenditure on the nation building activities has kept pace with the increased revenue.

It is said that the path of duty is the path of glory but in these days of scientific progress the discharge of duty alone without the power of brain industry and sacrifices cannot help a leader in the position of the Maharaja of Bikaner to rise to his fullest power. He has attained his unique position not only by a strict application to duty but by marvellous driving power that has been the surprise of those who came in contact with him. His Highness won the affection of his people during the long period of his brilliant and honourable rule by his constant industry, strenuous labour and sacrifices for their best interest. There have been times in his remarkable career when the strain of work has impaired his robust health but he has refused to quit his post. A Prince who can conceive and execute a gigantic scheme costing several crores of rupees for fertilizing the barren and thirsty soil of Bikaner desert whose income not very many years ago was only 20 lakhs of rupees cannot but be a great genius but this remarkable achievement does not stand alone. Another sum of nearly three crores of rupees has been spent on railways and to day there is a network of railway in the State the total open mileage being 852.29 miles. When to those are added the large sums of money spent for public welfare, modern educational institutions and well equipped modern hospitals one obtains an idea of the enormous stride of progress in Bikaner and the benefits which the people have derived from the benevolent rule of one of the greatest Rulers that Rajputana or any other part of India has produced. Compare the State as it is now with what it was twenty years ago and the rapidity of the extent of progress it has made becomes still more obvious. The achievements of Maharaja Cing Singhji will form enduring monuments of his services to the State.

CAMBAY HIS HIGHNESS
NAJAM UD DAULAH
MUMTAZ UL MULK
MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR
DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
HUSAIN YAVAR KHAN
BAHADUR Nawab of Cambay
(A First Class State with
powers to try capital offences)
is a Mogul of Shiah faith of
the Najam-e Sami Family of
Persia

Born 16th May 1911

Succeeded to the Gads on
21st January 1915 Ascended
13th Dec 1930 with full
powers

Educated At Rajkumar
College Rajkot till April 1928 spent a year in Europe
accompanied by his tutor and companion

Area of State 392 sq miles

Population 87 761 (Census 1931)

Revenue Rs 10 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years)

Salute 11 guns

Heir apparent Nawabzada Mirza Mohommad Jafar Ali
Khan born on 15th October 1936

Political Relations —With the Government of India through
the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States Baroda.

towards reform

Deewan

VASANTRAO YADAVRAO KASHALKAR, M A, LL.B

Political Secretary

MIRZA MOHAMED RAFAF SHIRAZI B Sc



CHITRAL CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS MEHTAR MOHAMMAD NASIR UL-MULK, the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born 29th September 1897

Nationality The Chitral dynasty trace their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain, the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayub the grandson of Sultan Hussain, came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the



by a examination. He is Hon. Officer to the from 1926 to 1931

His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the Gadi. His Highness is officially styled as

granted 1000 more rifles for the State forces. On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936. In 1926 His

Boundary The State has a boundary of more than 200 miles of Afghanistan and the Northern border of Chitral runs parallel to of Soviet Russia. *Address* Chitral N.W.F.P.



C OCHIN: His
HIGHNESS SIR SRI
R A M A VARMA
GCIF, LL.D., Maharaja
of Cochin State
Born • 30th December
1861

Ascended the Musnad •
25th March 1932

Educated • Privately

Heir His Highness
Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja

Cochin is a maritime
Indian State lying in the
south-west corner of India.
It has an area of 1,480
square miles and a popula-
tion of 1,205,016. It is

bounded on the north by the British Malabar, on the east
by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by
Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian
Sea

ed under the Government of Cochin

Schools

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities in
the six important towns and 86 Panchayats in the villages.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmukham
Chetty, KCIL., and the Minister, Dr A. R. Menon, MB
Ch B (Fdm)

COOCH BEHAR His
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN
BHUP BHADUR

Born 15th December 1915
Succeeded to the Gadi on the
10th December 1922 *Educated*
at Harrow and Trinity Hall
Cambridge His Highness was
invested with full Ruling Powers
on 6th April 1936

Area of the State 1 318 35 Sq
miles *Population* 5 90 866
Revenue About Rs 34 lakhs
Permanent Salute 13 guns

RULING FAMILY

Mother Her Highness The
 Maharani Saheba daughter of



levi and

Mahara Devi

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness THE MAHARAJA BHUP BHADUR

Actg Vice President RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BHADUR

BA BCS (Retd)

MEMBERS

RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BHADUR BA, BCS (Retd)

Revenue Member RAI SAHIB S R MAJUMDAR *Finance Member*
Health Member (representing

general constitutional development in India as a whole as
 has been pleased to increase the number of the non-official mem-

Ex-officio SKILL S C
 HAUDHURI AMANATULLAH A
 ENDRAKANTA BASU
 D SETHIA OSWAL



DATIA Lt COL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR G C I E & C S I
Ruler of Datia

Born 1886 *Ascended
the Gadi on* 5th August
1907

His Highness is a Patron
of St John Ambulance
Association Vice Patron of
National Horse Breeding
and Show Society Vice
President of Red Cross
Society and All India Baby
Week Society, Vice Patron

of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire Member of Cricket
Club India besides being a member of several Societies
Associations and Clubs

He contributed about Rs 7 lakhs during the last War,
has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital
Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public
utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital
and Lady Willingdon Girls School

Besides shooting several big game in South East Africa
in 1912-13 he has shot 175 tigers in India

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933

Constitution The administration is carried on through
the Chief Minister who is the central administrative
authority The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of
departments and advised by the Legislative Council which
was constituted in 1924

Chief Minister RAI BAHADUR SARDAR KHAN CHAND

Area of the State 912 square miles

Population 158,834

Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs

Address Datia, Central India

DEWAS STATE (Junior Branch). His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRIMANT SADASHIV RAO KHASE SAHEB PAWAR, the present Ruler of Dewas State (Jr)

Born: 13th August 1887

Educated at the local Victoria High School, Daly College, Indore, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to study law. *Succeeded* his brother in February 1934

Married Her Highness Maharani A. S. Parvati Bai Sahib Maharaj who belongs to the famous



Yeswant Rao Bhau Sahib University and has filled in

Salute: 15 guns.

Area: 419.41 square miles.

Revenue: Rs 6,82,848.



**DHAR (C1) His Highness
MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR
SAHIB BAHADUR**

Born 24th November 1920

Adoption Adopted by Her
late Highness the Dowager
Maharani Sahiba, D B E, on 1st
August 1926

Succession Succeeded to
Gadi on the 1st August 1926

Education His Highness the
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur after
completing his College Career
paid a short visit to London on the
occasion of the Coronation of His
Majesty King George VI in May
1937 His Highness accompanied
by his Guardian Captain Harvey
Jones went on an Educational trip
to London in May 1938 and returned
to the Capital on the 14th October

1938 His Highness after receiving practical Administrative training in
the State has been invested with full ruling Powers on the 16th
March 1940

Salute 15 Guns

Area of the State 1 800 24 square miles

Average revenue of the State Rs 30 00 000 including revenue
from land taxes etc

President

His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur

Dewan and Vice President

M K KHER, ESQ., B SC., LL B

Revenue Member

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI

Judicial Member

RAI BAHADUR G B DE, B A., B L.

Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch

MR B S BAPAT, M A., LL B

Darbar and Council Secretary

MR R M PURANIK, M A., LL B

DHARAMPUR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIJAYADEVJI
MOHANDEVJI RANA Raja Sahab
of Dharampur

Born 1884 Ascended the
Gadi 1921 Educated At the
Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1905 A S
Rasikkunverba daughter of
His Highness Maharaja Shri
Gambhirsinhji Maharaja of Raj
pipla and after her demise in
1907 A S Manharkunverba
daughter of Kumar Shri
Samantsinhji of Palitana She
died in January 1939

His Highness is a Member of
the Chamber of Princes in his
own right A Banner was pre
sented to the State by Her
Majesty Queen Victoria when
she assumed the title of Empress of India on the 1st January 1877
Awarded his Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the
Coronation Medal in 1937

Visited Europe 1924 1929 1933 1935

China Japan Federated Malaya States Java Sumatra 1925

Egypt Syria Iraq Palestine 1928

Australia Tasmania New Zealand 1934

China Japan Straits Settlements and Manila 1937

United States of America Cuba Costa Rica and
Panama 1939

Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King
Emperor and Queen Empress in 1924

The Ruling house of Dharampur belongs to the Celebrated Clan
of Sisodia Rajput

Area of the State 704 square miles Population about 1 12 031
11 11

(Cont)

THE COUNCIL

President Mr D V SARAIYA B A LL B

DEWAN BAHADUR CHUNILAL MANEKLAL GANDHI B A , LL B.





DHRANGADHRA
 MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJA MAHARANA
 SHRISIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI
 GCIE, KCSI, Maharaja
 Saheb of Dhrangadhra in
 Kathiawar

Born • In 1889, and
 succeeded to the Gadi in
 1911

Educated Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot and later in
 England with private tutors
 under the guardianship
 of Sir Charles Ollivant

Married Five times Has three sons (1) Maharaj
 Yuvaraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Heir-apparent, (2)
 Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and (3) Maharaj Kumar
 Shri Dharmendrasinhji

Area of the State 1,167 square miles exclusive of the
 States portion of the lesser Runn of Cutch *Population*
 88,961 *Annual Revenue* Rs 25 00,000 *Dynastic Salute*
 13 Guns

Officiating Dewan MAHAPRASAD U ARWIND, B A, LL B
PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary CHANDRAKANT B YODHI

Staff Officer, Dhrangadhra State Forces CAPTAIN JASWANT-
 SINHI J PARNAR

Household Controller DARSINHI H CHUDASMA,
 B A, LL B

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalis at Dhrangadhra
 Chemical Works, Limited, Dhrangadhra, which is the only
 works of the kind in India

**MAHARAJ YUVRAJ
KUMAR SHRI**

MAYURDIWASINHJI Heir
Apparent of Dhrangadhra
State

Born On the 3rd March
1913 to Her Highness the
Kotdawallan Maharani
Saheb Shri Anandkumverba

Educated First at
Dhrangadhra under the
supervision of Mr R J O
Meyer Sent to England to
prosecute his studies further
with a private tutor Mr
Meyer in 1935 Subsequent

ly joined the Hailybury College He was progressing very
well at the College and the Principal's reports about his
progress etc at the College had been excellent but owing to
the outbreak of hostilities with Germany he had to return to
India in September 1939

He joined St Joseph's Academy in Dehra Dun in
January 1940

He is a keen sportsman taking interest in outdoor and
indoor games

Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji was born on 20th
August 1927 to Her Highness Ametwallan Maharani Saheb

Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji was born on
26th November 1927 to Her Highness Jamnagarwallan
Maharani Saheb

Both the Maharaj Kumars were sent to England with
the Yuvraj Maharajkumar Saheb They were studying at
Heathmount School in England and were obliged to return
to India owing to the outbreak of war They were admitted
to H R H Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College
at Dehra Dun in January 1940





D HROI H H THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI CHANDRA
SINHJI SAHEB the
present Ruler of Dhrol State
W I S Agency The State was
founded by Jam Hardholji in
about 1595 A D The Ruling
family belongs to the Jadeja
Rajputs the descendants of
Lord Shri Krishna

Born on the 28th August 1912
A D Succeeded to the Gadi
20th October 1939 Educated
at the Rajkumar College
Rajkot where he had a brilliant
career and won many prizes
and medals After obtaining
the Chiefs College Diploma
he joined the Deccan College
for further studies Married
in 1929 Kunvari Shri of K S
Bhagvatsinhji the brother of
the present Thakore Sahab of

Lakhtar There is one daughter After her demise in 1936 married
Bhadakvawala Rani Sahab daughter of Rana Shri Harisinhji of
Bhadakva

During the life time of H H the late Thakore Sahab Shri
Jorawarsinhji Sahab he was appointed Revenue Secretary and
Home Member He is completely conversant with the practical
administrative work of the State and has earned public esteem by
his sound patient and consistent work The subjects of the State
have a high regard for his abilities and hope that during his
reign the off

All the subjects from the highest to the lowest can approach
His Highness at any time for the redress of their grievances

To expedite administrative work H H The Thakore Sahab
attends the secretariat regularly from 10 a m to 5 p m H H is helping
the famine-stricken persons this year by giving free and adequate

relief without any distinction of caste and creed Up to now nearly 10 000 maunds of grains have been distributed among them free of cost To alleviate the sufferings of the poor and needy persons of the State relief works costing nearly a lac of rupees have been opened in the districts of Dhrol and Sirapdad

H H is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal and the Coronation Medals H H the Thakore Saheb holds the Sanad of adoption The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Area 282 7 square miles *Hereditary salute* 9 guns

Population 27 639

Average annual revenue Rs 2 89 281 7-9

The State has one hospital and three charitable dispensaries which are open not only to the subjects of the State but also to the people in the adjoining districts who freely take advantage of them Education is free in the State both English and Vernacular Three primary schools one at Devla the second at Khambhala Khalsa villages and the third at Pipaha a Bhayati village and a dispensary at Bhensdad a Khalsa village have been opened from the 1st January 1940 Electric power is available in the capital town of Dhrol There are three ginning factories in the State The ginning fees are very moderate The Municipal administration is carried on by the State and the expenses thereof are met from the general revenues

OFFICERS

Dewan MR REVASHANKER NAVALSHANKER VYAS B A LL B

Revenue Commissioner JADEJA SHIVSINHJI MULUBHA

Sar Nyayadhish MR KAPURCHAND MOTICHAND SHAH, B A LL B

Ag Chief Medical Officer DR VISHWANATH NARBHERAM DESAI, MBBS

First Class Magistrate MR PRAGMAL HIRJI RATHOD, B A , LLB

Chief Accounts Officer MR BHANUSHANKER JATASHANKER DAVE

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer MR JORAWARSINH MOHABATSINH RANA L E & M E

Superintendent of Police JADEJA MERUBHA SURSINHJI

Educational Inspector MR PRAGMAL HIRJI RATHOD, B A , LLB

Secretary to Huzur Office MR GUNVANTRAI MANSHANKER JHALA.



DUNGARPUR: HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN, MAHI-MAHENDRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Dungarpur, belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs of whom the Maharana of Udaipur is the head. The Rulers of Dungarpur are descended from Samant

Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the beginning of the 13th century of the Vikram era.

Born : 1908.

Ascended the Gadi : 1918.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : In 1920 the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinga in U. P. and a second time in 1928 a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh.

Heir : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MAHIPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR.

Area of State : 1,460 square miles.

Population : 2,27,500.

Average Revenue : Rs. 8,00,000.

Salute : 15 guns.

FARIDKOT LIEUTENANT
 HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I
 SAADAT NISHAN
 HAZRAT I KAISAR I HIND RAJA
 HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
 BAHADUR Ruler of Faridkot
 State Punjab

Born On 29th January
 1915

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec
 1918 His Highness assumed
 full ruling Powers on 17th
 October 1934

Educated At the Aitchison
 Chiefs College, Lahore where
 he had a brilliant academic
 career Passed the Diploma
 Test with distinction in the year
 1932 standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley
 Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography
 His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training
 in his State

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of
 Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse His Highness
 is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially Polo

Married The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant
 Singh Salub of Bhareli Ambala District in February 1933

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 643 square miles

Population 164,346

Gross Income Rs 17 lakhs

Heir Apparent Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur

Born 22nd October 1937

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur
 born on 22nd February 1916 educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore
 is Minister to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur

Chief Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B A

Home Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh

Judicial and Revenue Secretary Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz
 B A LL B

A.D.C. to His Highness Major Malik Mohammad Bahadur





GWALIOR HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA MUKH
TAR UL MULK AZIM UL
IQTIDAR RAFI USH SHAN WALA
SHIKOH MOHATASHAM I DAU
RAN UMDAT UL UMRA MAHA
RAJADHIRAJ HISAM US SAL
TANAT JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA
ALIJAH BAHADUR SHRINATH
MANSUR I ZAMAN FIDWI I
HAZRAT I MALIK I MUZZAM I
RAFI UD DARAJA I INGLISTAN
Maharaja of the Gwalior State

Born 26th June 1916 Son
of His late Highness Maharaja
Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and
Her Highness the Maharani
Gajraraja Scindia

Ascended the throne on the
27th September 1925 assumed

ruling powers on 2nd November 1936

Educated Privately under the guardianship of his mother
passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division attended
Victoria College Gwalior

Administrative training Received Settlement and Revenue
training at Lyallpur (Punjab) Administrative training at Bombay
and Bangalore and military training at Poona

Appointed Associate Knight of the Venerable Order of St
John of Jerusalem in June 1937 Elected Vice President of the East
India Association London in November 1937

Salute 21 guns

Recreation Motoring Big game shooting Riding Tennis
Reading

Area 26 397 square miles

Population 3 523 070

Revenue Estimated for 1939-40 Rs. 241 81 lacs

Capital Gwalior

Addresses Jal Vilas Gwalior Madhav Vilas Shivrpur

PERSONAL STAFF

Huzoor Secretary Capt. Sardar M R Phalke

Military Secretary Major S K Surve

Comptroller of Household Capt. Sardar A B Phalke.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Foreign and Political Minister: Major Sardar C. S. Angre

Army Minister Major General Sardar Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E.

Revenue Minister Mr S. P. Rajagopalachari

Finance Minister Sir Charles Carson, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Home Minister Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.

Minister for Law and Justice Nawab Saduddin Haider.

Minister for Police Col. Sardar M. N. Shitole.

Minister (Without Portfolio) Lt.-Col. Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar

Secretary to the Council Syed Mohamad Ali

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The Council is composed of eight Ministers. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. It has its own Postal system and Light Railway. Besides a number of schools the State has two Colleges for boys and one for girls. A Public School is run on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and upper middle class.

New political reforms were announced in June 1939 whereby two Houses of Legislature the Praja Sabha (Lower House) and the Samant Sabha (Upper House) of 85 and 40 members respectively have been provided. The Praja Sabha will have 50 members duly elected

of conscience

Since the present Ruler assumed powers vigorous impetus has been given to all round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about 1½ crores a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for Rural Reconstruction are the landmarks in the



Revenue Actuals for 1939 894.95 lakhs Estmated for 1940 857.44 lakhs.
Salute 21 guns

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage postal system railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering Medicine Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University a College for Jagirdars and

Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta

Capital Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings broad cemented roads good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar the Mecca Masjid the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Humayyat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C. Kt. D.S. LL.D. D.C.L. (with Railway, Mines Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

Commerce and Industries Wireless and Broadcasting Member

NAWAB SIR AQBAL JUNG BAHADUR

Education and Finance Member

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR B.A. (Oxon.)

Revenue and Police Member

SIR THEODORE J. TANKER, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.

Public Works Member

RAJA DILAKH KHAN BAHADUR B.A.

Army and Medical Member

NAWAB KUTUB JUNG BAHADUR

Judicial Member

MIR SYED AHMED ALI KHAN AT LAW

H. H. GENERAL WALASHAN
NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT
ALI KHAN, AZAM JAH
BAHADUR, PRINCE OF BERAR,
HEIR APPARENT TO H. L. H. THE
NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND
BERAR.

Born February 22nd 1907

Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars Indian and European, and military training was supervised by the late Major General Nawab Sir Afsarul Mulk Bahadur. Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sport and excels in polo, tent pegging, pig sticking and hunting. A fine shot and a keen all round sportsman. Has also received thorough training in administrative work, both executive and judicial.



STAFF:

MAJOR J. M. GRAHAM, M.C., *Controller*. MIR TAHER ALI
Private Secretary. CAPT. SUBHAN ALI KHAN, CAPT. SYED P.
 AHMED, LIEUT. HAMID DAIG, LIEUT. NASIR MIRZA, LIEUT. A.
 ULLAH, A.D.C.s *Address: "Bella Vista," 11.*



IDAR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Hummat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Maharaja Hummat Singh succeeded to the Gadi on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born On 2nd September 1899

Married In the year 1908 Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College Ajmer where he remained for 5½ years leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for reading and represented the College against the Alchison College for 3 years at test pecking and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 20 he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

His Highness has got two sons Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the heir-apparent was born in 1917

Seals 13 Guns *Area* 166 sq miles *Revenue* Rs 21 Lakhs
Dewan Rai DANABAI RAJ RATAN JAGANNATH BHAYDARI M.A. LL.D.

INDORE HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
 RAJESHWAR SAWAI
 SHREE YESHWANT RAO
 HOLKAR BAHADUR G.C.I.E.
 Maharaja of Indore

Born 6th September 1908

Accession 26th February
 1926

Investiture 9th May 1930

Educated In England 1920
 23 and again at Christ Church
 Oxford 1926-29

Married In 1924 a daugh-
 ter of the Junior Chief of
 Kagal (Kolhapur) Her High-
 ness Maharani Sanyogita Bai
 died in July 1937

Daughter Princess Ushadevi
 born 20th October 1933

H. H. married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938

Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931

Area of State 9,902 square miles *Population* 1,325,000

Revenue Rs 1,35,00,000

Salute 19 guns (21 guns within State)

Address Indore Central India

Recreation Tennis Cricket and Shukar

CABINET

President

AIMAD UD DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COL DINANATH

BAR AT LAW Prime Minister

Revenue Minister

MUSAHIB I KHAS BAHADUR RAI BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO M.A.

Home Minister

MUSAHIB I KHAS BAHADUR M. A. RASHID KHAN B.A. (OXON.)

BAR AT LAW

Judicial Minister

RAI BAHADUR RANGILAL M.A.

Army Member

MAJOR GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE

Household Member

CAPTAIN RAJENDRA SINGH NAMLI WAFADAR I DOWLAT

Additional Revenue Member

C. G. MATKAR ESQ. M.A. (OXON.) BAR AT LAW





**JANJIRA HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN
NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN
JIRA**

Born March 7th 1914

Succeeded to the Gad on 2nd May 1922 *Was invested with full Ruling powers on* 9th November 1933

Educated At the Rajku mar College Rajkot where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930 *Received instruction in administration politics and agriculture in the Deccan College Poona and administrative training in the Mysore State*

Married On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

Area 379 square miles

Population 110 388

Revenue Rs 11 00 000

Salute 11 guns permanent 13 guns local

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture Forest Abkari and Customs

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS

Deuan and Judge High Court RAO BAHADUR H B KOTAK
B A LL B

Sar Nyayadhish MR RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI

Sadar Tahasildar MR SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHE
KHANI B A LL B

Chief Medical Officer DR A F DASILVA GOMES L.R.C.P.
L.R.C.S (Edin) L.F.P.S (Gls) L.M (Dubhn)

Chief Forest Officer MR SYED SALAR

Chief Engineer MR V A DICHE L.C.E.

Private Secretary to H H the Nawab Saheb MR G S. KAR
BHARI M A LL B

Customs Inspector MR SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHMAN
KHANJADE

Mamlaldar Jafarabad MR G A DICHE

JAWHAR RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO ALIAS PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH
 Present Ruler of Jawhar State is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and Prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and Princely title of **SHAH** from Mohomad Taghlakh the Emperor of Delhi.

Born 11th December 1917

Education Was brought up in childhood by Mrs Marston wife of Mr W H Marston Superintendent in the Indian Police Service. Received education at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and then joined the Blundell's Old Public School in England. After leaving the School received administrative training under competent tutors in England and on return to India in 1937 received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

Married In May 1938 to Shrimant Kamala Raje sister of the Rajahsahab of Jath.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Sport Shooting Riding Tennis and Motoring

The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Area 308 square miles *Average Revenue* Rs 4 00 000

Population 57 261 *Salute* 9 guns permanent

Chief Products Grains such as Paddy Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal.

The Capital town of Jawhar is 1 500 feet above the sea level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Educational Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

Medical Relief There are 3 dispensaries where free relief is provided.

Dewan Rao Bahadur M O Patel B A





J AORA **LIEUTENANT COLONEL** HIS HIGHNESS **FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAI** **SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR AL KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT E JANG G B E K C I E** Nawal of Jaora.

Born 1883

Ascended the Gadi in 1895

Educated at the Daly College Indore served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902 and is Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the British Army

Marriage His Highness first marriage was celebrated in 1903 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921

Recreations Polo Hunting and Golf

Hair Apparent BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR His Highness has delegated him certain of his administrative powers

Area of State 601 square miles

Revenue Rs 15 00 000

Population 1 00 204

Salute 13 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Chief Minister MOIN UR RIYASAT CAPTAIN SAHIB ZADA DR ABDUL WAJID KHAN M A , Ph D (Econ) London

Members

Military Secretary FARRUKH SIYAR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUNTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Secretary Household Department MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Member P. W D & Education SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL ABEDIN SAHIB

Secretary Law and Justice and Chief Justice High Court MR NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN M A LL B (Alg)

Revenue Secretary MOULVI MOHAMMAD RABIULLAH SAHIB

Finance Secretary MR HABIB-UR REHMAN KHAN B A Member Institute of Bankers, (England)

Secretary PANDIT ANAR NATH KATJU B Sc LL B

NASIR ALI KHAN—BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR is His Highness' eldest son and heir apparent.

b. on 16th May 1906. In his early age he received his education in the Mayo College Ajmer, and the Daly College Indore, and subsequently at home under the tutorship of Major P. F. Norbury DSO I.A. a retired British Officer. The Nawabzada left for England in 1925 where he joined the agricultural college at Cirencester. He successfully received education at the Cirencester College and obtained his Diploma. He was a brilliant sportsman at the College and won his "Blue" in Hockey.

He was Captain of the Hockey eleven of the College for 3 years and of the tennis team for 2 years. He was also a prominent member of the cricket eleven.



He returned home in 1932 and began to take keen interest in the

ness the Nawab Ruler has also delegated certain of his powers to him regarding the general administration of the State.

On the outbreak of the present European war he contributed a sum of Rs. 3,000 from his own private purse for the prosecution of the war. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the late King Emperor George V in 1935 he held several public meetings and collected a large sum for the Silver Jubilee Fund which was remitted to the Government of India. He received the Silver Jubilee medal in 1935, and His Imperial Majesty the King George VI Coronation Medal in 1937.

The Nawabzada has three children, 2 sons and one daughter.

Recreation: Polo, Hunting, Shooting, Golf and Tennis.

Address:—Machchhi Bhawan Palace, Jaora, C.I.



JHALAWAR: LIEUT. HIS
HIGHNESS DHRAHDIVAKAR
PRAJAVATSAL MAHARAJ
RANA SIR SHRI RAJENDRA
SINH Ji DEV BAHADUR,
KCSI, MRAS., ARPS,
F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.
AGS., etc., of Jhalawar State.

Born: 15th July 1900
Married One son. Succeeded
1929

Educated Mayo College
Ajmer; School of Rural
Economy, University of Oxford
Knighthood on the birthday of
His Majesty, June, 1938 Was
Lieutenant in the ITF; is
now Lieutenant with 1/19th
Hyderabad Regiment
(Russells), was attached in 1929
at Fort Sandeman, Balu

chistan. Is a keen shikari and has shot about 70 tigers,
and a few Bisons, in South India, record shot three tigers in
five minutes. Has a taste for music, agriculture, poetry and the
fine arts, Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and
the Bombay Natural History Society, the East India Association,
London, The British Association for the advancement of Science,
Western India States Cricket Association, Rajkot, Kennel Club of
India, Dehra Dun The Western India Automobile Association, Bombay,

of England, London, Member of the British Society of Dowsters and
himself a keen Dowster and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club, Bisley
Gun Club, The London Gun Club Stratford-on-Avon Gun Club Shri
Bhawana Club, Bijnagar, Lodge "Rajputana, and is a Knight of
the Round Table (England), Member of the Standing Committee of
the Chamber of Princes, 1932-37, was President of All India

deeply interested in
Jhalawar State is

Salute 13 guns

Her-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Harishchandra Bahadur,
born in Oxford, 20th September 1907

ulation. 107,890

hooting and Clay-Pigeon

Rajputana, India; T. A.

JODHPUR AD COMM
DOLL HIS HIGHNESS RAJ
RAJESHWAR SAHIBAD
RAJA HIND MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SIR UMAM SINGHI
SAHIB BAHADUR GCSI
GCII KCSI ADC
ILD ruler of Jodhpur
State

Born 1903 Ascended
the Gadi 1918

Educated At the Mayo
College Ajmer

Married Daughter of
Rao Bahadur Thakur Jai
Singhi Bhati of Umaidnagar
in 1921 His five sons
and one daughter



Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji
Sahib born in 1923

Area of the State 36 071 square miles

Population 2 134 848 Souls

Revenue Rs 1 64 06 000

Permanent Salute 17 local 19 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Chief Minister and Finance Minister Lt Col Sir Donald
M Field CIE

Home Minister Dewan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji
of Sankhwas

Public Works Minister Mr S G Edgar ISE

Revenue Minister Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhari
Muhammad Din

Minister for Justice & Reforms Rai Bahadur Lala
Kanwar Sam MA Bar at law

Minister in Waiting Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpal
Singhi



**JUNAGADH CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS SIR MAHA
BATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III
G C I E, K C S I, Nawab
Saheb of Junagadh**

Family Babji (Yusufzai
Pathan)

Born 2nd August 1900

Educated Preparatory
school in England and at the
Mayo College Ajmer

Heir Apparent SHAHZADA
MAHOMED DILAWAR KHANJI
born, 23rd June 1922

Area of the State 3,337 sq miles *Population* 1,545,152

Principal Port Veraval *Revenue* Rs 1 Crore

Salute 15 guns personal and local

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat
khanji Infantry

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

H H THE NAWAB SAHEB

Vice-President of the Council and Dewan, Junagadh State
VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHO-
MED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DILER JUNG, B C S, J P.

Law Member

RAO BAHADUR S T. MANKAD, B A, LL B

Revenue Member :

RAO BAHADUR MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI, O B E

Additional Law Member

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Esq, B A, LL B

KHAIRPUR His
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MAHOMED KHAN TALPUR,
the present Ruler of
Khairpur State

Born • 4th Jan 1913

Educated • At the Mayo
College, Ajmer

Succeeded : December
1935 on the demise of his
father His Highness Mir
Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first-class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area : 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population : 227,168.

Current annual income : Rs 25.84 lakhs.

Minister : Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

Address : Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



KAPURTHALA COLONEL
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND
I DILBAND RASIKH UL
ITIKAD DAULAT I ENGLISHIA
RAJA I RAJGAN MAHARAJA
SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR
Maharaja of Kapurthala GC
SI (1911) GCIE (1918)
 Created GBE (1927) on the
 occasion of his Golden Jubilee
 Honorary Colonel of 311th
 Sikhs (45th Rattays Sikhs)
 One of the principal Sikh
 Ruling Princes in India In
 recognition of the prominent
 assistance rendered by the
 State during the Great War
 His Highness salute was raised
 to 15 guns and the annual
 tribute of £9000 a year was
 remitted in perpetuity by the
 British Government received

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Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 1927 and 1929 celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935 and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937 His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937

Born 24th November 1872 son of His Highness the late Raja I Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Heir Apparent SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH

Household Minister and Commandant Kapurthala State Forces

MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH CIE IA

Area 652 Square Miles

Population 316 757

Revenue Rs 40 00 000

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450 000 Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass being the Manager

State Council Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh *President*
 Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh CIE IA *Army Member and*
Vice President Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh *Member Diwan*
 Ajudhia Dass *Foreign and Revenue Member* Khan Bal adur Mohamed
 Said *Judicial Member* and Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh *Member for*
Law and Order

TIRKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH Her Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab

Born 10th May 1892.

Education Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors. Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies. Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year. Attended Lycée Jansen de Sully in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies in St. Paul's High School Kensington.

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial. Conducted the affairs of the



Chateau of Lakin near Brussels. In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest.

His
ty

on
SS

Spain Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis

Clubs Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.



KOLHAPUR COLONEL
 HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI
 RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI
 MAHARAJA GCSI, GCIE
 is descended from the
 younger branch of the Great
 Shivaji the Founder of the
 Mahratta Empire and has the
 distinctive honorific title of
 Chhatrapati Maharaja
 Born 30th July 1897
 Educated In India and in
 England

Ascended The Gadi in 1922
 Married Shri Tara Bai
 Maharam Saheb grand daughter
 of the late Maharaja Sir Shri
 Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
 and Sister of His Highness Shri
 Pratapsinh Gaekwar the Maha
 raja of Baroda and Shri Vija
 yamala Maharamsaheb the

daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite of Tanjore

Great Sportsman Rider and First Class Whip keen pig sticker
 deer hunting by Cheetah a speciality The State pays no tribute

Dynastic Salute 19 guns

Area 3 217 1 Sq miles

Population 9 57 137

Gross Revenue Rs 1 26 86 527

Rs 1 26 86 527

numerous other Institutions both technical and academic Special
 facilities for backward and untouchable classes and Female
 for Female
 (male and
 entirely in
 Principality
 auguration
 for British
 The Southern
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STATE COUNCIL

Moh RAO BHADUR D. A. SURVE Prime Minister Moh S. A. INDIRAR B. A.
 Revenue Minister Moh D. M. BHONSALE Ch. of Secretary to His Highness Moh RAO
 BHADUR K. P. SAVANT B.A. LL.B. Bar at Law Judicial Minister Moh D. J. JADRAY
 B.A. Financial Secretary to His Highness Moh RAO BHADUR B. I. POWAR Private
 Secretary to His Highness

KOTAH HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHE
MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA
SRI COL SIR UMED SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR G.C.S.I.
G.C.II G.R.I. II D. MAHA
RAO of Kotah

Born 1873 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi 1893 A.D.

Educated Mayo College

Ajmer

Married Eldest daughter
 of His Highness Maharana
 Fateh Singhji Sahib of Udaipur
 in 1892 who died in 1893
 Daughter of His Highness
 Maharao Sahib of Cutch in
 1897 who died in July 1933
 Sister of the Thakur Sahib of
 Isarda (Jaipur State) in 1908



Area of the State 5,684 sq. miles

Revenue 53.68 lakhs

Population 6,85,804

Salute 19 Guns

Family History The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect
 of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. The

reorganised and a revised land settlement introduced

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according
 to the spirit of the law in force in British India

There are 136 schools, 33 dispensaries and 451 Co operative
 Societies in the State

assistance of two
 C.I.E., a first class
 ujji Saksena, M



KUTCH HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, GCSI
GCIE, Maharao of
Kutch

Born in 1866 Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885

Attended the Imperial Conference London and the League of Nations Geneva in 1921 Attended the Round Table Conference 1931

Education Privately educated

Heir Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI

Heir Presumptive M K S MADANSINHJI

Area 8 249 5 square miles excluding the Runn which is about 9 000 square miles

Revenue About Rs 32 00 000

Population 514 307

Salute Permanent 17 guns, Local 19 guns

Dewan RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI D RANA
 B A LL B

OFFICERS

Naib Dewan JADURAM P BHATT, B A LL B

Police Commissioner KHAN BAHADUR M R KOHIWALLA

Judicial Assistant N M PATWARDHAN, B A, I L B
 Bar at I r w

Chief Medical Officer JADAVJI H VAIDYA I M S
 (BOM) D O M S (I O N D)

Chief Staff Officer I T COI J A W FOOTITT

LIMBI MAHARANA SRI DALATSINHJI KCSI KCII THAKORE SAHEB of LIMBI is a descendant of Maharana Sri Manuji and belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and Goddess Shakti. He rules over one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.



Born 11th July 1868
Accession to Gadi 14th April 1908 **Educated** Privately
Clubs A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Royal Empire Society—Rosharara Delhi—Rajputana Club Mount Abu—Willingdon Club Bombay
A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Salute 9 guns
Heir YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYASINHJI who is married to Rajkumari Shri Nandkunvarba daughter of the late HH the Maharaja Hesarisinhji of Idar

Shri Pratapba.

Area of the State 343.96 sq miles, besides 707 miles of Barwalla villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka **Population** 40,088
Revenue Rs 9,00,000 (including Barwalla revenue)

STATE OFFICERS

Deewan RAJKUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI MA LLB (Cantab) FRGS Bar at Law
Naib Deewan TULSIDAS J LAWINGIA BA
Deputy Karbhari JIVANSINHJI M JHALA GBVC
Revenue Commissioner NARSINHJI A JHALA
Political Secretary and Sar Nyayadhish BHILDARDAS A JAJAL BA Bar at Law
Headmaster and Educational Inspector AMRITLAL D PANDYA BA
Munsiff and 1st Class Magistrate AMRITLAL C MEHTA BA LLB
Ag Superintendent of Police JHALA PRABHATSINHJI VERABHAI

PERSONAL STAFF

Honorary Personal Secretary and Head of Female Ed Miss (Dr) ELIZABETH SHARPE KHM FRGS etc
Private Secretary MR CHHOTALAL HARJIWAN



LUNAWADA LIEUT HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI
RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan once the Emperor of Gujarat Cutch and Kathiawar

Born 1910 *Ascended the*
Gad: 1930

Educated At Mayo College
Ajmer

Married In 1931 Maharani
Saheb Shri Manharkunverba
daughter of Capt His High
ness Maharana Raj Saheb

Shri Sir Amarsinhji K C S I K C I E of Wankaner State

Heir apparent Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji born
on 14th October 1934

Area of State 388 square miles

Population 95 162 *Revenue* Rs 5 50 000

Dynastic Salute 9 guns

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan J N VARMA ESQ B A LL B M Sc Econ (London)
BARRISTER AT LAW

Naib Dewan K S PRAVINSINHJI

Sar Nyayadhish VADILAL A MEHTA B A LL B

Private Secretary SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI

Huzur Personal Assistant N K KANABAR

Nyayadhish G H ANANDJIWALA B A LL B

Offg Police and Excise Superintendent S M PANDYA

Chief Medical Officer NENSI D SHAH MB BS

Revenue Officer AMBALAL R. DAVE B A

Customs Officer & Educational Inspector AMRITLAL P SHAH
B A (Hons)

Head Master S A High School RAMNIKLAL G MODI M A

Offg Forest Officer S L DAVE

MAIHAR RAJA SIR
BRIJNATH SINGHJI DFO
BAHADUR K C I I is a
 Kachhwaha Rajput enjoying a
 hereditary salute of 9 guns and a
 full Civil and Criminal jurisdiction—
 is a member of the
 Chamber of Princes in his own
 right

Born on 2 nd February 1896

Succeeded to the Cols on
the 16th December 1911

Educated at the Daly College
Indore

The first Rani Sahiba Shrimati
 Jadeji (married 1915) who died
 in 1930 was a daughter of His
 Highness Thakore Shri Daulat
 Singhji Thakore Sahib of Dhrol
 in Kathiawar. The present
 Senior Rani Sahiba (married
 1920) mother of the present Ruler is a daughter of the late



The Ruler has two sons and three daughters the eldest
 Rajkumari Sahiba has been married to the Rajasahib of Daira (U P)

Her Apparent YUVRAJ GOVIND SINGHJI is being educated
 at the Mayo College Ajmer

Capital Maihar (G I P Railway)

Area of the State 407 square miles

Population 68 991 Annual Revenue—Nearly 5 lacs

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and
 a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and
 its bye products

The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include
 food grains oil seeds sugar cane fruit etc etc

The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest
 Limestone almost on the surface—with the railway passing through
 its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial
 development—while there still remain very good prospects for
 industries like the manufacture of oil soap sugar alcohol dry ice and
 the like

are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the pro-
 and prosperous regime of the present Ruler



MANDI MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR KCSI, the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chander bansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

Hon Major 3/17 Dogra Regiment

Born 20th August 1904

Ascended the Gadi 1913

Invested with full ruling powers 1925

Educated Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College Lahore

Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24

Married Twice First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithuraj Singh of Rajpura in 1930

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt Palestine Syria Greece Turkey Balkans etc in 1927 Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France Germany Czechoslovakia Austria and Hungary in 1937

Recreations Shooting Tennis and Cricket

Heir apparent SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH born 7th December 1923

2nd Son Sri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh born 5th August 1931

Daughters Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi born 12th December 1928 and Second daughter born 8th November 1938

Salute 11 guns

Area of the State 1200 square miles

Population 207,465 *Average annual Revenue* Rs 12,48,483

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

- 1 KANWAR SHIV PAL B.Sc. *Offg Chief Minister*
 - 2 RAI SAHIB BAKHSHI BRAHM DASS *Retentive Secretary*
- Address* Mandi State Punjab India
Telegraphic Address Paharpadsha Mandi

MAYURBHANJ MAHA
RAJA SIR PRATAP CHAN
DRA BHANJ DEO K C
I F Maharaja of Mayurbhanj
Born February 1901

Succeeded to the Gali on the
23rd April 1925 on the demise
of his elder brother Lieutenant
Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj
Deo

The Maharaja is a member of
the Chamber of Princes by his
own right

Educated At the Mayo
College Ajmer and Muir
Central College Allahabad

Married On the 25th
November 1925 the daughter
of Maharaj Kumar Sirdar
Singhji and grand-daughter of
the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar
Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana

Heir apparent TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

Area of State 4 243 square miles *Population* 889 603 *Revenue*
Rs 33 00 000 *Salute* Permanent salute of 9 guns

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States
of the Eastern States Agency numbering forty two twenty six of
which were till recently known as the Orissa States fourteen as the
Central Provinces States and two as the Bengal States The history
of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous



The State is administered very much on British Indian lines judicial
independence which has been secured under a full powered High
Court being a special feature of its administration The State is rich
in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore
needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur The
activities of the Geological Department recently organised by the



MORVI His HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR
CBE KCSI Maharaja of
 Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in
 India and England

Heir YUVARAJ SHREE
 MAHENDRASINHJI

Second Son MAHARAJ
 KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR

Area of State 822 square
 miles Morvi State has a

district in Cutch also with an
 area of about 50 square miles

Population 113 024 in

1931 (Increase during
 1921 1931 17 per cent)

Average Revenue Rs 50 00 000 *Salute* 11 guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical
 service of ocean going steamers from Europe Japan Java
 America as well as Indian Ports

Morvi Railway solely the property of the State 133 miles

Morvi Tramway 63 miles

State Postal Service post offices in over 60 per cent of
 the State villages letter boxes in a further 20 per cent of them

State Telephone over 40 per cent of the villages directly
 connected with the capital city

Industries in the State Cotton Pressing and Ginning
 Factories Parshuram Pottery Works Ltd Morvi Salt Works
 Railway Workshop Electric Power House the New Lakhdirji
 Spinning and Weaving Mills Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works
 Mayur Metal Works The Bone Factory The Morvi Match
 Works Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory The
 Kathiawar Paint Works and The Oil Mill

Free primary and secondary education

STATE COUNCIL.

President and Dewan M D SOLANKI B A LL B

1st Member M P BAXI B A LL B

2nd Member B M BUCHI, High Court Pleader

MAHARAJ KUMAR
SHREE MAHENDRA-
SINHJI, HEIR APPA-
RENT, MORVI STATE
KATHIAWAR

Born 1st January 1915

Education Elementary education in Morvi under highly qualified English and Indian Tutors

Joined Rajkumar College Rajkot in 1928 and studied for the Diploma Course

Left for England for higher studies in 1933 studied at Bradfield College for some time and travelled all over Europe

Returned to India and joined St Mary's High School Bombay in 1934 for Senior Cambridge Examination

In 1938 was associated with the Members of the State Council for training in State administration. Having become acquainted with the working of the administration was appointed Joint President State Council in 1939 with the charge of the portfolios of the Department of Education, Medicine and Public Works

He is a keen sportsman. A good Tennis and Cricket player. Has played in the Western India Tennis Tournaments

The Maharaj Kumar Sahib takes special interest in Medical Relief in the State and the present efficiency and popularity of this Department is entirely due to his lively interest particularly in the surgical work done in the State Hospitals





MUDHOL SHIRIMANT
RAJA BHAIRAV SINGH
 the Ruler of Mudhol
 State (minor) claims descent
 from the Sheshodia Maharajas of Udaipur

Born 15th October 1909
Succeeded his father who
 abdicated the Gadi on the 9th
 November 1937 with the
 sanction of the Crown Repre-
 sentative

The Raja Sahib is being
 educated at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School
 Poona and was at the Doon School Westgate on Sea England
 for 4 years

Area of the State 360 square miles

Population 62,832

Average Revenue Rs. 4,85,000

Salute 9 guns

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The minority Administration is carried on by a Council
 of Administration consisting of Shri Lady Parvadevi Regent
 Ranisahiba mother of the minor Rajasahib as President with
 the Dewan as Vice President and three other members

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has
 been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation

Address Mudhol (Deccan States Agency)

**MYSORE: COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SRI KRISHNARAJA
WADIYAR BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja
of Mysore.**

Born: 4th June 1884
Succeeded: 1st February
1895

Educated: Privately
Invested with full ruling
powers: 1902 Celebrated
Silver Jubilee of his reign
8th August 1927.



Area of the State 29,474 82 square miles

Population: 6,557,302.

Revenue. Rs 3,95,54,000

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore, and Fern
Hill (Nilgiris)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Deputy of Mysore

AMIN UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M ISMAIL, K C I E, O B E, C St.J.

Members

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA Mr N. MADHAVA RAU, B A, B L

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA Mr K V ANANTARAMAN, B A

Private Secretary to His Highness

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K C S I, J P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness

RAJASABHABHUSHANA Mr T. THUMBOO CHETTY,

B.A., O B E., K S G

*His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore passed away at Bangalore
Palace on 3-8-40*



**NAGOD RAJA SHRIMANT
MAHENDRA SINGH JEE
DEO BAHADUR RAJA
SAHIB OF NAGOD STATE**

The Rulers of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs one of the four Agnikula clans whose traditional home is on Mount Abu. The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest but exceedingly difficult to unravel.

Born 5th Feb 1916 Succeeded 26th February 1926 and assumed powers on 9th February 1936

Educated Daly College, Indore Administrative training at Bangalore Married In May 1932 to the daughter of H H The Maharana of Dharampur State Has one son and two

Revenue Nearly 3 lacs Dynastic Salute 9 guns Capital
Nagod (16 miles from Satna G I P Ry) Recreation Tennis

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

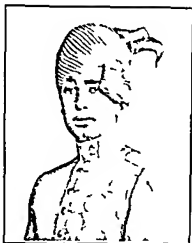
NARSINGARH II H RAJA VIKRAM SINGHJI BAHADUR the present Ruler of Narsingarh State C 1 The ruling family of Narsingarh are Umat Rajputs an offshoot of the Parmars, the former Lords of Malva

Born On 21st September 1909 Succeeded his father on the 23rd April 1924 Invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929

Educated At the Daly College Indore and the Mayo College Ajmer and passed the Diploma Examination in April 1927 After leaving the College he went to Bangalore to receive administrative training under the Mysore Government In July 1928 His Highness proceeded on a short trip to Europe and visited England Scotland and France This trip was mainly arranged to impart his liberal education a finishing touch *Married* A daughter of the Heir Apparent of the Kutch State in June 1929

His Highness undertook a second continental tour in April 1933 for reasons of health as also to familiarize himself with the various systems of Government and to find out ways and means of improving the resources of his State

The State pays no tribute to the British Government but pays annually through the British Government Rs 85 000 (Salim Shahi) to the Indore State and receives annually Rs 1 200 from the Gwalior State and Rs 5 102 from the Dewas Senior and Junior States



system Juvenile offences has been enacted Local Self Government has been thrown open to the public and people are taken more and more into confidence



NAWANAGAR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI LT COL SIR

DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJIT
SINHJI JADEJA G.C.I.E.
K.C.S.I. ADC Maharaja
Jam Sahib of Nawanagar

Born 1895 The adopted
son of His late Highness
Maharaja Jam Shri Sir
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja
Ascended the Gadi on
2nd April 1933

Received The Insignia of
K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of
G.C.I.E. in 1939

Educated Raj Kumar
College Rajkot Malvern
College and University Col
lege London

Marrried 7th March 1935 the daughter of His Highness
the Maharao Sahib of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919 Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
Rifles (Napier's) rose to the rank of Captain

Specialised Courses Small Arms Course Lewis Gun
Course Tactics Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course

Recreation Racquets Cricket Squash Tennis Shooting

Address Jamnagar Nawanagar Kathiawar

Area of State 3 791 sq miles

Population 409 192 *Revenue* Rs 90 lakhs yearly

Salute 15 guns *Chief Port* Bedi Bunder

Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalsinhji
Sahib Born on 20th February 1939

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI

Military Secretary and Home Member COL. R. K. HIMAT
SINHJI

Judicial Secretary K. K. THAKOR ESQ.

Trade & Commerce Secretary DR. B. N. ANANTANI B.A.,
DR. LIT. BAR AT LAW

Political Secretary D. L. SARAYA B.A. LL.B.

Personal Assistant CAPTAIN GEOFFREY CLARK

Manager J & D Railway RAJ SAHIB GIRDHARLAL
D. MEHTA

Port Commissioner COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURNE R.N.

Chief Medical Officer DR. P. M. MEHTA M.D.M.S. F.C.P.S.

ORCHHA HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-1-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEVI
BAHADUR, K C S I, OF
ORCHHA

Born. 14th April 1899

Ascended the Gadi On
the 4th March 1930

Educated In the Daly
College, Indore, Raghunath
College, Rajkot, and Mayo
College, Ajmer, also received
administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces

Married A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead, subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal

Heir Apparent RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV

Area of State 2 080 square miles *Population* 314 661

Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs)

Salute 15 guns

STATE CABINET

President

HIS HIGHNESS

Vice President

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
M A, D Litt (*Chief Adviser*)

Members

1 - - - - - (Minister)

2

3

4

(Minister)





PALAMPUR LT COL
 HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD
 TUL MULK DEWAN MAHAKHAN
 SHRI TALEK MUHAMMED KHAN
 BAHADUR, GCIF KCAO
 ADC Nawab of Palampur

Born On the 7th July
 1883

Educated Privately

Ascended the Gali 1918

His Highness is a Yusufzal
 Lohani Pathan

He is the 29th Ruler of
 the House

Palampur is a very ancient Muslim State in India

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly
 of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month
 of September 1928

His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur was invited by
 His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to England in the year
 1937 as His Majesty's Honorary ADC on the auspicious
 occasion of His Majesty's Coronation

Heir NAWABZADA SHRI IQBAL MUHAMMED KHAN BAHADUR

Area of State 1 774 64 square miles

Population 265 424

Revenue Rs 11 64 987

Salute 13 guns

A considerable trade in Cloth Grain Sugar and Rice is
 carried on The capital is Palampur situated on the B B &
 C I Railway It is a very old settlement of which mention
 was made in the 8th century

Barir S K NAYANPALLI ESQUIRE BA LLB

Judicial Adviser DEWAN BAHADUR K M JHAWARI MA.
 LLB, JP

Customs & Excise Minister D A PATWARI ESQUIRE
 BA LLB

Revenue Minister K S DESAI ESQUIRE BA

PARTABGARH: His Highness MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGH BAHADUR KCSI, of Partabgarh

Born: In 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi: In 1929

Hereditary Salute: 15 guns

Partabgarh State also called the Hanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Salim Shahi Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State

Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States)



enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed Mahakma Khas where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Annual average Revenue about Rs 555,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: MR TRIBHOVANDAS J. RAJA MA LL B

Naib Dewan: SHAH MANAKLAL BA LL B

Kamdar Khasgi: SHAH MANNALAL

High Court Judge: MR HEMCHANDRA SOGANI BSc LL B,
Advocate

Private Secretary to His Highness: MR PHEFFROZESHAW I ARDOONJI

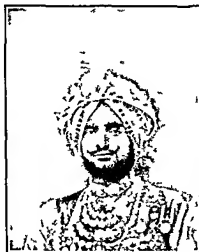
Revenue Officer: MAHARAJ BALWANTSINGH

Civil and Criminal Judge: BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL BA,
LL B

Medical Officer: DR JIWANLAL P. PAREKH LM & S

Educational Officer: MR W G KALP, BA

Superintendent of Police: PUROHIT JAGDISH LAL



PATIALA DR HIS
HIGHNESS FARZAND I
KHAS DAULAT I ENGLISHIA
MANSUR UL-ZAMAN AMIR UL
UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA I
RAJGAN SHRI YADAVINDRA
SINGHIJI II D MAHENDRA
BAHADUR YADU VANSHAYATANS
BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN the
present Ruler of Patiala which
is the largest of the Phulkian
States and the Premier State
in the Punjab

Born 7th January 1913
Succeeded 23rd March 1938
on the demise of his father
Maharaja Sir Bhupindra
Singhiji Mahendra Bahadur

Since his accession to the Gadi
His Highness has introduced

many reforms of far reaching character. The creation of a separate Public Health Department and a department of Rural uplift the improvement of Medical Services in the State through the introduction of touring dispensaries the abolition of many Birs and game preserves in the plains the remission of arrears in land revenue the passing of Small Towns Act the building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of the Bhupindra Cement Works are but a few instances of His Highness' great initiative in promoting the welfare and prosperity of his people.

His Highness is an all round sportsman—a first class shot a great angler a crack tennis player and superb cricketer. It is however in cricket that his prowess is so well known. He was awarded the All India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian team in the last match at Bombay. The State is rich in antiquities especially at Pinjour Sirhind Bhatinda Narnaul etc. It possesses valuable

His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry also one Battery of Horse Artillery. Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government it has rendered help on all critical occasions. Its proud record of service during the Great War is unsurpassed. No sooner the present war was declared than His Highness placed his services and the

Area 11,000 sq. miles	5,32,610 H.L. 11.9	201,000 1.50
Gross Annual Income	Rs. 1,57,00,000	Salute 17 guns

PATNA : MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present Ruler of Patna State. *Born : 1912*

Ascended the Gai 1933

Educated : At the Mayo College Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution

Married : In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Dhruv of Patiala.

History : Maharaja Ramji Deo a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala" which was the kingdom of Kusha the second son of



Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital with several outlying Dispensaries and two Child Welfare Centres. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo *Area of the State* 25117 sq miles *Population* 566943 *Revenue* Rs 11,60,630 *Salute* 9 guns

ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Chief Minister</i>	Mr Raj Kanwar M A	P C S (Retd) ;	Judicial
" "	" "	" "	M R A S (London),
" "	" "	" "	Secretary to the Cabinet
" "	" "	" "	Chief Medical Officer
" "	" "	" "	Commandant of Police and
" "	" "	" "	Forest Officer. Rai
" "	" "	" "	Sardar Keber Singh
" "	" "	" "	Das, M A, Audit

Officer : Mr. M G Mukerji



PORBANDAR His
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI SIR NATWAR
SINHJI BAHADUR KCSI
Maharaja Rana Saheb of
Porbandar

Born 1901

Succeeded to the Gadi
1908

Educated At the Raj
kumar College Rajkot

Married In 1920
Princess Rupaliba MBE
daughter of His Highness
Maharana Saheb Shri Sir
Daulatsinhji Bahadur
KCSI of Limbdi

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers

Club The Maconochie Club Porbandar

Area of State 642 25 square miles Population 115 741

Revenue Rs 25 00 000 Salute 13 guns

Wazir

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI —Tazim Sardar

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE :

Dewan Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji

Nayab Dewan Khan Bahadur Framroze S Master BA

Chief Medical Officer DR D N KALYANWALA MR

CS (Eng) LRCP (Lon) FCPS (Bom) FR

SM (Lon) LM & S (Bom) F O B S (Edin) Etc

Judicial Secretary MR HARILAL DHURV BA LLB

Huzur Private Secretary JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSIHJI

DIPSINHJI BA LLB

Port Commissioner MR R S RAJA IYER B Com

Revenue Commissioner MR JAGJIWANDAS N SHAH

State Engineer MR MANILAL R JIVRAJANI BE

AMIE

of

Forces CAPTAIN

CI

I MANIAD BA

RADHANPUR His Highness NAWAB SAHIB UL TAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur K.C.I.L. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born 10th October 1899
Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937
Religious ceremony performed on 4th January 1937
Investiture Durbar with full



W. H. S. No. 1

with full Plenary Privileges and full powers
Area of the State 1150 square miles *Population* 70,530 souls
Revenue About Rs 8,00,000

to the British Government or to any
trary receives an annual Jama
from the surrounding 8 villages
Varahi 4 of Jhinhuwada 4 of
the revenue of the

products

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE

LL.B. *Treasury Officer* Mr
KHAN BAHADUR ELSA FJI I BAKJI
LL.C. SHAM B.A. LL.B. *Police*
B.I. *Chief Medical Officer*
Engineer P.W.D. Mr AM



RAJKOT HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot
(Kati awar)

Born On 4th March 1910
succeeded to the Gadi on 21st
April 1931

Educated At Rajkumar Col-
lege Rajkot and later on in
England at Highgate School
London He belongs to the
Vibhami clan of Jadeja Raj-
puts and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State

Area of the State 283 sq miles
Population 75 540
Average Revenue Rs 12 50 000
Dynastic Salute 19 guns

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in co-
operation with Praja Pratidinhi Sabha or People's Representative
Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and
democratic Municipality linked thereto

Rajkot town is a trade emporium also known for its various
industrial activities It is the headquarters of the WIS Agency
and is served by three important Railway lines Educationally it is
the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of
Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College the Rajkumar College
Males and Females training Colleges and a separate Girls High School

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Devan N N ANKLESARIA Esq CIE Bar at Law
Secretary to the Devan K S VALERAWALA RANWALA
Revenue Officer MR H R BUCH BA LLB
Registrar His Court MR MADHAVLAL K. PARIKH BA LLB
Police Superintendent KUMAR SHRI MAHENDRASINHJI
Sar Nayazadhi MR J M LANDYA BA LLB (Advocate OS)
Director of Electrical Undertakings RAI SAHLB A C DAS
Chief Medical Officer Dr S RODRIGUES MBBS
Principal Dharmendrasinhji College REV A ESTELLER SJ PhD
Educational Inspector MR C A BUCH MA BSc
State Engineer MR T D SANGHAVI BE (Civil)
His Highness Thakore Saheb died of heart failure on 11th June 1940

RAJPIPLA MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI
VIJAYSINHJI KCSI

MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA

Family Gohel Rajput

Born 30th January 1890

Date of succession 26th
 September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar
 College Rajkot and Imperial
 Cadet Corps Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in
Europe and America Hon
Major XVI Light Cavalry

Clubs Marlborough Club
 London Hurlingham Club Lon
 don Willingdon Sports Club
 Bombay The Calcutta Club
 Calcutta

Recreations: Polo Racing
 Shooting Won the Derby in
 1934 with "Windsor Lad"

His Apparent YUVARAJSHRI RASENDRASINHJI Born 1912

Younger Sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji Born 1917

Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji Born 1925

Rajpipla is a premier State in the Gujerat States Agency Its
 Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty *Area of State* 1517 50 square
 miles

Population 206 085

Revenue Rs 27 00 000

Permanent & Hereditary Salute 13 guns

Indian States Forces Infantry Full Company of 165 men A class
 first line troops Cavalry Troop of 25 B class

Important Feature The State possesses Cornelian and Agate
 mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from

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 ed
 e

1 Making all services pensionable 2 Extension of the Survey
 Settlement System to every village in the State 3 Making Primary
 Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and
 higher education 4 Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows
 and the destitute 5 Encouragement to Trade and Industry
 Introduction of the 1027 A L F Variety of cotton throughout the
 State 6 Extension of the State Forces
 reduction of

Principal Officer Mr PHEROZE D KOTHAVALA LL.B Dewan





RAMPUR CAPTAIN
HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
FARZANO DILPIZIRI
DAULAT I INGLISHIA **MUKHLIS**
UD DAULAH **NASIR UL ULLA**
ANIR UL UMARA **NAWAB SIR**
SAVED MOHAMMED RAZA ALI
KHAN BAHADUR **MLSTAD I**
JANG KCSI D LITT LLD
 Ruler of Rampur The ruling family of Rampur are Sayeds and come from the famous Sadat i Barcha in the Muzaffar nagar District (U P)

Born 17th November 1906
 Succeeded to the Gadi on 10th June 1930 Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1931 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Kt CIL
 His Highness has two sons and

six daughters

Heir Apparent **COL NAWABZADA SAYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR** *Born on* 22nd November 1933

His Highness is the pro Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles a member of the East India Association and Marlborough Club London

Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family During the Great War of 1914-18 Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammed Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State 89.54 square miles

Population 464,919

Revenue Rs 51 lakhs

Permanent Salute 15 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President—**SAVED BASHIR HUSSAIN ZAHEDI BA** (Cantl)
Bar at Law *Chief Minister*

Members **MR R H SALOWAN ICS** *Finance and Revenue*
Minister **SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN ICS** *Home Minister*

MR HOSRI TAL VERMA *Bar at Law* *State Advocate & Minister*
In charge Legislative Department

Secretary **MR NASIR UL DIN MASOOD BA**

RWA HIS HIGHNESS BANDA
 VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB
 SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR
 GCIF KCSI MAHARAJA OF
 REWA (Rajput Baghel)

Born 1903 *Ascended the gadi*
 in 1918 *invested with ruling*
powers in 1927

Educated At the Daly College
 Indore

Married In 1919 a sister of
 His Highness the Maharaja of
 Jodhpur and also married in
 1925 the daughter of His late
 Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
 Singh Bahadur KCSI
 KCIE Ruler of Kishangarh

The Maharaja is a noted
 sportsman and has shot 55
 tigers

He was a delegate to all the
 three sessions of the Round Table
 Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure
 Committee of the Conference He is a member of the General
 Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King
 Edward Medical School Indore

Heir Apparent SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH
 SAHEB (born in 1923)

<i>Area of State</i> 13 000 square miles	<i>Population</i> 1 587 445
<i>Revenue</i> Rs 60 00 000	<i>Salute</i> 17 guns

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central
 India Agency The State is bounded on the North by the Banda
 Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U P on the East by the
 Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur on the
 South by the Central Provinces and on the West by the States of
 Mahar Nagod Sohawal and Kotha The State has a number of
 Waterfalls some of which Chachai and Keoti are famous for their
 height and grandeur The State is very rich in mineral resources



matters of public interest as are referred to it His Highness takes
 very great interest in the Administration of the State and in the
 development of trade and industries for which purpose he has insti-
 tuted a State Bank with branches all over the State.



RATLAM MAJOR
GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJ
SINGHIJI GCIE, KCS
KCV O ADC to H
Majesty the King Emperor
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
Ratlam

Born 13th January 1880 Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Malwa and is held in high respect and esteem by the other Rajput Rulers in Malwa

Educated At the Dal College at Indore

Succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji K C I E) in 1892

Married In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well known Sodha Rajput family of Jamnagar by whom he has two daughters and two sons

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918, was mentioned in despatches was presented with

'Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur' by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918 Served in Afghan War in 1919 Was promoted to the rank of Major General and appointed ADC to His Majesty the King Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended at the invitation of His Majesty the London Coronation in May 1937 His enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo player

Heir Apparent MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHIJI
Area of State 693 square miles *Population* 107,321
Revenue Rs 10 lakhs *Salute* 13 guns (local salute 15 guns)

STATE COUNCIL.

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do

11 103 DA ADHI SAKHIA 11 30 1111
 Mr Dalpatram M Bhatt B A (Hon) I L B

M AHARAJ KUMAR SHREE LOKENDRA SINGH HEIR APPARENT

Ratlam State Central India

Born 9th November 1927

Active and intelligent the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life. From his very young days he has shown signs of great mental aptitude and capacity.

In February 1934 at the age of 7 the Maharaj Kumar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and he acquitted himself very creditably. He met Their Excellencies Lord Goschen Lord Willingdon Lord Stanley and Lord Brabourne at the time of their visits to Ratlam.



When in England in 1933 the Maharaj Kumar attended the Coronation at Westminster Abbey and had the honour to be invited to all functions including lunches dinners garden parties etc at Buckingham Palace and other places connected with His Majesty's Coronation. Met Their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Was specially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commemoration of the Coronation. Visited Olympia Aldershot Hurlingham etc. Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournament between India vs the World.

Education Is preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination under a European Guardian and Tutor helped by an Indian Assistant and a Shastri. His Highness the Maharaja is himself directly supervising the Prince's education. Attended Colet Court School Hammersmith London in 1937 during His Highness the Maharaja's visit on the occasion of the King's Coronation.

Hobbies Riding swimming shooting cricket physical training drill fencing rowing etc. Has a very good ear for music especially English and takes great interest in the activities of the Indian States Forces Unit called the Lokendra Rifles named after him.

Medals Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal



SACHIN HIS HIGHNESS
MUBA RIZ UD DAULAH
MUZZAFFER UL MULQ
NUSRAT E JUNG NAWAB BAHADUR
SIDI MOHAMMED HAIDER
MOHAMMED YAKUT KHAN
NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909
Succeeded 19th November 1930

Married Her Highness Arjum and Bano Sarkar e Aliya Nawab Nusrat Zamani Nawab-Begum of Sachin the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930 Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yakut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937 and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Muntaz Mahel Nawab Massarat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938

Educated At home and later at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

in 1911 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohammed Yal on the basis of Alliance Sidi State of Sachin Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State

Sachin The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. & C. I. Railway

Dumas The Summer Capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea resort ten miles by motor road from Surat The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast Connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences Amusements in Dumas Sea bathing promenade tennis cricket motoring etc

Private Secretary RAJ E MANYA SARDAR AMBAPRASAD NATHUR

Military Secretary SARDAR RAFIQ E KHAN THAKORE NATWAR SINGHI LARDATSINGHI VANSIA

Address QASRE SULTAN DUMAS (Sachin State)



SANT MAHARAJA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler of Sant State. Born on 24th March 1881. Installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1901.

Educated in the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress. The revenue of the State increased—its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Sahib were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

With effect from the 1st April 1933 all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933 by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

Area of the State 374 Square Miles

Population 87,531 as per census of 1931

Revenue Rs. 4,02,162

Heir apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI born on 1st December 1907

Officiating Dewan N. I. DIVECHA B.A. LL.M.

**MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI
PRAVINSINHJI** Heir-
Apparent Sant State Gujarat
States Agency

Born 1st December 1907

Education Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors Joined Rajkumar College Rajkot Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University in 1925 Joined Baroda College At School and College he has won several Cups Prizes and Medals in tournaments A good tennis and football player



Marriage On the 15th May 1928 married Malrajkumari Shri Rajkunverba the eldest daughter of Maharajkumar Saheb Shri Vijayraji Heir Apparent Cutch State Bhuj

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely He first sailed for England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938

DECORATIONS

Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937

CLUBS

Member of the Willingdon Sports Club Bombay and the Royal Western India Turf Club Bombay

Address Santrampur Sant State Gujarat



SIRMOOR HIS HIGHNESS
LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA
RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHADUR the present Ruler of Sirmoor comes from a collateral branch of the ruling house of Bhati Rajputs of Jaisalmer in Rajputana which has been in possession of the State since A D 1095. The Ruler enjoys full judicial and administrative powers.

Born 10th January 1912

Area of the State 1141 square miles *Annual revenue* 10 00 000 *Population* 148 568
Salute 11 Guns

In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities the present Ruler was installed to the *gadi* in November 1933 when he was only 21 years old. He has introduced remarkable

constitutional and administrative changes within the short period of seven years since he took the reins of government. He has set up a Council of Ministers who do not only advise him on all important matters of administration but are also responsible for the successful running of the departments or the judiciary from the executive with a bench of two judges activities in the State under accessible and is in constant contact even with the poorest of his subjects. Minute details of every branch of administration interest him very much. He works hard in the interest of his people and is

year 1937 to make an economic survey of the State and the amount and extent of rural indebtedness has submitted its report. In pursuance of its recommendations a permanent Rural Development Board has been formed. The activities of this Board cover Co-operative movement Co-operative Banking Marketing Education Medical help Communication and Industries. The Co-operative movement has received a great impetus from the activities of this Board and is rapidly extending to all the villages. The question of Rural Indebtedness which is only ten times the land revenue in this State as compared to the average of nineteen times in the rest of India has been taken up seriously by this Board. This question difficult as it is has been tackled by an enactment the Sirmoor Relief of Indebtedness Act on the one hand and by the Mahan

National Bank on the other. A Central Agricultural Demonstration Farm is going to be set up very soon and various cottage industries are to be introduced within two or three months. An Agricultural Exhibition takes place every year which is utilized to teach the agriculturists by means of lectures slides and demonstrations all the modern methods of agriculture maternity and child welfare, and village hygiene and sanitation.

Many prohibitive restrictions on the shooting of wild animals have been removed. Every cultivator has been allowed free grazing for a certain number of cattle. Several important concessions and forest rights have been given to the agriculturists. The question of consolidation of holdings and fixity of tenures is being seriously considered by the Development Board. Several primary and upper primary schools for boys have been opened in villages. A scheme for Free Primary Education of a type best suited to the needs of the country has been adopted. The Mahavidya is a full fledged

The construc
d headquarters
r construction

Feeder roads are being developed by the District Board and village roads are being constructed by co operative methods in the villages where Co operative Societies exist. In addition to the existing Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries which exist at Nahan and at the Tehsil headquarters, and the St John Ambulance touring doctor qualified Vaidas have been appointed to administer indigenous medical aid to the agriculturists.

The Maharaja an all round sportsman takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmoor Sappers and Miners commanded by an experienced English Military Officer Major C A Grant Rundle M.C. The Force served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut and only a small

Highness further put his personal services and the services of his troops at the disposal of the Government. The Re organization and the training of the Sirmoor Sappers are going on very fast for this purpose.

COUNCIL.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAMES BAHADUR Mr N N Roy M.A. LL.B. Foreign and Political Minister Mr R G Adhikari B.A. (N.C.) Revenue Minister Mr C I Saxena B.A. P.C.S. (Reld) Minister for Law and Justice Mr Bhagwant Swarup B.A. LL.B. Council Secretary

HIGH COURT

Mr Gauri Prashad Saxena (Reld Dist and Sessions Judge) Chief Justice Mr Krishna Swarup B.A. (London) Bar-at Law Judge High Court Mr Jagdish Singh B.A.

Mr M. Han Lal
K. L. Singh
Mr
B
M. Tra



TONK His HIGHNESS SAID UD DAULAH WAZIR UL MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT JUNG G C I E Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana) is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie

Born 1879

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H H Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur GCSI GCIE

Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State 2 553 square miles

Population 317 360 according to census of 1931

Revenue Rs 21 76 283 *Salute* 17 guns

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. A State Assembly consisting of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural area has been introduced. All education is free throughout the State. The personnel of the State Council is as follows —

ADMINISTRATION

President His HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Finance Member LT COL G W ANDERSON C I E

Honre Member KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN SALAR JUNG

Development Member KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MOHD MAULA BAKSH MA

Judicial Member KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SHAMSUL HASAN

Revenue Member SYED NASIRUDDIN HYDER

Secretary M SYED MAQUL AHMAD BA

TRIPURA CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA SAMARA BIJOYEE MAHA MAHODAYA PANCHIA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR KCSI MAHARAJA of Tripura

Born 19th August 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi On the death of his father on 13th August 1923 and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August 1927

Married On the 16th January 1929 the sixth daughter of Late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur KCIF KBE of Balrampur (Oudh) and on her death in November 1930

married for the second time the eldest daughter of Capt H H Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur KCSI KCIE Maharaja of Panna (CI) Has one son and two daughters



Heir Apparent Maharajkumar Srila Sriyut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur *Area of the State* 4116 square miles *Permanent Salute* 13 Guns *Population* 382 450 (1931 Census) *Revenue (including Zemindaries)* Rs 33 42 104 (based on the average of five years)

Capital AGARTALA a pretty and well laid town 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (A B Rly)

Recreation Tennis shooting and big game hunting

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Chief Minister MANYABARA RAI J C SEN BAHADUR B.A. BCS (Retd)

Minister of Local Self Government MANYABARA RAJA SAHIB RAMA BODH JUNG BAHADUR FRGS

Finance Minister RAI J N CHATTERJEE BAHADUR M.A. BCS (Retd)

Minister of Developments THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH SARKI

Minister of Public Health DR M. M. MAJUMDAR LMS

Chief Secretary to H H RAI DEWAN K. DUTT BAHADUR M.A. B.L.

Private Secretary to H H & Officer-in-charge Army Dept CAPT MAHARAJKUMAR D. K.

DEV VARMAN BAHADUR

Military Secretary to H H MAJOR KUMAR P. K. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR

Asst Military Secretary KUMAR KAMENDEA KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR B.A.

Chief Justice JT K. C. NAG MBE, BAR AT LAW

State Engineer ...



TRAVANCORE HIS
HIGHNESS SRI PADMANA
BHA DASA VANCHI
PALA SIR BALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
NIRITAPATI MARNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG
GCIE DLITT (Andhra)
Maharaja of Travancore

Born 7th November 1912

Ascended the Musnad on 1st
September 1924 Invested
with Ruling Powers on 6th
November 1931

Educated Privately

His Highness is Colonel in Chief
of the Travancore State Forces

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore on the East by the Districts of Madura Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is one of the most picturesque portions of India containing an extensive hill region numerous rivers and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the Census of 1931 the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100, and for females 16.8.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority judicial administrative and legislative yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs without however failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions

evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the

first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established the Travancore Credit Bank for granting long term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation

Among the first fruits of the State's policy of industrialisation may be mentioned the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing besides Sugar 26 varieties of pharmaceutical products such as liniments liquid extracts

Trichinopoly which is on the Madras Colombo Air Mail Route

Area of the State 7 625 square miles Population 5 090 973 as per census of 1931 Revenue Rs 264 Lakhs Salute 19 guns local 21 guns

Her Apparent His Highness Martanda Varma Chaya Raja

Her Presumptive His Highness Prince Avittam Thirunal

The Andhra University has conferred the title of D Litt on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani mother of H H the Maharaja The Benares Hindu University has conferred the title of D Litt on Her Highness the Maharani

Deewan Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar A. C. I. E. I.

liquors pulvis spirits syrups and specialities including caffeine spirin aspirin and lysol

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation



HH Maharani Seta Parvati Bai Mother of His Highness

Trivandrum the capital of Travancore is a terminus of the South Indian Railway The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport There exists also a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum This has been extended to



UDAIPUR LIEUT
COL HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE SIR
BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR GCSI, Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana

Born 22nd February
1884

Married First the
daughter of the Thakur
of Auwa in Marwar in
March 1910 after her
demise, the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol of Jaipur in February 1911
and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
Marwar in January 1928

Educated Privately

Area of the State 12,753 square miles

Population 1,566,910 *Revenue* Rs 80,00,000

Permanent Salute 19 guns *Local* 21 guns

Heir Apparent MAHARAJ KUNAR SHREE BHAGWAT
SINGHJI

STATE ADMINISTRATION

Prime Minister—DEWAN BAHADUR SIR T VIJAY
RAGHAVACHARYA KBE

Finance Minister—P C CHATTERJI ESQ

Revenue Minister—TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ, B A, LL B

Judicial and Education Minister—RATILAL ANANI,
ESQ, B A

Home Minister—CAPT RAO MANOHAR SINGHJI OF
BHOPALNAGAR

Private Secretary

PANDIT RAMGOPALJI TRIVEDI

A KALKOT KATA SERI
KANT VIJAYSINGH
FATTEEN PRASAD RAJA
SARIB of Akalkot

Born 13th December 1914

Education Studied at
Bishop's High School Poona
Passed the Diploma Examination
of the Rajkumar College
Rajkot, with distinction in
English and Science Attended
the Deccan College Poona
Took administrative training in
Bangalore for a year and a half

Recreation Shooting riding
tennis motoring and racing

Clubs Vice-Patron of the
Cricket Club of India Western
India Automobile Association
and Western India Turf Club

Marriage in 1934 with Princess Kanak Devi of Gwalior who
unfortunately expired in 1934

Area of State 498 Square miles

Population 92 605 according to the census of 1931

Income Rs 7 58 000

Capital Akalkot

Judicial Independent High Court of Judicature



Dewan • CAPTAIN G. B. DISHMUKH



BHADARWA SHRINANT
(NANDAR) THAKORE
SAHEB SHREE NATVER
SINHJI RANJITSINHJI Ruler of
Bhadarwa

Born 19th November 1903
Succeeded to the Gadi 26th
April 1935 and formally invested
with powers on 7th October
1935

Educated At Rajkumar
College Rajkot

Family descent The Ruling
family belong to the Vaghela
clan of Rajputs and trace their
descent from the famous Karan
Vaghela the last Rajput King
of Gujarat. In the middle of
the Fifteenth Century they
migrated and established them-
selves at Jaspur the old capital
of the State. During the period

of the Mahomedan and Maratha invasions the State preserved its
complete independence

Capital Bhadarwa is situated on the banks of the River Mahi
with its ancient temples and ramparts

Area 27 Square miles. There are several Wantas in the
Baroda State. *Population* 11 048 Souls. *Revenue* Rs 1 14 000

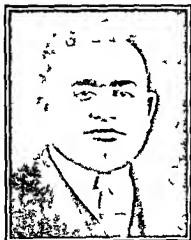
Marriage Relations The Ruler married on 14th December 1930
Shree Jijirajkunvarbasaheb of Rajpar (Kathia var). The State is
connected by marriage ties with Dhrangadhra Sayla Dhról Ahrajpur
etc.

Powers The State enjoys full Civil powers and in Criminal
matters up to 7 years R I and fine up to Rs 10 000. The Ruler is a
Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes.

Address Bhadarwa (Gujarat States Agency)

BILKHA DARBAR SHRI RAYATWALA SAHIB the Ruling Chief of Bilkha belongs to the Ghilji Virani Branch of the illustrious Vals Kathis Born on the 10th of January 1906 Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot Darbar Sahib exercises Jurisdiction of the 1st 4th class over the Alwala Group Estate

Darbar Shri Kanthadwala of Bilkha died in the year 1923 without any male issue Darbar Shri Rayatwala Sahib the present Ruling Chief of Bilkha put forward his claim to succeed to the whole Taluka of Darbar Shri Kanthadwala while the other Bhagdars claimed partition of the Giras according to the old Kathi custom of equal division succeeded in getting the



The Chief of Bilkha

the last decade

The Chief Sahib married Ba Shri Devkunverba Sahib in February 1928 The *Heir apparent* Prince Jaswantsinhji born on 19th November 1928 is 11 years of age and is at present studying in the Kathiawar Public School at Rajkot

THE CHIEF OF BILKHA

1
Naturally Houses

Area of the State is 135 Sq Miles

Population is 33 000

Revenue Rs 5 10 000 yearly

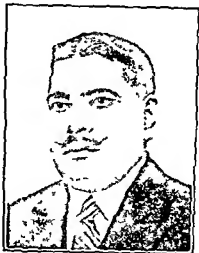
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Deuan Mr J R JANI BA LLB

Revenue Secretary Mr D M JOSHI

General Secretary Mr M K PANDIT BA LLB

Tutor Mr N M KATI BA LLB



JAMBUGHODA: RANA SHRI RANJITSINHJI GAJBHIRSINHJI is the present Ruler of Jambughoda State.

Born: On 4th January 1892

Succeeded on 27th September 1917. Installed on the Gadis on 2nd February 1918 *Educ* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The State first came into relations with the British Government in 1826 A.D., and by a subsequent Treaty executed in the year 1839 A.D., the State came to be ranked as a 'protected State' under the aegis of the British Government. The State is now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Ruler is the

fountain head of all authority. He enjoys plenary powers in civil and criminal matters and has powers of life and death over his subjects. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for the Gujarat States.

The Rana Sahib was the founder of the Mahikantha, Rewa Kantha Chiefs' Association, and in that capacity he presented the case of 104 smaller States of these Agencies before the Indian States Enquiry Commission.

Sports Club, Bombay and Agency Gymkhana Godhra.

The Rana Sahib is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aims in life. During his regime he has effected several measures in the fields of agriculture, commerce, and industry.

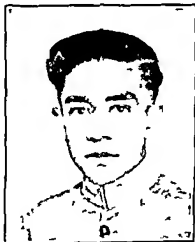
he sent a number of recruits and contributed liberally to the several War Funds.

ferred to Government

venue : Jamnaji.

born on 12th August 1922,

MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI
DICKAJAYSINHJI THE
YUVRAJ SAHER of Jam-
bughoda a full powered State in
the Gujerat States Agency was
born on August 12 1922 He
comes of the Parmar Clan of
Rajputs who once ruled over
Malwa The Maharajkumar
began his educational career at
the age of 7 and joined the
Hartshorne Anglo-Vernacular
School at Jambughoda in
January 1929 After finishing
his education locally he
proceeded in the year 1932 to
Panchgani to receive secon-



dary education He joined the European Boys High School Panchgani and stayed there under the care of a European governess Mrs Robinson At the School as well as in the Debating Society and on the play ground he always distinguished himself by his penetrating intelligence and sportsmanlike spirit After a brilliant career at the Boys High School he very recently passed the Senior Cambridge Examination with credit This year he was due to proceed to England for further education at the Corpus Christi College Cambridge where he has already received admission, but owing to the War he will for the present receive his academic education at the Elphinstone College Bombay After the termination of the War he will proceed to Cambridge to qualify in History Economics and Law Tripos

The Maharajkumar is a keen Shikari and has bagged as many as 11 panthers and one tiger During vacation time whenever the Maharajkumar returns to his State he utilises his holidays to get into closer touch with his subjects

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty late King George V the Maharajkumar was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal Address Jambughoda



JAMKHANDI RAJ
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
APPASAHEB PATWAR
DHAN RAJA SAHEB of Jam
khandi

Born 1906

Invested with full powers
in May 1926

Educated in the Rajaram
College Kolhapur and then
privately

Married in 1924 Shrimant
Soubhagyavati Lilavati bai
Saheb Ranisahab of Jamkhandi
daughter of Madhavrao Moresh
war the late Chief the Pant
Amatya of Bavda

Heir SHRIMANT PARASHU
RAMRAO BHAUSAHEB the Yuvraj
now in his fifteenth year

Daughter : Shrimant Indira

Raje alias Taisahab now in her fourteenth year

Area of State 524 square miles

Population : 114 282

Revenue Rs 10 06 715

Capital Town : Jamkhandi

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two

in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration
of a Representative Assembly of the people Elementary and second
ary education has all along been free in the State The present

Raja was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of
His late Majesty the King Emperor in June 1935 The Rajasahab is

Diwan : RAO BAHADUR R K BHAGWAT He is also the *ex officio*
President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and
Collector and District Magistrate
Nyayamantri Rao Sahab B B MAHABAL BA LLB He is also the
High Court Judge
Private Secretary : MR M B MAHAJAN BA LLB

JASWAN. DARRAR SHREE
ALA KHACHAR, the present
Ruler of Jaswan.

Born on 4th November 1903

Education at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and has passed
the I. P. O. M. examination.

Succession to the Gadi in June
1919 and assumed the reins
of State administration on 1st
December 1924.

Jaswan is the premier Kathi
State and the Rulers are
Saketias. Suryavanshi
Khatris being descendants
of Kathi the younger son of
the Suryavanshi Maharaja
Karat Shruta of Avodhya.



The Kathis have since their
advent to this Province effected
a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to
Kathiawad and they are one of the most important and influential
tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir SURAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR born 9th October 1931

Second Son RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR born 25th
November 1937

Area of the State 296 square miles including about 13 square
miles of non jurisdictional territory

Population 36,632 including non jurisdictional territory

Revenue (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly

All education is free throughout the State

Medical relief at the Hospital etc., is also supplied free

Importation of liquor is prohibited

STATE COUNCIL

President

RAJKUMAR SHREE ANRA KHACHAR.

Members

MR. CHHILSHANKER LAKSHMINANKER BAKSHI, B.A., LL.B.
MR. RAMRAO TRIMBAKRAO NIKTE, B.A.



JATH LT RAJA SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINHRao RAMRAO
alias BABASAHEB DAFLE
R I N Raja of Jath State,

Born on 21st July 1909

*Ascended the Gads on 12th
January 1929*

Family History Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan Patil of Dasapur to whom a Deshmukh Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah King of Bijapur in 1600. The Jaghirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshah of Bijapur in the year 1680.

The Raja Sahib was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao alias Abasaheb Dagle. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board etc.

Married Princess Lilavati Raje the eldest daughter of the late Rajesahb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932 he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was promoted Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital JATH *Population* 91,099

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area 981 square miles

Revenue Rs 4,20,000

Deewan V B Mardbekar Esqr M A

K EONJHAR RAJA SHRI
BALABHADRA NARAYAN
BHUNJ DEO Ruling Chief
of Keonjhar State (Eastern
States Agency)

Born On the 26th De-
cember 1905

Ascended the Gadi On the
12th August 1926

Educated At the Rajku-
mar College Raipur C P

Married In June 1929
Rani Sahiba Srimati Minoja
Manjari Devi daughter of the
Raja & Ruling Chief of
Kharsawan State Eastern
States Agency

Heir TIKAYAT SHRI NRU
SINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO



Brother CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO B A
Area of the State 3 217 square miles *Population* 460 609
Gross Revenue Rs 15 05 415

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Diwan RAI BAHADUR BHABADEV SARKAR B A
OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Forest Officer MR E S HIGHER D D R M B C

State Judge RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR

Development Commissioner RAJKUMAR LAISHMI NARAYAN
BHUNJ DEO B A

State Engineer RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA

Superintendent of Police MR P K BANERJEE

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent

DR G C PATNAIK M B B S

Asst Chief Medical Officer DR RAMENDRA NATH MULLIK
B Sc M B

Mines Inspector BABU
Sadar Sub Division

Champua Sub Division BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B A B L SDO

Anandpur Sub Division BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, SDO
PERSONAL STAFF

Domestic and Temple Manager BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK
Aide-de-Camp BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE



KHAIRAGARH RAJA
BIRENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH RAJA SAHIB of
Khairagarh State

Born 9th November 1914

Succeeded to the Gadi On the 22nd October 1918 on the demise of his father Raja Lal Bahadur Singh. Was invested with Ruling Powers at the Investiture Durbar on the 10th December 1935 by the Agent to the Governor General Eastern States. Visited England and attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in May 1937.

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rupa Twa Chitrin College Alubid and at Mayo College Agra.

Married On the 28th May 1934 the daughter of the late Raja Pratap Singh of Jharkhand Dec 11 of the Patilgarh Estate (Oldb)

Recreations Shooting Tennis Cricket

Population 157,400

Area of the State 931 square miles

Revenue Rs 5,50,000

The Raja Sahib takes keen interest in improving the condition of the subjects. Immediately after accession he announced a remission

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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Deewan RAJ SAHIB M C GHOSH B.A. LL.B. *Assistant Deewan* Mr B B B SWAS
B.A. LL.B. *Private Secretary* RANA SAHIB KHARAC J NG BAHADUR *Secretary* Jyoti
AAR LAL CHANDRA BHAIAN SINGH *Chief Medical Officer* Dr S K SEN M.B.B.S.,
D.P.M. *Superintendent of Police* Mr GHULAM AHMED KHAN

KURWAI Nawab
 Mohammad Sarwar
 Ali Khan Bahadur
 Ferozjung the present
 Ruler of Kurwai State

*Born on 1st December
 1901*

*Succeeded to the Gadi in
 1906 when he was a minor*

*Educated at Daly College
 Indore and Mayo College
 Ajmer Afterwards he was
 sent as a selected candidate
 to the Royal Military
 College Sandhurst for mili-
 tary training from where he
 returned with the King's commission*

*The Nawab Sahib Bahadur was invested with full
 ruling powers on 9th April 1923*

*Married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Ruler
 of Bhopal in 1926 and the youngest daughter of the
 Nawab Sahib of Wai in 1937*

*Heir-Apparent Nawab Shahryar Mohammad Khan
 Bahadur Born on 29th March 1934 and a daughter Princess
 Kaisar Zaman Begum from the second Begum on 5th June
 1938*

Area of the State—144 square miles

Revenue Rs 274 000

Devan of the State

Izzat Nishan Munshi Balmakund

Foreign and Political Secretary

Pirzada Amir Hasan, M A LL B

Military Secretary

Rai Sahib Izzat Nishan Captain Dr E S

Chandra L M P C P, G R G C (Lond)

Chief Secretary

Izzat Nishan Chowdhrie Chiraghuddin.





MANGROL · S H A I K H
SAHEB MOHMAD JEHAN
GEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB
of Mangrol

Born 29th October 1860

Accession 29th June 1908

Educated Privately and at
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Heir-Apparent SAHEBZADA
SHAIKH MAHOMED ABDUL
KHALIQ SAHIB The SHAIKH
SAHEB has four other sons and
five daughters

Area 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non jurisdictional territory

Revenue · Rs 6½ Lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an
Administration having plenary

to those of
relations with
the British G
by Governmen
Taluka under jurisdiction

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari S ALTAH HUSAIN

Rajprakarani Adhikari and Sir Nyavadhish JASHVANTRAI H
ANJARIA, B A (Hon) High Court Pleader

Huzur Assistant SHAIKH MD HUSAIN

Secretary, Huzur Office MADHAVLAL S MEHTA B A

Revenue Commissioner K S GHULAMALI

Chief Medical Officer DR G G GATHA, L M & S

Private Secretary FASIHULHAQ Z ABBASY

Port and Customs Officer SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, B A

Educational Inspector KHAWAJA MOHD IQBAL, B A, LL B

P W D Officer MOHAMAD HUSAIN P.

Head Master KHAWAJA SEED AHMED, B A, B T.

Electrical Engineer · M S SAYED, M E E

MANSA is a small town in the Western India State of Gujarat. It is a political town and is the headquarters of the Mansa District. The town is situated on the left bank of the Mansa River. It is a small town and is the headquarters of the Mansa District. It is a small town and is the headquarters of the Mansa District.

Established in the year 1931

Her Highness Maharaja Sir Yashwantrao Chavan was born on 10th October 1931

Mansa is a small town in the Western India State of Gujarat. It is a political town and is the headquarters of the Mansa District. The town is situated on the left bank of the Mansa River. It is a small town and is the headquarters of the Mansa District. It is a small town and is the headquarters of the Mansa District.



The present ruler's father Rao Shree Takhasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928 and while in England attended the meetings of the Round Table Conference.

The present Raoji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharaja Shree Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K.C.I. K.C.I.E. Maharaja Rajasheb of Wankaner. The Raoji and his Ramasheba travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36.

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maharaja Shree Sir Indrasinhji K.C.I.E. of Bansda and the younger sister to the Yashwantrao Saheb of Lakhtar. His Highness Yashwantrao Saheb of Lakhtar has obtained the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College. The second brother His Highness Himatsinhji is a graduate of the Oxford University.

Area of the State 25 square miles.

Population 17,000 *Annual income* Rs 1,50,000

Mansa is in the North East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makahad a railway station on G. B. S. Railway.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Deputy Mr. Kashavlal K. Ora B.A. LL.B.

Secretary Mr. Trikamlal Shrivastava B.A. LL.B.

Medical Officer Mr. S. V. Mohile M.B.B.S.

Personal Secretary Rana Shri Bhagwatsinhji V. Zala



MIRAJ (JR) MEHERBAN
SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV
RAO HARIHARRAO *alias*
BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, KC
IE, Raja of Miraj Junior
 State is the 2nd son of late
 Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan,
 Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He
 was selected by the Bombay
 Government for the chiefship of
 the Miraj Junior State, and was
 adopted in December 1899, by
 Lady Parwatibai Saheb, the mother
 of the late Chief, Laxmanrao
 Annasaheb, who died prematurely
 on the 7th of February 1899

Born: In 1889

Educated: At the Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was
 invested with full powers on
 the 17th of March 1909

Caste: Chitpawan Brahman

Marriage: Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb, daugh-
 ter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly.
 Has three sons and three daughters

Heir-apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao
alias Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December Married

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb,
 born in 1911 on 23rd May, 3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appa-

nd Shikar
 686

Tribute: The State pays an Annual tribute of Rs 6,412-8-0
 to the British Government

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli)

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B A, LL B, Diwan of the
 State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister

Other particulars: The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coro-
 nation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 and was made a KCIE on
 23rd June 1936 The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon
 him on 9th June 1938

... and died to be succeeded by the Viceroy,

relations
 in 1933
 state
 subjects
 and can

NIMRANA CHAUHAN
SHIROMANI SHRIMAN
RAJA UMRAO SINGH Ji
SAHEB OF NIMRANA CHIEFSHIP
(Rajputana)

Born 1896 A D

Ascended the Gadi In 1932

Educated At Maja College
Ajmer

Married To the daughter of
Maharaja Bahadur of Giddhour
and for the second time to the
daughter of Raja Saheb of
Jhalai

Heir R K Rajendra Singh
Ji He is receiving administra-
tive training under the Dewan
He is married to Princess Gopiji the youngest sister of Maharaja
Bahadur of Dumraon Bihar



Boundary The State adjoins on the east and south the Mandawar
and Behror Tehsils of Alwar On the north east it adjoins the
detached blocks of Gurgaon villages grouped round Shahjahanpur
Along the north the boundary runs partly with British territory the
west touches the Narnaul Parganah of Patiala and Bawal Parganah
of Nabha

The ruling family of Nimrana descends directly from the well
known Maharaja Prithvi Raj the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi and
is the head of the Chauhan Rajputs

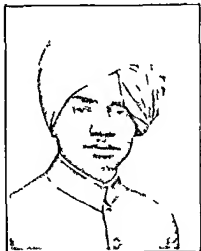
The administration is carried on through the Dewan who is the
central administrative authority and is assisted by the heads of the
departments The Chief exercises sessions powers and the Dewan is
invested with the powers of a first-class Magistrate

Dewan Kunwar Shri Raghubir Singh Ji B A

Private Secretary Sohan Lal Gupta B A I L B

Palace Secretary Th Bhanwar Singh.

Treasury Rao Bhurey Lal, *Police and Jail* Pt Manohar Lal,
Covt Reid *Medical* Dr Shamthu Prasad Srivastava I M I
CP RMP (Lyc-expert) *Education* Pt Keshva Dev, *Forest*
and *Garden* Ri aldat Th Ramal Singh Ji, P R D Pt Nanak
Ram



PHALTAN MAJOR
RAJA SHRIMANT MALO
JIRAO MUDHOJIRAO alias
VANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR
Maratha (Kshatriya) Raja of
Phaltan (Deccan States Agency)

Date of Succession 17th
October 1916

Invested with full powers 15th
November 1917

The hereditary title of Raja
was conferred on the Ruler on
the 1st January 1936. He was
awarded King George V and
Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Medal
and King George VI Coronation
Medal.

Born 11th September 1896

Educated at Kolhapur and
Rajkot obtained Diploma of
the Rajkumar College

He is the son of the
Raja of Phaltan

Heir Shrimant Pratapsinh alias Bapusaheb Born 13th July 1923

It was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of
Bhonsales to which Shivaji the Founder of the Maratha Empire
belonged.

Shrimant Raja Sahab is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen
interest in the administration of the State. The State is governed by
a Constitution granted by the Raja Sahab in 1929. Shrimant Raja
Sahab was a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes from
1931 to 1939 representing Akalkot Aundh Bhore Jath Phaltan and
Surgana Group of States.

Area of State 397 sq miles

Population 58,761 (1931)

Revenue Rs 8,55,000 (based on the average of the past five
years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE B.A. LL.B. Dewan and Home
Member President

MR. B. L. LIKHITE M.A. LL.B. Finance Member

TALCHER: Raja K C. B
Harichandan the present
Ruler of Talcher State.

Born : 9th June 1880

Succeeded on 18th Dec 1891

Assumed ruling powers, 9th
June 1901

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan



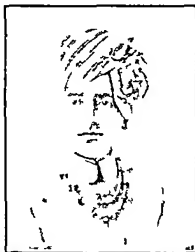
At the same time, the Angles of the War on the

Area 399 square miles Population 69 702 souls Annual
Income Rs 8 97,668 (gross)

His-apparent Yuvraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb born on 27th February 1902 Educated in Ravenshaw College Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State

Pattayal Promode Chandra Deb second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer

Secretary : Babu J. Mehra.



SANDUR RAJA SHRI
MANT YESHWANTRAO
HINDURAO GHORPADE
MANLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI
Ruler of Sandur

Born 1908 Ascended the
Gadi in 1928 Assumed the
reins of Government in 1930

Married On 22nd Decem-
ber 1929 the eldest daughter of
Umadat Ul Mulk Raj Rajendra
Lient Col Maloji Narsingh
Rao Shitole Deshmukh Rustam
jung Bahadur of Gwalio

His Apparent Shrimant
Raje Murar Rao Ghorpade
Yuvraj Maharaj born 7th
December 1931

Second Son Rajkumar
Shrimant Raje Ranjit Singh
Ghorpade born 16th
February 1933 Daughter

Princess Shrimant Raje Nirmala Devi Ghorpade born 8th February
1934 Third Prince Rajkumar Shrimant Raje Vijayasinh Ghorpade
born 18th October 1937

SANDUR is the only Mahratta State in South India The
ancestors of the Ruler of Sandur distinguished themselves under

and his family
of Satara
th the title of
ao Ghorpade

Kudat ni in
ade was also

During the
de renowned

reached the
be reckoned

with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in
South India Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held
by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade Rao Saheb G S Sardesai the
famous Historian of the Mahrattas has observed thus Stray notices
of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and
there and refer to such places as Sondha Bednur Savanur Shira

as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar
Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus It happened

that, on the flanks of Raja Sabe's Army, a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen, under a Chief named Murar Rao, was watching the progress of the siege, with increasing admiration. Clive sent out messengers to him, and his joy may be imagined when the Indian

famous henceforth as Sabat Jung Orme, a contemporary British Historian describes the Sandur troops to be "the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan" In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus "The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty" a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1862 and is described the Ruler of Sandur to be "as

The State
of 1847 with
jurisdiction.

The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862 The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese, iron and gold

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority Judicial Executive and Legislative The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council A State Council has been constituted in 1933 with 7 predominant non official majority

to move Resolutions and to ask
has been constituted under
12 and arrangements have been
to lend the services of the District
Commissioner as the Nayadish of
Chief Court in state cases to

has been
Barbar
with
nation

issued in 1933 the Ruler has thrown open all temples, schools, institutions wells schools and all government institutions to the Harijans

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

SHRIMANT SAKHAR B. A. RAJGURJARI

Members

MEHARAJ V. NARASIMHA RAO M.A. (Kalyandurg)

MEHARAJ R. K. NARAYAN (Gulbarga)

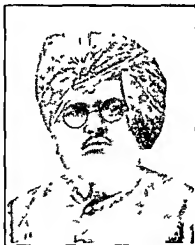
MAHARAJ SAKHAR B. C. RAO (Member Mandal)

State Adm.

RAJASENARAJA R. RAO, B.A., B.L. Retired

Secretary to the Government of Mysore

Nayadish: L. G. BAKER, Esq.



VADIA DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB the present Chief of Vadia State Western Kathiawar Agency is aged 35. He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then has been named Kathiawar.

Area 92 square miles

Revenue Rs 3 lakhs

The Darbar Sahab was married to A S Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Krishna Kumar Sahab is aged 9 and is getting a liberal education at the hands of an expert.

educated and competent retired Indian Officer of W I S Agency Rao Sahab M S Dwivedi.

The Darbar Sahab has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and he takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—are inaugurated by him.

The Subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and the electric power house.

The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match factory, oil mill and spinning factories are among other industrial concerns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhari MR LAXMICHAND K MEHTA BA LLB
ADVOCATE

Tutor & Companion

to Heir apparent RAO SAHEB M S DWIVEDI MA STCD

Nyayadhish MR KUSUMRAI J DEWAN BA LLB

Chief Medical Officer MR KHODIDAS J PANCHOLY, LCPS

Hazur Secretary MR HATHIBHAI R VANK

Private Secretary MR RAMBHAI D PATGIR

Bank Manager &

Treasury Officer MR PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI

AMOD SIRDAR NAWAB SIR
NAHARSINGJI ISHWAR
SINGJI M L A 1st Class
Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore
Saheb of Amod in the District
of Broach in the Presidency
of Bombay

Born 2nd April 1877

Ascended the *gadi* on the
9th May 1901

Married to the daughters of
the Thakore Sahebs of Nepad
and Virpur and the sister of the
Thakore Saheb of Kerwada

Total annual revenue

Rs 1,53,541

Area of holdings 18,985
acres

Member of Bombay Legisla-
tive Council for 9 years first
elected in 1909 as a representative of the Talukdars and Sardars
of Gujarat and was also elected by the Mahomedan community to
the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. He
went on tour in Europe in 1933, visiting Italy, Switzerland,
France, Ireland and Scotland, where he studied the problem of

ted to His

Honorary

the Broach

ty and was

once held at

Ambala in 1930, and at present standing President of that Body.

Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam 41st

a gathering of more

ident of the Gujarat

ivilege of being the

head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat. Head among the

of the District of Broach. Second among the Sardars

the title of "Nawab" conferred in 1929

ation of various

trane and deep

and Empress

ar, 1938





BADNOR THAKUR
GOPAL SINGH of Badnor
 Estate Udaipur Raj
 putana is a Rathore Rajput
 of the Mertia clan

Born In 1902 *Educated*
Privately Succeeded To the
 Estate in 1921 *Married* to the
 daughter of Thakur Devi Singh
 of Chomu (Jaipur)

The Thakur Sahab is a descen-
 dant of Rao Duda a younger
 son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur
 who was the founder of Merta
 and the Mertia family His
 illustrious ancestor Rao Jai Mal
 emigrated to Mewar in the time
 of Maharana Udai Singh and is
 immortalised in history for his
 heroic fight unto death against
 Akbar during the siege of Chittor
 in 1567

The town of Badnor has good buildings and gardens with
 picturesque fountains There are excellent shooting facilities and its
 jungles are noted for panther pig black buck partridge and duck
 shooting

The Thakur Sahab takes very keen interest in the administration
 of his Estate which is conducted on modern lines He has practical
 knowledge of the work of each department in the Estate He has always
 been solicitous for the welfare of his subjects which has won for him

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 A
 system of regulated Taqqavi Loans to the peasants has relieved
 them from their constant anxiety to borrow Revenue Settlement
 is being made and arrears of the cultivators amounting to more than
 three Lacs of rupees have been remitted Many village Schools
 have been opened to spread literacy in the rural area in addition to
 the separate Schools for boys and girls in Badnor proper In the
 town of Badnor there is a hospital where free medical aid is afforded
 to the poor and the destitute and travelling compounders distribute
 medicines in the villages The Estate keeps its own Police and exer-
 cises Judicial powers The Thakur Sahab spares no pains to keep the
 Judiciary efficient and impartial

General Recreation Shooting Riding and Tennis

Heir Apparent Raj Kumar Raghu Raj Singh *Population*

Above 24 000 in 1931

Address P O Badnor (Mewar) Rajputana *Via* Beawar
 Railway Station

BODOKHEMIDI SRI
BEERA SRI BEERADHI
BEERABARA PRATAP
SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA
ANANGA BHIMA DEVI
KESARI GAJAPATHI Zemin-
 dar of Bodokhemidi Estate
 belongs to the Gang-
 a Dynasty and is a descen-
 dant of the ancient kings
 of Orissa

Born 2nd December 1909

Educated At the Rai-
 pur College

Succession He assumed
 charge of his estate in
 December 1930



The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising
 11,111 Mahals. The Zemindar
 Rs 63,000 including
 it. He has been a
 member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years
 and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member
 of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

He has consi-

He is
 Government projects and charities.

ajapathi
 College
 ampore
 Berhampore founded
 George Middle School, Digapahandi, and the Elementary
 School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the
 British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier.
 His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his
 tenants have won for him their love and affection.

Address Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi,
 Berhampore (Ganjam)



DALMIA SETH RAM
KRISHNA born 1893
married 1910 Durgadevi
Rama his only child married
to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia is of simple austere habits and uses only the barest necessities of life. He and all members of his family wear pure khadi and eat the plainest food. His schooling was desultory but by assiduous home study he mastered principles of economics and finance and also studied English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujarati. A keen business instinct, a suave tongue, a virile brain and endearing manners have won for him a pre-eminent position in the business world. His un-

failing judgment of men and matters and unerring insight into trend of events make him master of every situation.

He has rare oratorical gifts; his extempore speeches enthral his hearers and carry them with him. He keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics, trade and industry. Yet he devotes hours daily to a comparative study of religion and ethics. His knowledge of Hindu scriptures and philosophy is very extensive. Having monumental achievements in the realm of trade and commerce to his credit, Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment and sincerely believes that God fulfils Himself through him.

1st creat
ng young
vishly in

factory and a chemical plant

He entered the cement industry in 1937 and within a very short time established cement factories at Dalmianagar in Bihar, Dalmia Dadri near Delhi, Dalmiapuram in South India, Dandot in the Punjab and at Karachi. The factories at Dalmianagar and Karachi are the

who has an almost
a devoted brother is

GANGWAL RAJA BAJ-RANG BAHADUR SINGH SAHEB, the present Raja of Gangwal Estate belongs to the well known Janwar (Pandava) clan the ancestor of which was Pururwa whose capital was Preyag (Jhansi) Maharaja Judhishter and his brother Arjun were 45th in descent from Pururwa Among his descendants Naisukh Deo was Raja of Gujrat Province His son Baryar Shah came to Ikauna in Sambat 1325 of Bikarmajit and settled there His great grandson Bhaya Partap Singh under a partition came into the possession of Taluqa Gangwal personally The present Raja is the 8th in descent from Bhaya Partap Singh



Born 28th August 1889 *Educated* Privately *Marriage* He

Jee

July 1916 *Capital* Gangwal (Bisheshwarganj B N W Ry) 17th

Area 41060 acres *Annual Revenue* About Rs 55000

The Estate contains sixty villages with several Mohals therein

The Raja Sahab has a firm belief in Hindu Mythology and has a great love for the ancient script and literature especially the Vedas and Gita, etc Though outwardly he appears to be a man of very strict nature, he carries a very gentle and kind heart within The various kinds of help he has rendered to the public especially to the poor both inside and outside his estate are too numerous to mention and are bare manifestations of his kind heartedness

Another very outstanding feature of his life is that he has always been of great help to students and has given stipends to poor deserving students to enable them to continue their education as far as possible He has also left no stone unturned for the increase of education especially the learning of ancient Hindu Literature



HIRALAL KALYAN
MAL RAJYA BAHADUR
RAI BAHADUR MLC
Indore Millowner First
elected President Indore
Municipal Board Vice-
President Indian Red
Cross Society (Holkar State)
Hon Secretary Society for
the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals (Holkar State)
President Indore Cotton
Committee Member Rural
Uplift Board (Holkar State)
Vice-President Central

India Hockey Association Organiser All India Mahavir
Jain Football and Hockey Tournaments

Born Ajmer 12th June 1898

Seth Hiralal's exceptional attainments rare qualities of head and heart generosity and sympathy for suffering and helpless humanity are well known His continuous membership of the State Legislative Council testify to the implicit confidence reposed in him by the State subjects The public recognises him as Dan Vir The Jains call him Jain Ratna He is religious simple in life regular in habits accessible to all affable in manners and free from vanity He is an industrialist on a large scale Proprietor Managing Director and Chairman of various Mills in Central India There are many charitable and religious institutions of which he is the sole-supporter

Recreation Tennis Polo Swimming

Clubs Yeshwant Club Indore Cricket Club of India

Address Kalyan Bhawan Indore

JAGDISHGARH: RAI
BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAIN SINGH, the
second son of Raja Udit
Narayan Singh of Padrauna
Raj, is a popular landlord
and the owner of Jagdishgarh
Estate, Padrauna, in the District
of Gorakhpur, which extends
over many districts of the
United Provinces and Behar
such as Gorakhpur Balha, Gazi
pur, Azamgarh and Champaran.

He comes from the Gaharwar
family which is a very ancient
one and in which Rai Nath
Rai was very eminent in this
part of the country in the time
of Aurangzeb who rewarded him
with arms and grant of 33
villages.

Born in 1885 and got all
round education at home under the direct supervision of his father.
He was made Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services, and is
holder of several gold and silver medals.

He always takes active interest in the management of his Estate
and has a soft corner for his tenants. For their welfare the Raja
Bahadur of Padrauna and he have jointly established many public
benefactions in Padrauna among which may be mentioned Victoria
Memorial Dispensary, Travelling Dispensary, Peace Memorial Park,
the Silver Jubilee Club and Library, Anathalaya and Buildings for the
Local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls. The Local Udit
Narain Kshattriya High School has been endowed by them with a
landed property having an income of Rs 8 000 annually. In general
rural uplift works receive his enthusiastic attention and occupies
his time.

He is an Hony Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His
tour of the continent where he came in contact with many important
personages has left a good impression on him.



Address: Jagdishgarh Estate, Padrauna, Distt. Gorakhpur.



JAIJEE, BHAI (SARDAR)
HARCHAND SINGH of
Patiala

Born 30th Poh 1948,
Bikrami corresponding to
1892 A D.

History: A scion of the well known family called the Jaijee' family, Bhai (Sardar) Harchand Singh Jaijee traces the history of this family to the time of Baba Alla Singh, the founder of the capital and State of Patiala.

While Baba Alla Singh was fighting his battles and consolidating his victories with a view to controlling effectively the territories conquered and prosecuting his life mission of founding a state the ancestors of the Jaijee family were fighting

shoulder to shoulder with him Baba Ladha Singh of this family

When

JAIRAZBHOY, MRS AL-HAJJA KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI, J.P., Bombay Born in 1903; educated in Rangoon, married the late Al Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, J.P., on 4th May 1919 at Bombay amidst great rejoicing. She is one of the leading society ladies, taking a keen interest in welfare and charitable work. As a member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and National Council of Women in India and of the Advisory Committee of Cama Hospital she has rendered useful services. Mrs Khoorshid Qassim Ali is also a prominent figure in all the activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. She is a very intellectually gifted lady. She was a remarkable help-mate to her husband, who was an ardent and zealous follower of the Prophet of Islam. She takes



particular interest in the education of Muslim women, besides taking a leading part in the welfare movements of her sex, particularly of her own community. She possesses

be on him) a more extensive book by her late husband's entitled "Muhammed A Mercy to all the Nations" is very instructive. There are several very interesting chapters one of which is a special one on the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad, as prophesied in the



JEHANGIRABAD RAJA SIR
MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL
KHAN KC LE Kt CSI
 M L A Taluqdar of Jehangirabad Dt Barabanki India

Born 28th June 1886 Son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Sahab

Educated Colvin Taluqdars College and at home

Member, U P Legislative Assembly since 1937, Member U P Legislative Council since 1921 Member Central Legislative Assembly for one term First Non official Chairman of District Board Barabanki for one full term Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff Life Vice Patron of Red Cross Society Vice President British Association of India

Butler Technological Institute Cawnpore The Lucknow University, Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932 Donation to the Takmil ul Tib (Unani) College Lucknow To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad To Dufferin Hospital Fund To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund To His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund

Raja hereditary title *vide* G D Notification dated 22nd June 1897

Recreations Tennis Polo and Shooting

Address P O Jehangirabad District Barabanki and Jehangirabad Palace Lucknow U P India Telephone Lucknow Exchange 37 Club United Service Club

KERVADA SARDAR RANA
SHREE MANSINGJI BHA
SAHEB B.A. Barrister at
Law the present Thakor Saheb
of Kervada Born on 10-3 1904
Succeeded to the Gadi on 3-2-1938

*Educated at Rajkumar College
Rajkot and later at Gujarat Col-
lege, Ahmedabad wherefrom he
graduated in 1926 and also at
the Agricultural College Poona*

In 1926 he married Rani
Saheba Rajrani the niece of the
Nawab of Surat She has
received advanced education

In 1928 he proceeded to Eng-
land and joined the Middle Tem-
ple in London he studied Law
for three years and took a course
in College of Estate Management
there from there he visited
France Belgium Germany and
Switzerland

He was called to the Bar in January 1932 and on return
joined the High Court of Judicature at Bombay as Advocate (O.S.)
where he practised for two years

In 1934 he was called back to Kervada by the late Thakor Saheb
to help him to manage the Estate and he again visited England to
attend the Coronation and Paris International Exhibition and on his
way back visited Italy Greece Turkey Syria Palestine and Egypt

The Thakor Saheb takes interest in public affairs He was for
4 years President Taluka Local Board Wagra and Member District
Local Board Broach Chairman V.V. Educational Fund Wagra
Life Member Probation and After care Association of Broach Sub-



Honorary Secretary Broach District Sports Association President
Broach District Zemindars Association Vice President Molesalam
Girasia Association Member Standing Committee of the Gujarat

Talukdar Sardar of Gujarat, since 1st February 1940 He
Rs 100,000 of arrears of his tenants and introduced several
to improve villages and agriculture of the Estate



K RISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G. B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925), Jaghirdar and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and formerly M. L. A.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, 1890, practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in 1904. Was nominated non official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (1921-24, 1924-27, 1927-30).

General, then Secretary to Legal Adviser to H. E. H. Judicial Committee, in 1913. Sir) Nizam Jung Bahadur which the separation of the strongly urged and eventual the Legislative Council was elected non-official members to consideration of an elaborate commended a constitution almost approaching that of British India. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1918. Was President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly in 1930, was the leader of the Centre Party, and was invited by the Government to join the Council of Princes.

He recently acquired a valuable Jagir in South India reported to be the purest Magnesite and other engaged in developing the mines way and it was expected that working order. Unfortunately a set-back but it will be started turn. Address: "White House," Hyderabad House, Srirangam.

KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN
IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN
BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI
MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B.,
Home Minister, Bahawalpur Govern-
ment: belongs to a respectable
family of the Kureish of Arabia.
Though hailing originally from the
Meerut District, his ancestors had
long settled in the State, before he
was born at Bahawalpur in 1900.
He received his early education in
the State, and, later on, joined the
Muslim University, Aligarh, where



His personal magnetism made
itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden
opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served.
He has been a member of the personal staff of His

Punjab University

Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won
the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his
impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State.
He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.



KUTWARA RAJA
SYED SAJID HUSSAIN

M A (Edin) M L A of
 Kutwara

Born 1910

Educated La Martiniere
 College and Edinburgh
 University

Married 1937 Princess
 Selma Sultan grand daughter
 of H I M the Caliph Sultan
 Murad V

History Kutwara Raj was
 established by Rajas—Gopal

Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B C Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals This family once ruled India from Cambay to China In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam In 1680 Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779 The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827 57) became extinct His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain a Prince of Yaman Their son was the grand father of the present Raja Well read and widely travelled the present Raja of Kutwara is very popular He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu

Recreations Motoring Riding

Private Secretary L S Harooriy, B A

Address Kutwara Raj (Oudh) and Kaisarbagh
 Lucknow

LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt, KBE, K.B., ex-Prime Minister, Patiala, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wab in the Attock District, Punjab

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and K.B.E., as also a grant



... He has effected a considerable number of measures

Sir Liaquat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years

His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the of the State, have made him immensely popular with all classes His Highness' subjects.



MAHMUDABAD ESTATE : MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahabuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct to Mohammad son of Qasim of Sindh, son of Mohammad, son of Caliph Abu Baker.

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

He is the proprietor of over 200 villages in Sitapur, Bara

He is President, All India Conference for the Preservation of Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P., and belongs to many notable foreign Societies. His entire Estate is a sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants. *Recreation* : Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography. *Address* : Butler Palace, Lucknow and Kila Mahmudabad, Sitapur.

MUTHA RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL BALMUKUND Banker and Merchant

Born 1st September 1890
Educated at Satara High School
Married in 1911 two sons and two daughters After completion of his education joined family business of bankers which has its Head Office at Satara by name Messrs Mokal das Hajarnal Bankers and Merchants carrying on business in cloth at Fancy Stores and that of gold and jewellery at 'Sarafi Sanchaya' with branches at Bombay and Sholapur Was an elected member, Satara Municipality, for 12 years from 1914 and also Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality President of



the Satara Municipal Borough unanimously elected first in 1936 and again re-elected in 1938 Was President of the Taluka Local Board for more than 12 years and a member of the District Local Board Satara Has been Resident General Secretary of the All India S S Jain Conference Was a President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar, 1925 and Hon Treasurer Viceroy's Bihar Relief Committee Satara District. He is a Vice President of the Aryangle Vaidyak Shala and a President of the Rayat Shikshan Training College Was a Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, 1935 He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal and also of Their Majesties Coronation Medal, 1937 He is a Director of Long Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona, District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Karad, Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., and a member of the Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara Created Rao Sahab in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936 Was Hon Bench Magistrate (First Class) and a Chairman 'A' Bench of Magistrates F.C., Satara, 1936 President of the United Khandesh Merchants Conference at Jalgaon in 1939 His father late Bal Mukund presided over the Third Session of the All India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Conference held at Ajmer in which the Rulers of Lami Morvi and Ratlam participated. Rao Bahadur Motilal has donated Rs 10,000 towards S S Jain Boarding House, Poona, and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal He has in his uncle's

in 1938 Was a recipient of an address presented to him as Captain of Volunteer Corps of the Jain Swetambar Sthanakwasi Conference and also of that presented by All India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh, 1939 A worthy son of a worthy father and is taking part in all the public and religious matters. Address Satara City.



NANPARA ESTATE. RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well-known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War, Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of

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most generous and towering personality. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary.

Revenue: Rs 3 lakhs



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well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and

conscientiousness of his late mother. He has added the vast majority times the continent of his own for his drive against the established at Nanpara

masks his great winning stroke towards liberalising education in his Raj. There are many Muslim institutions which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of all the leading clubs such as Bagatella Polo Club, Automobile Club and Indian Sports Club in Bombay, Clubs in New Delhi. He is a member of the Legislative Assembly and a patron of the member of Queen's Club, London.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1934. He has a large estate in the States of

most generous and towering personality. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary.

Revenue: Rs 3 lakhs

NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD
ESTATE SARDAR NAWA
ZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH
of belongs to a noble family
of the Punjab distinguished
for religious military and
administrative services

Born 1901

Educ At Central Model
School and Forman Christian
College Lahore Took his B A
Hons Degree of the Punjab
University in 1923 While at
College he was a good Cricket
player and a debater

Brother Sahabzada Moham
mad Hussain Khan Qizilbash

Succeeded his uncle Khan
Bahadur Nawab Mohammad
Ali Khan C.S.I on the 2nd
February 1935

Married in 1936 the daughter
of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sad q Ali Khan a premier Chief of
Oudh Has one daughter and one son named Fateh Ali Khan Nawab-
zada who is the heir and successor

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and
knows English Arabic Persian Punjabi and Urdu very well He has
a good taste for History particularly Islamic History He is
deeply interested in education social reforms politics and estate man-
agement He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any
arduous task Simple living and high thinking is his Motto

He is an Hony Bench Magistrate at Bahraich and a Special
Magistrate of Nanpara a non official visitor of Jails Director of the
Central Exchange Bank Ltd of Lahore Trustee of Maharaj Singh
High School of Bahraich He is in charge of Muharram Dul Dul
Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony
General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow the biggest and
only central institution of the Immamia sect in India.

Hobbies Gardening and Reading

Recreation Tennis and Shooting

History The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish
Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of
the family to Governor of friend of the and Sobraon s in the well known
estate known

147 villages A pension was also granted to him which was later
replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

Address Nawabganj Aliabad Bahraich Oudh and Mubarak
Haveli Lahore.





NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its status but in the whole of Hyderabad Tournament, which his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
Mutiny fame

Born 13th June 1889 at
Poona

Educated At Nizam
College

Was Prime Minister
between 1912-15 has
travelled all over Europe,
Iraq, Persia, Syria,
Palestine, etc



Area of Estate 1,480 square miles.

Population 202,739

Revenue: Over Rs 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows —

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II, (9) the present Salar Jung.

Address: Hyderabad (Deccan).



NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG
BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA
MIR TILAWAT ALI
KHAN, B A (Punjab)

Born in 1880

Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage The Nawab Sahib is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H E H the Nizam, etc He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhaz He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department, Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhaz, Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios He has

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhaz Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

His only son, was educated in England and was a Commandant in the Indian Army and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address: The City, Hyderabad, Dn

NEMIVANT, GOVIND RAO BA son of Ram Rao Nemivant is the fifth descendant of Raja Nemivant Bahadur, the ancestor of the family—one of the ancient illustrious and historical Hindu noble families of Hyderabad, Deccan

Family History Raja Nemivant Bahadur rendered heroic and meritorious services on behalf of the British and the Nizam in the famous battle of Kharda and a number of other battles that were fought against Tipu Sultan. He was the Attorney of the Nawab Arastu Jah Bahadur, the famous Prime Minister of Asaf Jahi Dynasty. It is a historical fact that when the Peshwas had detained the Nawab in Poona Raja Nemivant Bahadur was instrumental in procuring his release and conducting his safe return to Hyderabad. In recognition of this service he was granted the Killedari of Ousa, the



known descendant of the family was appointed as Zilla Bandi and also enjoyed the two important posts mentioned above. Thus it is evident that faithful and meritorious service to the State and the Crown is the hallmark of distinction of this family.

Born 30th August 1910

Educated At Madarse Aliya and Nizam College Hyderabad, Dn., but graduated from Ferguson College Poona in October, 1937

Govind Rao Nemivant is a lover of art and literature. He is very fond of collecting good literary books and works of art for his home library. Befitting the established tradition, he is the burning desire to hold an important and responsible post in the State suitable to his high rank and position.

Address. Malkajgiri, Hyderabad Deccan



PANCHAKOTE R A J:
SRI SRI KALYANI
PROSAD SINGHA DEO

Born • 16th March 1899

Married • The only daughter of the Taluqdar of Antu, in Protapgarh District.

Succeeded • On the 29th September 1938, his father the late Raja Jyoti Prosad Singha Deo Bahadur.

Succession is by primogeniture

Heir-apparent • Sri Sri Sankar Prosad Singha Deo (Eldest son)

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India. Founded as early as 81 A.D. by

Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya, who came from Dhar in Central India. The Raj was an independent state, and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632-33 and even during the British period it was semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793. Various minor principalities, now large Estates, used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment.

Area • nearly 3000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares

At one period of its history the home of the family, until recently
The
J.N.R.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and in the development of his vast estate. He takes personal interest in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

Manager • Mr Pannalal Bose M.A. (District and Sessions Judge, Retired).

Private Secretary • Mr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, M.Sc., B.L.

PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in Orissa Province. The Maharaja Sahib is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles, and of Gouduguranti and Boranta, villages in Budarsingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang, Balarampur and Budhakeria Estates in Orissa, making a total of 83 sq. miles.

Born 26th April 1892

Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.

The Maharaja Sahib was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was of the All India Landholders' the Parliamentary Joint Select honorary Adviser and Visitor to

He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill a first class College and large Girls' Schools for Orissa and Veterinary magnificent public research Institute, for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed

interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23.1.37. He was called upon to form the First Ministry in Orissa. He is included in the panel of non-official advisers to Government of India in the Indo-British Trade Negotiations.



SHAMBHUSINGH, RAJA
A JADHAVRAO OF
MALEGAON (Dist Poona)
hails from an ancient and
illustrious Maratha family. He
has the honour of being a
descendant of the Yadavs who
overthrew the yokes of the
Chalukyas and founded a king-
dom at Deogiri. Raja Ramdeo
rao was the last Yadav (Jadhav)
King to rule there. Many
members of this family have
added golden letters to the
pages of the picturesque
Maratha history. Lakhujirao and
Dhanaji among others carried
on the great traditions of
this family. Chatrapati Sivaji
Maharaj, the founder of the
Maratha Empire, was the son of
Jijabai, the daughter of Lakhu



subject

Born 1867

Married first the daughter of the sister of H. H. the late Maharaja
of Baroda and then a daughter of Bhawanrao Kadam, Jahagirdar
of Shirsgaon Kata. Has four sons and six daughters.

He is keenly interested in the improvement of agriculture in his

The Rajasaheb now leads a retired and quiet life. He has handed
over the administration of his Jagir to his eldest son Ratnasinha
and passes his time in studying his two favourite books, The
Bhagwatgita and Dnyaneshwari. He has mastery over these books
and finds perpetual joy in them. He has taken great pains in improving
his Jagir, and deserves the quiet and peace he is enjoying in his old
age.



Sir Ananda Gajapatiraj, G C I E and great grandfather H. H. Maharaja Sir Vizianagram Gajapatiraj, K C S I, were members of the

VIZIANAGRAM,
MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR
VIJAYA, M L A (U P)
 of Vizianagram, owner of "Benares Estates" in the United Provinces "Vizy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; ex-minister, U P. Government, has travelled extensively in Europe and America and was Knighted in 1936. Married in 1923 and has two daughters. His father Maharaja Vizianaram Gajapatiraj, Manne Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, his grandfather H. H. Maharaja

minor, enjoys a
 in India who has
 The distinction
 by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.

Born on 28th December 1905, educated at the Princes' College, Ajmer, and Haileybury College, England. Whilst he was at the Princes' College, Ajmer, he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket, and set up a record, as he was the youngest student to get a double (Panchranga), and this record has not yet been broken. In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces, and was returned unopposed. He was the youngest member of the House. On the eve of the

WAI NAWAB GULAMJILANI
BIJLIKHAN OF WAI
Born 28th July 1888

Succeeded October 1894
 Termination of minority administration 1909

Married The youngest sister of H H The Nawab of Jaora
 29th July 1909 Has one son and two daughters

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun for two years. He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the late King Emperor in 1911

Heir Sahebzada Saeeduddin Haider

The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurang



service he received the Parganas of Erondol and Daryapur and the



WALIUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR MOULVI, B.L. a Tea Planter and Zemindar of Jalpaiguri Born in July 1861 in the famous Kazi family of Cheora district—Tipperah He received his early education in his native village graduated in Arts and in Law from the Presidency College Calcutta and the Government College Dacca respectively He is the third Muslim graduate of the Tipperah District He lost his father while yet a boy but was brought up by his uncle the late Khan Bahadur Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh Married Begum Manja Khatun youngest daughter of the late Kazi Mahammad Asghar of Cheora in May, 1889 Has six

owner of extensive Zemindary and other properties in Bengal and Assam He has served in an honorary capacity in public bodies and organisations and participated in all social and loyal political movements in Jalpaiguri He is a Life Member of the Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage at Dacca and has endowed two beds the Lady Carmichael Bed and the Lady Jackson Bed in the female section of the Jalpaiguri General Hospital He contributed Rs 5 000 towards King George V Jubilee Fund part of which together with other contributions has enabled the X Ray installation in the Jalpaiguri General

ings he has built in Jalpaiguri is very strong testimony of his love and esteem for his father and mother respectively Though now in his 79th year he is still active and is himself managing his vast estates with the help of some of his sons He is still acting as a Director in 12 joint stock tea companies and is known as The tea magnate of Jalpaiguri He is going to convert his properties into a Private Joint Stock Company consisting of himself his wife and children

Address * Ahma Manzil Jalpaiguri

YUSUF NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt., Barrister at Law is the biggest and most influential land holder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U.P. District Boards Conference was originated and has been working so successfully.



The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the

His services to the cause of the landholders are too well known to be reiterated. In the well being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by so many to-day. He has always been very popular in the Council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the Legislative Council. It is the best speaker on Government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the Government and the public at large.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims,—and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

Address 37 Newbury Road, Lucknow

The Calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1940

Parsee (Shehenshabi)

Jamshedi Navroz	March	21
Avan Jashan	April	12
Adar Jashan	May	11
Zarthost-no-Diso	June	12
Last Gatha Gahambars (New Year's Eve)	Sept	4
Farol New Year		5
Khordad Sal		10

Parsee (Kadmi)

Avan Jashan	March	13
Adar Jashan	April	11
Zarthost-no Diso	May	13
Last Gatha Gahambars (New Year's Eve)	Aug	6
Farol New Year		6
Khordad Sal		11

Mahommedan (Sunni)

Bakri Id	Jan.	21
Muharram	Feb	19
Id-e-Milad	April	21
Shab-e-Barat	Sept.	18
Ramzan Id	Nov	2
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	Dec	15

Mahommedan (Shia)

Bakri Id	Jan	21
Muharram	Feb	19
Shahadat-e Imam Hussein	April	6
Id-e-Milad		26
Shahadat-e Hazrat Ali	Oct.	24
Ramzan Id	Nov	2

Hindu

Makar Sankranti	Jan.	14
Maha Shivratri	March	7
Holi		23 & 24
Gudi Padwa	April	8
Rampavami		16
Cocosnut Day	Aug	17
Gokul Ashtami		26
Ganesh Chaturthi and Sam vatsari	Sept	5
Dusseera	Oct	10
Diwali		29 30 & 31

Jewish

Pesach (1st day)	April	23
(2nd day)		29
Shabouth	June	12
Tishabeb	Aug	13
Rosh Hoshana (2 days)	Oct	3 & 4
Kippur (2 days)		11 & 12
Sukkoth (2 days)		17 & 23

Jain

Chaitra Sud 13 (Mahavir Jayanti)	April	20
Chaitra Sud 16		22
Shravan Vad 13	Aug	31
Shravan Vad 30	Sept.	2
Bhadarva Sud 1 & 2	"	3
Pajushan Bhadarva Sud 5		6
Kartik Sud 16	Nov	13

Christian

New Year	Jan	1 & 2
Good Friday	March	22
Easter		23 & 25
Christmas	Dec	27 28 & 30

Note—If any of the Mahommedan holidays shown above do not fall on the day notified, the Mahommedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS

Mahomedan.

1940

1937

1940

1338

October 25

Asvin

< 1

October 17

Asv

< 1

October 21

Kartika

< 1

November 18

Kartika

< 1

November 8

Marga

< 1

December 25

Marga

< 1

January 10

Yuba

1339

February 9

Loharvam

1

March 10

Chir

1

April 8

Lattwal-Aval

1

May 8

Lattwal-Nani

1

June 8

Jamaala-Aval

1

July 8

Jamaala-Nani

1

August 4

Lata

1

September 1

Shaban

1

October 1

Lamhan

1

November 1

Shawa

1

December 25

Yuba

1

December 25

Yuba

1

Telugu & Kanaree.

(S=Sudra B=Rudra.)

1940

1937

January 7

Magad

< 1

January 1

Magad

< 1

January 25

Magad

< 1

February 9

Magad

< 1

March 1

Magad

< 1

Bengalee.

1939

1346

December 1

Pas

1

1940

1937

March 24

Phalgun

< 1

April 2

Phalgun

< 1

April 22

Phalgun

< 1

May 4

Phalgun

< 1

May 22

Phalgun

< 1

June 20

Phalgun

< 1

July 4

Phalgun

< 1

July 20

Phalgun

< 1

August 4

Phalgun

< 1

August 14

Phalgun

< 1

September 4

Phalgun

< 1

September 14

Phalgun

< 1

October 1

Phalgun

< 1

October 11

Phalgun

< 1

November 14

Phalgun

< 1

November 24

Phalgun

< 1

December 20

Phalgun

< 1

Sinhalee.

(S=Sudra, B=Rudra.)

1940

1936

December 20

Purba

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